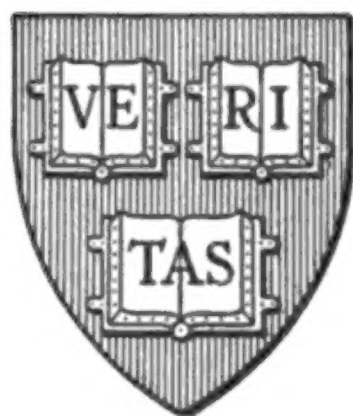


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OF
IRELAND,

ADAPTED TO THE NEW POOR-LAW, FRANCHISE, MUNICIPAL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND COMPILED WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE LINES OF RAILROAD AND CANAL COMMUNICATION,
AS EXISTING IN

1844-45;

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, AND OTHER PLATES;
AND
PRESENTING THE RESULTS, IN DETAIL, OF THE CENSUS OF 1841,
COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1831.



Volume II.

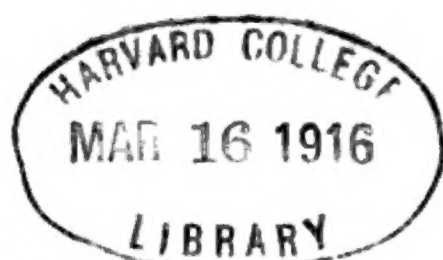
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THE PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER OF IRELAND.

DAL

DALARADIA. See **DALRIADA.**

DALE (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It issues from a small mountain lake of its own name, on the western border of the barony; and runs about 14 miles eastward to the Foyle, at a point about three-fourths of a mile below Inford.

DALKEY, a parish, formerly in the barony of Uppercross, but now in that of Rathdown, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains a village of its own name, and is situated on the Irish sea, immediately outside of Dublin bay. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 467 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,402; in 1841, 1,449. Houses 254. Pop. of the rural portion, in 1831, 858; in 1841, 1,145. Houses 207. The arable land is good. Dalkey-Hill, a rocky and terminating height of a series of considerably bold natural tumulations, is a signal station, and commands a superb coast-view, including Dublin bay. Dalkey common, which extends westward from the village, and comes down to the beach opposite Dalkey island figures, in a convivial song, called the Kilruddery Hunt, and written, in 1774, by the Roman Catholic clergyman, Fleming, of Adam and Eve chapel; and was the scene of the great concourses which assembled to witness the buffooneries connected with the mock coronations of the king of Dalkey: see **DALKEY (ISLAND)**. A cromlech, called the Dalkey Stone, and a Druidical circle, formerly stood on the common; but were unceremoniously blasted and quarried as building material for the nearest of the chain of martello towers. Lead ore, containing a considerable proportion of silver, was, at one time, mined on the common; and a tract of mining ground was leased from the Archbishop of Dublin by the Mining Company of Ireland. The government quarries on the common have furnished the enormous amount of material for the construction of Kingstown Harbour; and occasioned the hills to be somewhat abundantly peopled. By the aid of a simple combination of the mechanical powers—principally a series of three inclined planes, and three large metal wheels, each with a strong endless chain over a groove—a single man is enabled to set in motion and control six carriages aggregately bearing about 20 tons of granite,—a task which, on common roads, and in the ordinary mode of draught, could not be accomplished by fewer than 27 horses. A dwelling-house of two stories was recently built

DAL

on a ledge of the precipitous coast of the common,—its front-door opening within a few feet of a mural cliff, and its rear hanging wildly over a dreadful rocky steep, washed by the boisterous sea.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of Monkstown [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, belonging to the incumbent, £7 3s. 2½d.; glebe, £79 19s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £14 6s. 5½d., and are appropriated to the dean of Christ's-church cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 104 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 1,290 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—all of which were aided from subscription, and each of two salaried with £28 from the National Board—had on their books 189 boys and 152 girls. Dalkey has very recently become celebrated for its atmospheric railway, the first work of its class ever constructed; but we reserve a notice of it for the article **KINGSTOWN**: which see.

DALKEY, a fishing village in the above parish, is picturesquely situated at the base of the rocky hill of Dalkey, and looks out upon the magnificent sea-view beheld from the summit of that eminence. This place was, for a considerable period, a town and port of some consequence. In the reign of Edward IV. it acquired the privilege of holding fairs and markets; and in the early periods of the connection between Ireland and England, and even down to the 17th century, its harbour was a well-frequented resort of shipping engaged in the international commerce of the two countries. The Lord-deputy, Philip de Courtney, landed here in 1386; Sir John Stanley landed here in 1387; the Viceroy, Lord Furnival, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury, landed here in 1414; Sir Richard Edgecomb embarked here, in 1488, for England; the Viceroy, Sir Edward Bellingham, landed here in 1548; the Earl of Sussex embarked here in 1558; and the Viceroy, Sir John Perrot, landed here in 1584. Seven castles or strong fortified houses, were erected for the protection of the harbour; and three of these, though dismantled and applied to humble uses, are still in tolerable preservation. But after the harbour became superseded by others nearer the metropolis, the town permanently sank into a poor and neglected fishing village. It is a coast-guard station; and a few years ago, it had only 3 fishing-boats and 18 fishermen. In Dalkey Sound, which separates Dalkey Island from the mainland, ships have safe anchor-

age in 8 fathoms of water, and are sheltered from the north-east wind, which sweeps every part of Dublin bay. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 544; in 1841, 304. Houses 47.

DALKEY, an island in the Irish sea, lying about 3 furlongs east of the mainland at the parish of Dalkey. Area, 22 acres. Its surface, though everywhere rocky, affords excellent pasturage; and black cattle are conveyed to it by having a rope fastened round their horns, and being compelled to swim in the wake of a row-boat across Dalkey Sound. A battery on the island mounts three 24 pounders, and sends up from its highest ground a martello tower, whose entrance is at the top! A small old ruin on the island is usually regarded as having been a church, dedicated to St. Benedict; but, though possessing a belfry, it exhibits very distinct marks of simple domestic or dwelling-house structure. Kistvaens, enclosing human bones, are said to have been found upon the island; and are regarded as vestiges of Celtic or Belgic tribes of a very remote era. Dalkey island is asserted by tradition to have been used by the inhabitants of Dublin as an asylum from the desolating visitations of the plague. A club of Dublin convivialists, in the course of last century, made this island the seat of a mock kingdom; and, annually in June, down to 1797, they performed such antics upon it in burlesque imitation of the forms and pomps of royalty, as strongly gratified the taste of the middle classes for broad farce, and drew thousands of idlers from the metropolis as delighted spectators.

DALL (THE), a rivulet which enters the North Channel at Cushendall, co. Antrim, Ulster. See **CUSHENDALL**.

DALLYGAN (THE), a rivulet in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It has a south-south-easterly course of about 6 miles to Clonea bay. A rude figure of a human body, cut out of the solid rock, in the vale of this rivulet, was formerly venerated by the neighbouring hagiologists, but was eventually torn from its place and thrown into the sea.

DALRIADA, an ancient principality on the east coast of what afterwards became the province of Ulster. As it existed in barbarous times, and while the island was divided into toparchies and petty states and kingdoms, it almost necessarily fluctuated in its extent; and, in consequence, is represented by some documents as occupying only about one-third of the east of Antrim, and by others as comprehending all the county of Down and most of the county of Antrim, or as extending from Newry to the mountain "Mis," in the barony of Antrim. In its later history, it probably occupied the greater part of both the northern and the eastern coast of Antrim, but without impinging upon Belfast Lough; or it extended 30 Irish miles from the mouth of the river Bush, to the valley anciently called Glenfinneaght, in which now stands the village of Glyn, and in which formerly stood 'the cross of Glenfinneaght.' Randal, Earl of Antrim, who died in 1639, assigns these limits to Dalriada, in a letter to Archbishop Usher; and gives, in confirmation of his statement, an old Irish distich, which has been thus translated:—

"From the Bush, which flocks fly over,
Unto the cross of Glenfinneaght,
Extends Dalriada of sub-divisions,
As all who know the land can tell."

The history of Dalriada, especially in its earlier portions, is exceedingly obscure, and furnishes themes of endless disputation to antiquaries and philologists. The original Dalriads appear to have been a very different people from either the Milesian tribes of the south-west of Ireland, or the Celtic tribes of the

other districts; yet they probably were so far allied to the latter as to have been derived from the same continental stock through the medium of the tribes of North Britain. They seem to have very long maintained their distinctness from the rest of the population of Ireland, and, at the same time, to have very freely maintained the intercommunication of nationality across the North Channel with the tribes of the Hebrides. An early colony from them to Kintyre became extinct; a second colony from them in 503, to the west coast of Argyleshire, laid the foundation of the Scottish monarchy, and formed the source of the most direct line of descent down to the existing monarchy of the three kingdoms; and a third colony, or rather series of small emigrations to the east coast of the frith of Clyde, overthrew the power of the Romanized Britons of the south-western part of Cambria, and formed the principality of Galway. The Scottish offshoots of the Dalriads thus became much more signalized than the Dalriads themselves; and great confusion arises from an almost constant mixation of the two in the narratives of ancient story. Most of what the Irish records relate concerning Dalriada really refers to the Dalriada of Scotland; and the remainder is so knotty, and at the same time so comparatively unimportant, that to untie it would require far more space in our work than it is worth.

DALY'S-BRIDGE, a village on the eastern border of the barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands near the mouth of a rivulet which runs into Lough Sheelan, and 4½ miles north-west of Oldcastle, on the road thence to Killeshandra.

DALYSTOWN, a village in the parish of Trim, barony of Lower Moyfenragh, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 118; in 1841, not specially returned.

DAN, a lake in the barony of Ballinacor, 7½ miles north by west of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It covers about 160 acres in dry summer weather, but a much larger area in winter or during rains. The land at one end is constantly subject to inundation, and might easily be reclaimed; but any drainage of the lake would be exceedingly detrimental to the scenery, both of its own shores and of those of Lough Tay. "The form of the lake," says the Guide to Wicklow, "resembles a right angle, one of whose legs runs toward the face of Tonalegee, and at right angles with the direction of the military road in Glenmacanass, while the other runs nearly in a southern direction between Sliebh Buck and Carrigroe on the east, and Carrigeenduff and Carrigthanagh on the west. From Sliebh Buck there is a very sublime, wild, and desolate prospect; the mountains around are black, dark, and lofty; the abrupt and precipitous manner in which they appear to start from the water, throws an eternal gloom over its surface, and presents an awful character of melancholy." In the lake are the common large brown trout, a small greyish mountain trout, and the grey char,—the last equal in size and flavour to the char of Westmoreland. Lough Dan is formed by an expansion of one of the head-streams of the Avonmore in the course of its slow descent among the mountains from Lough Tay.

DAN, a lake in co. Mayo, Connaught. See **CALTLEBAR**.

DANE'S CASTLE, a village in the parish of Carrig, barony of Bargy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 123; in 1841, not specially returned.

DANESFORT, co. Cavan. See **KILMORE**.

DANESFORT, DUNFERT, or DUNSERT, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 4 miles south of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains part of the town of **BENNET'S-BRIDGE**: which s

Area, 5,063 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,153;* in 1841, 1,177. Houses 205. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,093. Houses 189. The surface is part of the west side of the valley of the Nore; and is traversed southward by the road from Kilkenny to Knocktopher. Danesfort-house is the seat of H. Wemyss, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BURNCHURCH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £125; glebe, £20. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £125, and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Kilkenny. The Roman Catholic chapel at Danesfort has an attendance of 650, and that at Bennet's-Bridge, of from 750 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are united to the chapels of Kells, Grange, and Ladyswell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 1,244; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 139 boys and 60 girls.

DANESTOWN, DANISTOWN, or DANYSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Duleek, but chiefly in that of Skreen, 6½ miles south by west of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾ of a mile. Area of the Duleek section, 446 acres; of the Skreen section, 1,198 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Duleek section, 88; of the Skreen section, 162. Houses in the two sections, respectively, 11 and 28†. The land is naturally distributed, in nearly equal proportions, into four different qualities. The surface is drained by the Nanny Water, and traversed by the road from Dublin to Slane.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KENTSTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £80. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 141.

DANGAN, a small village, and the seat of a post-office, in the barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, 7½ miles east-south-east of Tuam, 7¼ west-north-west of Castle-Blakeney, and 91 west of Dublin. Contiguous to it is the small lake called the Horse Leap.

DANGAN, the quondam demesne of the Wellesley family, in the parish of Laracor, barony of Moyferagh, 2½ miles south-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. In the 14th century, the manors of Dangan and Mornington, and other estates of great value, came by marriage into the possession of William Wesley or Wellesley, the founder of the Wellesley family, and a distinguished military officer in the reign of Richard II. Dangan was long the chief seat of the family, and the scene of much hospitable splendour. In 1728, Richard Colley, Esq., the cousin of Garret Wesley or Wellesley, the preceding proprietor, succeeded to the estates, and assumed the name and arms of Wellesley; and, in 1746, he was ennobled by the title of Baron of Mornington. In 1760, Garret Colley Wellesley, second Lord Mornington, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Earl of Mornington in co. Meath. Among the issue of this nobleman are conspicuous, Richard, Marquis Wellesley, and Arthur, Duke of Wellington,—the latter born at Dangan, on May 1, 1769. The grounds around Dangan are so continuously tumulated as to seem a great congeries of small hillocks, flowing in their outlines, fertile in their soil, and revealing from their summits numerous vistas and panoramas of dell and

river, plain, hill, and mountain; and when profusely feathered with wood, and presided over by the noble old manorial castle, they must have been almost lusciously beautiful. But both demesne and mansion are now as desolate as if they had recently been the scene of one of the most scourging of the Duke of Wellington's battles. They were sold by Marquis Wellesley to a Mr. Burroughs; and after having been much improved by that gentleman, and made for some time his residence, they were let on lease to a person who called himself Roger O'Connor, but who is said to have been the grandson of an English brewer in Cork of the name of Conyers. "While in his possession," says Mrs. Hall, "the house and demesne were dismantled of every article that could be converted into money; the trees, of which there was an immense variety, of prodigious height and girth—rapidly fell beneath the axe; the gardens were permitted to run waste; an application to the Lord-chancellor proved utterly ineffective; and at length, the premises being largely insured, the house was found to be on fire, and was, of course, consumed before any assistance could be obtained to extinguish it. Most unhappily, therefore, one of the most interesting mansions in the kingdom is now but a collection of bared and broken walls,—a mere shell, indeed; and fancy seeks in vain to connect the early thoughts and habits of the great men who issued from it to amaze the world, with some nook fitted for private study, or some chamber sacred to nursings of the greatness that was to be theirs 'hereafter.' One portion of the building, the walls of which are of prodigious thickness, is still inhabited by a farmer who superintends the property; it is evidently much older than the other parts,—for the structure is comparatively modern, built of brick with a stone coping. The demesne is now completely stripped; so that, except a few stunted and very aged hawthorns, not a single tree remains of the many that grew and flourished when the Marquis and the Duke were in their boyhood."

DANGAN, a bog, 2½ miles north by west of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by Lough Corrib; on the east, by one of the outlets of that lake, running along the limestone grounds of Menlough; on the south, by gravelly heights; and on the west, by a hilly ridge, composed chiefly of limestone. Its area is about 1,200 Irish acres. It consists, for the most part, of low, flat quagmire, which Lough Corrib overflows in winter; it is intersected through its eastern division, by three navigable channels of the Corrib or Galway river; its insulated sections have been cut down as turbary to the level of summer water, and are full of bog-holes and quagmires, and fit only to be planted with the smaller aquatics; and even its western division, in order to be improved, needs protection by embankment from the floods of the lake. The residence of Dangan is situated south of the bog and 2 miles from Galway.

DANGAN, co. Cork. See DINGINDONOVAN.

DANGANDARGAN, a parish in the baronies of Clanwilliam and Middlethird, 2½ miles south-west of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 423 acres; of the Middlethird section, 664 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 323; in 1841, 361. Houses 57. Pop. of the Clanwilliam section, in 1841, 131. Houses 23. The surface is part of the east side of the valley of the Suir, and consists of good land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATHASSEL [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £105. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

DANGANDONOVAN. See DINGINDONOVAN.

DANGANMORE, an old castle near the village

* But the Ecclesiastical authorities state the population, in 1831, at 1,263.

† The Ecclesiastical authorities state the population, in 1831, at 145, and the Census at 212; and the latter places the whole parish in the barony of Skreen.

of Newmarket, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It gave the title of a baron-palatine to former proprietors of the family of Comerford, early followers of the Earl of Ormonde, under whom they derived their title and estates.

DANGAN (OLD), a village in the parish of Kilmacow, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on a tributary of the Suir, and on the eastern verge of Iverk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Waterford; and is the site of extensive corn-mills. On the Ida bank of the rivulet is Ballydangan. Area of Dangan, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 192; in 1841, 260. Houses 45.

DANGRY, a prominent summit of the Fews mountains, a little north of Newtown-Hamilton, co. Armagh, Ulster. Its altitude is 1,093 feet.

DANISTOWN, or DANYSTOWN. See **DANESTOWN**.

DARAGH, or GLENROE, a parish, about 6 miles south-east of Kilmallock, and on the southern border of the barony of Costlea, and of co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,713 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,856; in 1841, 2,088. Houses 303. The surface is variously arable and pastoral, yet consists for the most part of reclaimable mountain.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFINANE** [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £135; and the rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kilfinane, are compounded for £210, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork and Orrery. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,924; and a hedge-school had on its books 25 boys and 15 girls.

DARBY'S GARDEN, an islet adjacent to Glengagh Point, in the Lower Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster.

DARGLE, a singularly grand and romantic glen in the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs within the demesne of Powerscourt, forms part of the course of the Bray rivulet, is about a mile in length, and terminates 2 miles west-south-west of the town of Bray. It is a prodigiously deep mountain ravine, irregular and sinuous in its direction, overhung by precipitous oak-clad declivities, so narrow as barely to afford a path for the transit of the stream, and so rocky and shelving in the bottom as to fling the waters forward in perpetual tumult, and lash them into descents of broken foam. Its sides are usually precipitous, sometimes perpendicular, and always variable in both declivity and contour; and, in their ever-changeful face and groupings, in the deviousness of its own course, in its rivulet's fitful series of eddy, cataract, and cascade, and in the intermixture of rich mantles of wood with vast projections of rock either quite naked or tinted with heaths and shrubs, it presents such a rapid succession of noble pictures, that it cannot with correctness be described as a single and determinate object. Owing to its vast depth, and the solemn and stupendous screens of precipitous rock and overhanging wood, the wildly tumultuous stream roars and rages in obscurity below; its hoarse sounds are heard, but its snowy cataracts are indistinctly seen; and when its troubled waters find momentary rest and light, they afford no crystal and mirrory contrast to the sombre grandeur of their majestic channel, but are tintured with the brown cast of the rocky fragments over which they roll. Paths, leading to the most favourable points of view, are cut, in an irregular and picturesque manner, through the oak forests which sheet the declivities; one conducting sinuously and umbrageously along the brow of the hill, and others leading to the rivulet and along the bottom of the glen. "The grouping of rock, wood, and water, in

one particularly picturesque passage, is peculiarly beautiful, and has employed the pencil of the artist repeatedly. Here the opposite sides of the glen seem to have been originally connected, and severed by some convulsive shock of nature; the rock, which was their bond of union, appearing to have been rent asunder, and a chasm of a few yards only opened, through which the torrent bursts its foamy way. The fall is not of any considerable height; but the quantity of water is sufficient to produce the effect of grandeur. The rocks at either side are lofty, overhanging, and crowned with foliage; while in a recess, beneath the brow of the northern hill, is a little plot of ground, of which the river's bed has been defrauded, where parties of citizens from Dublin enjoy their rural banquets." A pretty moss-house, on an eminence near the river, commands a limited but rich view of declivitous sylvan scenery, heightened in its effect by the continuous roar of the troubled stream. A projecting platform of rude shapeless rock, on the brow of a tremendous precipice called the Lover's Leap, and situated at no great distance from the entrance of the Dargle on the Powerscourt side, commands views both close and distant which rivet the attention and summon a tumult of emotions. Sheer down the stupendous mural steep, the spectator looks to the very bottom of the glen, and sees the solemn rolling of the brown and foaming torrent through a dark gorge overhung by opposite woods. "In the foreground, the river breaks over fantastic knolls of dissevered rock, its white surge contrasted with the dark hue of those craggy impediments, and of the matted foliage which descends even to the margin of the waters. Beyond are displayed, with astonishing splendour, the unequal grounds of Powerscourt, and the adjacent country, richly verdant and adorned with forest trees and plantations, which gather into groups, or lie spread in long and massy continuance. The mountains on both sides recede in sullen magnificence, to admit of one of the finest sites in nature for the mansion of that territory; and, in the extreme distance, are ranges of mountains, in picturesque varieties of altitude and colouring, their summits forming an outline of exquisite beauty." See **POWERSCOURT**.

DARINIS. See **MOLANA**.

DARINLAR, an old castle in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the property of the Earl of Glengall, about 5 miles east of Clonmel. It was a regularly fortified residence, and a military post of some strength. Only the tower remains: this was protected by four circular castles that projected beyond the curtain; it is raised on arches; and it covers some vaults which the fancy of the superstitious peasantry peoples with objects of terror.

DARLING-HILL. See **CLONMEL**.

DARRYNANE, the seat of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., on the west coast of the barony of Dunkerrin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Waterville, and 16 west by south of Kenmare, co. Kerry, Munster. The house is a large, incongruous pile,—an amassment of patches and additions of various styles, forms, and ages; but the interior is comfortable and commodious,—the dining-room is hung round with family portraits,—the drawing-room is spacious, and commands on both sides beautiful views. Its site is a small solitary lawn, at the base of sand hills and alpine heights, and on the margin of a sheltered creek between Malinskelligs bay and the Kenmare estuary. Some plantations, sheltered from north winds by a fine range of rocky heights, appear to thrive. The Hog islands and several other islets lie in front, and serve both to break the swell and diversify the view of the Atlantic; the side shores of the little sheltered

creek are bold and varied; and the mountains immediately skirting the small demesne rise majestically and in rugged outline to an imposing altitude. The ruins of a small, old monastic edifice, whence the mansion usually takes the name of Darrynane abbey, stand at some distance in a sequestered and lovely spot close to the sea; and within them is a large monument of the O'Connel family.

DARTREE, a bluff and precipitous headland, in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught.

DARTRY, a barony in co. Monaghan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Monaghan; on the east, by the barony of Cremorne; on the south, by co. Cavan; and on the west, by co. Fermanagh. Its greatest length, from north to south, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $9\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 59,610 acres. Its western division is drained by the Fin river, and most of its eastern division is drained by the Cootehill river, both belonging to the system of the Erne; but a pendicle in the north-west gives rise to one of the affluent of the Blackwater of the Neagh basin. A district in the south-east, around Dawson's Grove, Fairfield, and Dromore, is highly ornate. One of two great divisions of the barony, nearly corresponding with the parishes of Clones and Killevan, consists, for the most part, of good or excellent arable land, and is nearly all in tillage. The other and much larger division has a rich but shallow loam, on a very deep and stiff clay, highly improvable by gravelling, but so wet, spongy, and overrun with rushes in its unimproved state, as to be chiefly yet very profitably devoted to pasture.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Clones, Currin, and Drummully, and the whole of the parishes of Aghaioz, Enatria, and Killevan. By authority of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., a townland of Drummully was transferred from Dartry to co. Fermanagh, and two townlands of Killevan from the barony of Monaghan to that of Dartry. The only town is Clones, and the chief village is Newbliss. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £40,547 1s. 9d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £2,653 5s. 8d., and £2,087 12s. 3d. Pop., in 1831, 40,135; in 1841, 41,033. Houses 7,031. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,413; in manufactures and trade, 1,694; in other pursuits, 532. Males at and above 3 years of age who could read and write, 6,718; who could read but not write, 4,146; who could neither read nor write, 6,549. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,988; who could read but not write, 6,720; who could neither read nor write, 8,854.

DARVER, or **DERVER**, a parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Castle-Bellingham, in the barony and county of Louth, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,992 acres. Pop., in 1831, 631; in 1841, 720. Houses 119. The land is of excellent quality, and in the highest state of cultivation. Darver-castle is the seat of J. Booth, Esq. The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Dundalk to Ardee.—This parish is a rectory, and till a few years ago was part of the benefice of Dromiskin, but is now a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Title composition, £230; glebe, £8. Gross income, £298; nett, £184 11s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,100 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dromiskin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 50 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 603 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and had on its books 187 boys and 147 girls.

DAURUS, a headland, a creek, and a fishing-village, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The headland terminates the peninsula which screens the north side of the bay of Lochrusmore; the creek opens on the south side of the peninsula, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by south of the headland; and the village stands on the shore of the creek, 5 miles west-north-west of Ardara. The village has about 12 boats, which are employed chiefly in lobster fishing, and require to be hauled up from the creek in westerly gales; but the district within the coast-guard station of Daurus has between 45 and 50 boats, and nearly 300 fishermen.

DAVIDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of East Narragh and Rheban, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kilcullen-bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,905 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches,—of which 531 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, form a detached district, about 2 miles to the south-east. Pop., in 1841, 1,068. Houses 172. The Census of 1831 states the pop. of that year at 1,464; and the Ecclesiastical authorities at 1,736; but the latter include under the name of Davidstown the parishes of both Davidstown and Brannixtown. Part of the surface is boggy, and part is pastoral. Bull Hill, in the mainbody, has an altitude above sea-level of 574 feet; and a height in the detached district has an altitude of 526 feet. The principal residences are Calverstown-house, Blackhill-castle, and Ballintaggart Lodge; and the chief hamlets are Calverstown and Narraghmore. See **CALVERSTOWN**. The road from Kilcullen to Carlow goes southward through the eastern division. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilcullen, in the dio. of Dublin. See **KILCULLEN**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £54 2s. 2d., and the rectorial for £145 5s. 2d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Kildare. Calverstown school-house is used as the parochial place of worship in summer, and has an attendance of about 100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 189, and the Roman Catholics to 1,301; and two daily schools were supported on a salary of £30 Irish each from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and had on their books, the one 30 boys, and the other 45 girls.

DAWSON'S-BRIDGE, the quondam name of the village of **CASTLE-DAWSON**: which see.

DAWSON-GROVE, a noble and magnificent demesne, the property of Viscount Cremorne, on the southern margin of the barony of Dartry, and of the county of Monaghan, Ulster. It is situated on the gorgeous chain of the Cootehill lakes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Cootehill; and is separated from the rival demesne of Bellamont Forest in county Cavan, only by the narrow belt of the chief one of the lakes, called the Lough of Dromore. "From the contiguity of Dawson Grove and Bellamont Forest," remarks Mr. Fraser, "and the beautiful natural lakes which in many places form their line of demarcation, they may be said in various instances to reflect each other—separately they are splendid residences,—conjointly they form a rich combination of many of the elements of landscape." See **BELLAMONT**. Dawson-Grove encinctures the beautiful minor demesne of Fairfield, and impinges on the demesnes of Freememount and Dromore Park. The mansion is convenient and commodious, but wants sufficient exterior elegance to be in keeping with the sumptuous grounds. A fine mausoleum, to the memory of Lady Jane Dawson, is seen through some of the numerous vistas across lake and wood.

DEAL. See **DEEL**.

DEANAGH, a rivulet and a bog in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet rises in moorland, runs along the bog, and then tra-

verses arable lands to the middle of the east side of the Lower Lake of Killarney. Its course is westerly, and its length of run about 5 miles. Mr. Nimmo proposed to direct part of the stream into a new channel, in order to effect the bog's drainage. The area of the bog, jointly with that of a sheet of turbary situated a little to the south, is 1,274 English acres; and its average depth and its elevation are respectively about 12 and about 500 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £874 12s. 9d.

DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, a maritime barony of co. Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum; on the east and south, by the Atlantic; and on the west, by Youghal Harbour and the river Blackwater, which divide it from the Liberties of Youghal and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride. Its greatest length, west-north-westward, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is $7\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 58,907 acres,—of which 1,582 acres are tide-way. The rivulet Lickey rises within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the eastern shore, and thence nearly bisects the barony westward to the head of Youghal Harbour. A cordon of tabular mountain, called Drum—whence the epithets 'within' and 'without' are applied to this barony and the cognominal one—separates all the interior from the rest of the county, over the whole distance which intervenes between the sea on the east, and the narrow vale of the Blackwater on the west. See **DRUM**. A very large proportion of even the interior itself is mountainous. "The barony of Decies-within-Drum," says the recent statist of the county, the Rev. R. H. Ryland, "is, as it were, cut off from the rest of the county, and is only accessible by a circuitous route, or by attempting the mountain-passes, which are impracticable for a loaded carriage. At this time, the produce of the land can only be conveyed to the adjoining markets, by sending it coastwise in boats, or by the agency of miserable horses, who carry it on their backs over the almost impassable footways." Yet the interior was the usual route of King John and his courtiers; and the mountain-passes seem to have been regarded as no obstacles by the ante-Reformation communities of monks. The country between the mountains and the sea is naturally fertile; and, in spite of the disadvantageousness of its relative position, is well-cultivated. Almost the whole sweep of the coast, except at the bay of Ardmore, is abrupt and precipitous.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilmolash, and the whole of the Slievegrine mountain extra-parochial district, and of the parishes of Aglish, Ardmore, Ballymacart, Ringagoona, Clashmore, Grange, and Kinsulabeg. The principal villages are Aglish, Villierstown, Ardmore, and Clashmore. Pop., in 1831, 23,823; in 1841, 26,566. Houses 4,035. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,453; in manufactures and trade, 617; in other pursuits, 193. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,957; who could read but not write, 589; who could neither read nor write, 9,078. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 870; who could read but not write, 478; who could neither read nor write, 10,285.

DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, the largest barony of co. Waterford, Munster. It was the largest even before recent transferences to it were made from Upperthird, by authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV.; and now it includes a territory additional to its former one, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 11,696. The parts of this additional territory are the whole of the parishes of Monksland and Killybarrymenden, one townland of Newcastle, two of Stradbally, four of Rossmore, and twenty-one of Ballylaneen. The

following notice, excepting the statement of the constituent parts of the area, and of the statistics of 1841, refers wholly to the barony in its quondam or unaugmented state.—Decies-without-Drum is bounded, on the north, by the county of Tipperary and the baronies of Glenahiry and Upperthird; on the east, by the baronies of Upperthird and Middlethird; on the south, by the Atlantic Ocean and the barony of Decies-within-Drum; and on the west, by the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride. Its greatest length, from east to west, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth, from north to south, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Knockmeledown mountains extend along the boundary with Tipperary; the Drum mountain-range extends along the boundary with Decies-within-Drum; and the Cummeragh mountains extend northward through the interior, and cut off from one-third to one-fourth of the low grounds on the east. These great mountain-ranges, and some subordinate hill-tracts, render the general aspect of the barony decidedly upland, and in part grandly alpine; yet a considerable aggregate of the area is champaign in character, and green or ornate in dress. The magnificent Blackwater traces part of the western boundary; the Phineas, a small affluent of that river, flows wholly in the interior; the Brickly has very nearly its entire course in the interior to the sea at Dungarvan Harbour; the Colligan and other rivulets are indigenous, and run southward to the sea; and a small affluent of the Suir drains a tiny district in the north.—Decies is described as one barony so late as 1654; yet the date at which it was divided into two is not known. The lords of Decies were descendants of James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, and had their seat at **DROMANA**: which see. In 1561, the titles of Viscount Decies and Baron of Dromana, were created in favour of a Fitzgerald, who died without issue; they afterwards were enjoyed by James Le Poer, Earl of Tyrone, who was third Viscount Decies; and, in 1812, the title of Baron Decies was revived in favour of Dr. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, and brother of the first Marquis of Waterford.—The barony of Decies-without-Drum, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Kilmolash, Newcastle, and Rossmore, and the whole of the parishes of Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonee, Colligan, Dungarvan, Fewa, Kilbarrymenden, Kilgobnet, Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Monksland, Seskinane, Stradbally, and Whitechurch. The towns and villages are Dungarvan, Bonmahon, Kilmacethomas, Kill, Knockmahon, and Stradbally. Area, 137,699 acres,—of which 136 are tideway. Pop., in 1841, 54,412.* Houses 7,757. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,263; in manufactures and trade, 1,758; in other pursuits, 1,034. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,368; who could read but not write, 2,137; who could neither read nor write, 14,974. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,775; who could read but not write, 2,190; who could neither read nor write, 19,143.

DEE (THE), a river of the counties of Meath and Louth, Leinster. It rises in the barony of Kells, between Moynalty and Nobber, and has an easterly course of about 21 miles, through the Meath baronies of Morgallion and Slane, and along the Louth barony of Ardee, to a common embouchure with the Glyde or Lagan, on the south side of Dundalk bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Dunavy Point. It is, almost throughout, a dull, tame stream, flowing between flat banks of no character; and in the vicinity of the town of Ardee, it is suffered to saturate many an acre of valuable land for the sake of affording

* The population of the old barony, in 1831, was 37,720.

water-power to a few comparatively unimportant mill.

DEECE (LOWER and UPPER), two baronies in co. Meath, Leinster. They are bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Navan and Skreen; on the east, by the baronies of Ratoath and Dunboyne; on the south, by the county of Kildare; and on the west, by the barony of Moyferath. They unitedly extend, in extreme length southward, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and, in extreme breadth, $9\frac{1}{4}$. The Boyne and one of its tributaries trace the whole of the northern boundary; and, excepting a small district in the south-east, which declines toward the Liffey, the whole area lies within the basin of the Boyne. The surface, though occasionally undulated, and even towed into hillock and hill, is all champaign; and a great part of the land consists of a light, gravelly, hungry soil, upon a gravelly bottom.—Lower Deece contains part of the parish of Aher,* and the whole of the parishes of Athsy, Balsoon, Derrypatrick, Galtain, Kilmessan, Kiltale, Knockmark, Scurlogstown, and Trubly; and its villages are Bective-bridge, Batter-John, Derrypatrick, Kilmessan, and Warrenstown. Area, 20,013 acres. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £17,686 9s. 6d. Sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, £504 0s. 6d. Pop., in 1831, 3,931; in 1841, 3,990. Houses 660. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 537; in manufactures and trade, 90; in other pursuits, 44. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 597; who could read but not write, 321; who could neither read nor write, 877. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 327; who could read but not write, 375; who could neither read nor write, 1,006.—Upper Deece contains part of the parish of Rathcore, and the whole of the parishes of Augher, Balfeaghan, Culmullen, Drumlargin, Gallon, Killeloone, Kilmore, Moyglare, and Roddenstown; and its chief villages are Culmullen, the Hatchet, Brideswell, and Moynalvey. Area, 28,764 acres. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £27,272 19s. 4d. Sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, £783 17s. 8d. Pop., in 1831, 5,294, in 1841, 5,160. Houses 852. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 709; in manufactures and trade, 117; in other pursuits, 67. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 854; who could read but not write, 324; who could neither read nor write, 1,096. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 521; who could read but not write, 435; who could neither read nor write, 1,292.

DEEL, DEAL, or ASKEATON (THE), a river, principally of the county of Limerick, Munster. It rises among the mountains of Orrery and Kilmore in the county of Cork, runs 3 miles northward to the county of Limerick at Millfort, and then has a course of about 23 miles, chiefly northward, and through the baronies of Connello, to the Shannon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the embouchure of the Maig. It has the early part of its course among uplands, and there receives very numerous small tributaries; but, over by far the larger part of its run, it traverses a rich, low country, and enlivens a great extent of pleasant corn-fields and very softly featured landscape. On its banks are the towns of Rathkeale and Askeaton,—the latter 2 miles above its embouchure. The Deel is a tidal river, and is navigable to Askeaton; but the entrance to its channel is obscured and made somewhat perplexing by a great extent of slob, which is covered with water soon after the commencement of flood-tide. The Com-

missioners for improving the Navigation of the Shannon proposed to place beacons for indicating the entrance and the sailing course, to clear the channel of all rocks and shoals, and to erect a new quay a little below Askeaton. See **ASKEATON**.

DEEL, or DEAL (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Tyrally, co. Mayo, Connaught. It flows chiefly eastward, washes the town of Crossmolina, and enters the head of Lough Conn, near Deel-Castle, the seat of Captain Cuff. See **CROSSMOLINA**.

DEEREEN (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Wicklow and Carlow, Leinster. It rises on the south side of the Lugnaquilla mountain, and has a south-westerly course of about 14 miles, through Wicklow, across a wing of Carlow, and along the boundary between the counties to the Slaney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Tullow.

DEER ISLAND, an island in the barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. It lies near the west shore of the estuary of the Fergus, and 3 miles north-north-east of Kildysart; and is about a mile in length. See **CLARE** and **FERGUS**.

DE-GLAISHCROW. See **CLASHACROW**.

DELGANY, a parish on the coast of the half-barony of Rathdown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bray, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the villages of Delgany, Wingate, Kindelstown, and Killincarrig: see **KILLINCARRIG**. Length, southward, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,977 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,268; in 1841, 2,268. Houses 329. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,888. Houses 267. The arable land is good; but much of the surface is mountain. The route from Bray to Wicklow passes along the coast; and, while within the parish, is thus noticed by Mr. Fraser: "At the summit of Windgatehill, from a detached craggy rock, you command a view of the rich tract of land through which the road lies. A little below the cross-road of Windgatehill, on the left, is Templecarrig, the romantic and well-situated lodge of — Keating, Esq., now occupied by Major Beresford. On the shore may be seen the Grey-Stones, the only rocky feature along the smooth line of coast from Bray-Head to Wicklow; and on this the coast-guard have a station. Four miles from Bray, close to the road, on the left, is Killencarrick, Arthur Jones, Esq., adjoining the old castle and hamlet of the same name; and half-a-mile to the right, the beautifully-situated village of Delgany, adjoining Bellevue. From the higher parts of this road, a good view is obtained of this fine seat." See **KILLINCARRIG**. Bellevue—originally Ballydonough—is the property of Mrs. Latouche, and was purchased, in 1753, by the late David Latouche, Esq., from the dean of St. Patrick's. The mansion consists of a centre, built in 1754, and wings, built at a subsequent date; and, though a plain structure, it cost about £30,000. Attached to it are very extensive out-houses, and a girls' charity school. Behind is a conservatory, 200 feet by 64, furnished with some of the rarest exotics. In front is a terrace which commands a pleasing view of four or five neighbouring demesnes, and of a large sweep of the Irish sea. On a rock, in a lofty and exposed situation within the demesne, stands a small building, called the Octagon, whose interior is hung with drapery, and resembles that of a bell-tent, and whose windows look southward over the Downs, northward to the Sugar-loaf and the Scalp, and, in both these and other directions, over very varied and opulent scenery. Below the Octagon is a Gothic building of rockwork, called the Banqueting-room; and east of the Octagon, on the very summit of the hill, stands a rustic temple, entirely composed of unbarked wood; but both these structures have fallen greatly into decay. The Latouche family in Ireland

* Two townlands of Aher were transferred, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., from Upper Deece to Lower.

was founded by David Degges Latouche, an officer in La Caillemote's regiment, and a figurant in the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.—The village of Delgany is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of Bellevue gate. It was built by Mrs. Latouche, is tastefully arranged, and consists of cottages in neat rustic architecture. The church was built, in 1789, by Peter Latouche, Esq., after a design by Whitmore Davis; and is a light Gothic structure, 102 feet by 34, and ornamented at the west end by a steeple 90 feet high. Opposite the western entrance, and in the interior of the pile, stands the Latouche monument, 24 feet high, executed in white marble by Noah Hickey, and exhibiting in a niche on the apex of the pediment a figure as large as life of David Latouche, Esq., and on the entablature three medallions of David, Peter, and John Latouche, and a figure of Mrs. Peter Latouche holding a cornucopia. In 1012, a battle was fought at Delgany, then called Dergne, or Delgne, in which Uguir, King of Leinster, overthrew Setricus, the Danish King of Dublin. There is in the village a dispensary. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 188; in 1841, 201. Houses 32.—Delgany parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £206 2s. 3d.; glebe, £3. The rectories of Delgany, KILCOOLE, and KILMACANOGUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of DELGANY. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 5,763. Gross income, £597 19s. 2d.; nett, £532 6s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was enlarged, in 1830, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 800; attendance 1,000. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Kilcoole and Kilmacanogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the union amounted to 1,725, and the Roman Catholics to 3,931; a Sunday school in Delgany had on its books 224 boys and 230 girls; 7 daily schools in Delgany, had 201 boys and 246 girls; and 13 daily schools in the union, had 434 boys and 431 girls. Two of the daily schools in Delgany were supported chiefly by Mrs. Latouche and Mrs. Cleaver; one at Greystones, by subscription; one at Windgates, by the rector and Edw. Penefather, Esq.; one chiefly by James Grattan, Esq., and an annual donation of £10 from the National Board; and one chiefly by a salary of £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith.

DELPHI, the mountain-lodge of the Marquis of Sligo, on the Bundarra rivulet, about 2 miles above its embouchure in the Killeries, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. The lodge has been much talked of, and figures largely in adventitious fame; but, apart from the surrounding natural scenery, it is a paltry affair. Caesar Otway sarcastically says, "I think that if a Dublin pawnbroker had got possession of this valley, he would have stuck down about as many firs, and larches, and alders, and erected about as tasty a cottage, and decorated it with about as ornamental a verandah, which, by the bye, is going fast to ruin." One lake lies close by the lodge; and another and larger one goes away at right angles above the small pleasure-ground. The sides of the hills, as they rise from the former, are singularly picturesque and beautiful, and ascend in tortuous and wavy tiers of rocky escarpment alternating with patches and zones of verdure. The magnificent mountain Mullrea rises from the edge of the larger lake, and displays its sublime soarings and gorges to a spectator on the lake's banks.

DELVILLE. See GLASNEVIN.

DELVIN (THE), a rivulet of the east side of the province of Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of Garristown, and has very nearly the whole of its easterly course of about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the boundary between co. Dublin and co. Meath, to the Irish sea, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Balbriggan.

DELVIN, a barony in the north-east corner of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and east, by co. Meath; on the south, by the baronies of Farhill, and Moyashel and Magheraderon; and, on the west, by the barony of Demifore. Its greatest length and breadth, southward and westward, are each 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 39,062 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches,—of which 202 acres, 12 perches are water. Nearly all the drainage is south-easterly, by three small affluents of the Boyne. Large tracts of bog occur in the south-east and south-west. Some hilly tumulations diversify the surface in the north.—This barony contains part of the parish of Killucan,* and the whole of the parishes of Castletowndelvin, Clonarney, Kilcumney, Killough, Killua, and Killiveilagh. The towns and chief villages are Clonnellon, Castletowndelvin, and Drumcree. Pop., in 1831, 9,984; in 1841, 9,943. Houses 1,671. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,287; in manufactures and trade, 375; in other pursuits, 181. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,712; who could read but not write, 748; who could neither read nor write, 1,949. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 814; who could read but not write, 937; who could neither read nor write, 2,611.

DELVIN, a parish. See CASTLETOWNDELVIN.

DEMIFORE, or HALF-FOWRE, a barony in the extreme north of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the county of Cavan; on the north-east, by the county of Meath; on the east, by the barony of Delvin; on the south, by the baronies of Moyashel and Magheraderon, and Corkaree; and, on the west, by the barony of Moygoish and the county of Longford. Its greatest length, in a direction east of south, is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 52,581 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 4,125 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches are water. The beautifully scenic Lough Sheelin lies on the boundary with Cavan; Lough Keinail lies on part of the boundary with Longford; Lough Dereveragh occupies most of the boundary with Corkaree; Lough Bawn lies at the corner between Meath and Delvin; and Lough Lane and one or two minor lakes lie in the interior. The river Inny, issuing from Lough Sheelin, and passing through the ends of Loughs Keinail, and Dereveragh, runs southward along the western border; and the Gloire rivulet drains a large part of the interior westward to the Inny. A band of the surface along all the west is bog; but the greater part of the remainder, especially around the larger lakes, is diversified in contour, and considerably embellished with park scenery.—This barony contains the parishes of Faughantown, Foyran, Kilpatrick, Lickblea, Mayne, Rathgarne, St. Feighan, and St. Mary. Its only town is Castle-Pollard; and its chief villages are Finca, Coole, and Fore. Pop., in 1831, 15,559; in 1841, 16,532. Houses 2,831. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,191; in manufactures and trade, 529; in other pursuits, 289. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,607; who could read but not write, 1,281; who could neither read nor write, 3,291. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,132; who could read but not write, 1,680; who could neither read nor write, 4,563.

DEMIFORE, or HALF-FOWRE, a barony in the extreme west of co. Meath, Leinster. It forms a projection between the counties of Westmeath and Cavan, and is partly conterminous with the Westmeath barony of Demifore. It is bounded, on the

* Two townlands of Killucan were transferred from Farball to Delvin, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.

tion of the Shannon proposed to expend upon it only about £300. Yet they desiderated the formation of numerous facilities, in the form of roads, quays, and places of shelter, for rendering its navigation available to a larger scope of adjacent country; and they were preceded in the actual construction of facilities of the same class by the Steam Navigation Company. The lake has, for a number of years past, been regularly navigated by steamers of 90 horse power. See KILLALOE and PORTUNNA. The area of the lake is 29,570 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches; and of this, 12,785 acres, 10 perches belong to co. Galway, 4,592 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches to co. Clare, and 12,192 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches to co. Tipperary. The Galway portion is parochially distributed as follows: 1,532 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches in Inniscaltra, 4,439 acres, 38 perches in Clonrush, 599 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches in Kilbarron, 3,980 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch in Ballinakill, and 2,167 acres, 28 perches in Lickmolassy. The Clare section is distributed among parishes as follows: 571 acres in Killaloe, 3,353 acres in Ogmelloe, 22 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches in Tomgraney, 388 acres in Moynoe, and 279 acres, 1 rood in Inniscaltra. The Tipperary section is distributed among parishes as follows: 1,009 acres, 13 perches in Templeachally, 2,469 acres, 30 perches in Castletownarra, 560 acres, 13 perches in Youghalarra, 857 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches in Monsea, 686 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches in Dromineer, 1,255 acres, 29 perches in Killodiernan, 2,822 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches in Kilbarron, 1,989 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches in Torryglass, and 542 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches in Lorrha. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level, as ascertained in the year 1836, is 108 feet in summer and 113 in winter.

DERG, a lake in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated in the bosom of dreary uplands, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the village of Pettigo and the foot of Lough Erne, and covers an area of 2,140 acres. Innishgosh, Saint's Island, and Station Island, or St. Patrick's Purgatory, are its principal islands; but even these are tiny islets; and the other insulated spots of ground are, for the most part, mere groups of rocks. Saint's Island has some ruins of a priory of pretendedly high antiquity, and was at one time the resort of pilgrims; and Station Island, less than an acre in extent, and within half-a-mile of the south-east shore, contains the cave called St. Patrick's Purgatory, two small chapels, a priests' house, and a few cabins, and has, for centuries, been an object of bewildering and degrading attraction to multitudinous crowds of infatuated devotees. Papal bull, privy council order, and the efforts of Christian philanthropy, have all denounced the odious orgies of Lough Derg, and attempted the destruction of its mischievous repute. Yet from 10,000 to 15,000 human beings continue to resort annually hither from the 1st of June till the 15th of August, and to manifest, in connection with their pilgrimage, a surpassing degree of credulity and debasement. But the legends and the rites of the place are all so sheerly disgusting, that we must be excused from attempting either history or description. We may remark, however, that the pestilence of its bad reputation appears to be abating; for within 6 years preceding 1838, the rent paid for the ferry to Mr. Leslie, the proprietor of the lake, fell from £260 to £160. The following graphic description of the lake's scenery is from the pen of the author of 'Sketches in Ireland': "On the ridge where I stood, I had leisure to look around. To the south-west lay Lough Erne, with all its isles and cultivated shores; to the north-west, Lough Derg,—and truly never did I mark such a contrast. Lough Derg under my feet—the lake, the shores, the mountains, the accompaniments of all sorts, pre-

sented the very landscape of desolation; its water expanding in their highland solitude, amidst a wide waste of moors, without one green spot to refresh the eye, without a house or tree—all mournful in the brown hue of its far-stretching bogs, and the grey uniformity of its rocks; the surrounding mountains even partook of the sombre character of the place, their forms without grandeur, their ranges continuous and without elevation. The lake itself was certainly as fine as rocky shores and numerous islands could make it; but it was encompassed with such dreariness, it was deformed so much by its purgatorial island, the associations connected with it were of such a degrading character, that really the whole prospect before me struck my mind with a sense of painfulness."

DERG (THE), a rivulet, partly of co. Donegal but chiefly of co. Tyrone, Ulster. It issues from the lake noticed in the preceding article, and has a north-easterly course of 16 or 17 miles to the Moyle at a point 2 miles below Newtown-Stewart.

DERG, a parish. See SKIRTS.

DERG, a town. See CASTLE-DERG.

DERIG, an islet near the mainland of the barony of Carbery, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Bunduff, co. Sligo, Connaught.

DERIG, a small lake on the boundary between co. Longford and co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Edgeworthstown, Leinster.

DERINA, a lake in the barony of Iveragh, 6 miles south-east of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster.

DERNAGREE, a village in the parish of Dromtariffe, barony of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 114. Houses 18.

DERNAHENSY. See DERRYNHINCH.

DERRALOSSORY, or DERRYLOSSORY, a parish 8 miles north of Rathdrum, and partly in the barony of Newcastle, but chiefly in that of North Ballinacoe, co. Wicklow, Munster. Length, westward, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles breadth, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $8\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Newcastle section, 4,623 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches,—of which 242 acres, 5 perches, are detached. Area of the Ballinacoe section, 41,341 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 506 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch, are water. Pop., in 1841, of the Ballinacoe section, 3,967 of the Newcastle section, 930. Houses in the two sections, respectively 590 and 136. The Census of 1831 states the entire population at 3,658; and that of the Newcastle section at 971; and the Ecclesiastical authorities exhibit part of the civil parish as within the perpetual curacy of Calary, and state the remainder to have an area of 41,667 acres with a population, in 1831, of 4,412. By far the greater proportion of the surface consists of waste and uninhabited mountains. But the scenery, though wild and occasionally lugubrious, possesses much aggregate grandeur, and either includes or impinges upon Loughs Dan, Tay, Glendalough, Ouler, and Nahanagh, and all the route for about 6 miles from Dublin toward both Glendalough and Rathdrum. One spot of some antiquarian interest.

CASTLE-KEVIN: which see. In the Ballinacoe division are the villages of ROUNDWOOD and ANNAHON; see these articles. The variety and beauty of the coppices, the shelter of the mountain glens, and the companionship of the brawling streams, render the route to Glendalough more interesting to the south of Roundwood than to the north; yet the parish church, situated about a mile from that village, over-looks a tract so desolate that scarcely a habitation can be seen from its site. Around the church-wall are some lofty trees, so naked in their stems and sheeted with foliage in their tops as, under the rays of the evening sun, to produce the effect of a moonlight scene. On the boundaries are the alpine pass-

and the mountain summits of Sally-Gap, Moneystown-Hill, Lugduff, Tonelagee, Duff Hill, and Gravel; and in the interior are Wicklow-Gap, Knocknacloghole, and entire congeries of lofty uplands. The highest grounds on the boundaries have altitudes above sea level of 1,631, 1,581, 1,272, 2,176, 2,148, 1,561, 2,307, 2,783, 2,364, 2,352, and 2,244 feet; and the chief heights in the interior have altitudes of 1,754, 2,109, 2,684, 1,569, 1,313, 1,567, and 2,296 feet. The surface elevation of the lakes are, Dan, 685 feet; Glendalough, 441; Ouler, 1,829; Tay, 807; and Nahanagh, 1,384. Among the manor-houses and lodges are Castle-Kevin, Dr. Frizelle; Dromeen, Mr. Hugo; and Lake-View, Surgeon Markin; Roundwood Park; Roundwood Lodge; Diamond-Hill; Oldtown; Tomdarragh; Laragh; Avondore; and Cronybyrne. — This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, endowed with the rectorial tithes, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £456 10s.; glebe, £50. Gross income, £508 10s.; nett, £423 10s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ballymaglasson, in the diocese of Meath. The church was enlarged in 1830, by means of £138 9s. 2½d. raised by parochial assessment, and £415 7s. 8½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic chapels at Roundwood and Annamoe have each an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 675, and the Roman Catholics to 3,894; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and one with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—were attended on the average by 144 children.

DERRICKELAGH, a small lake in co. Down, about 1½ mile south-east of Newry, Ulster. On a little hill at its north end stood an old chapel called Temple-Gaurin, 'Goats-church.'

DERRINBOY, **CADAMSTOWN**, and **LETTRYMOON**, a continuous bog of three denominations on the south border of the barony of Ballyboy, 1½ mile south-west of the town of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. Area, 1,509 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches. Excellent manuring gravel occurs within 5 or 6 feet of the surface of its centre, and in shallow pits along both its northern and its southern edge. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,244 8s. 8½d.

DERRINVER, a small fishing harbour in one of the inlets at the head of Ballinakill bay, barony of Ballinshinch, co. Galway, Connaught. A small pier, on the estate of Mr. Blake of Renvyle, was constructed from government funds, for the convenience of the fishery in the bay, and of the agriculturists of Joyce-Country. The harbour is partly formed by the rock, and consists of a basin of about 100 feet each way; and it constitutes a convenient point of access, with the anchorage of Ballinakill in the direction of Westport, and by the new road through Joyce-Country toward Cong and Galway. The extremity of the pier is accessible at low water.

DERRY, a diocese in the north of the province of Ulster. Its seat is the city of Londonderry, or rather the hill summit in the city's centre, crowned by the cathedral. 'Derry' means 'the place of oaks,' and was originally the designation of the town, the parish, and the county around the cathedral's site, as well as of the diocese. But the town and county came to be called Londonderry after the Plantation of Ulster, and the parish assumed at a later date the designation of Templemore, meaning 'the great church,' and alluding to the cathedral. See **LONDONDERRY** and **TEMPLEMORE**. Some writers allege that Columba, passing over from his celebrated Cul-

dee settlement in the Hebridean Iona, founded the cathedral or formed the diocese about the end of the 6th century; but both they and others who have a craving for high antiquity, yet want evidence in its support, are compelled to attempt the tracing of this alleged foundation down to a more modern date, through pretended and at best obscure removals to Maghera, or Ardstraw, or nobody knows where. Whatever may be conjectured or even proved respecting the existence of Culdean establishments, the bona fide diocese of Derry does not, even in the estimation of sober prelate writers, claim a higher origin than the year 1158. Flahertach O'Brolchain, we are told, was in that year raised from the abbacy to the nascent episcopate of Derry, by the council of Brighmac-Taidhg, or Brightsbaigh. George Montgomery, the first Protestant bishop, was removed hither from the deanery of Norwich, in 1605, and translated to Meath in 1610; John Bramhall, the celebrated supporter of the great Earl of Strafford, was elevated to Derry from the archdeaconry of Meath, in 1634. William King, the author of a work on the condition of the Irish Protestants, succeeded in 1690, and was translated to Dublin in 1702. William Nicholson, the compiler of the English, Scottish, and Irish Historical Libraries, was removed hither from Carlisle in 1718, and translated to Cashel in 1736. The Hon. Frederick Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, and celebrated for his patronage of the fine arts, was removed hither from Cloyne in 1768. The Hon. Richard Ponsonby, brother-in-law of Earl Grey, was removed hither from Killaloe in 1831.

This diocese comprehends very nearly all the county of Londonderry, very large sections of the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, and a tiny section of the county of Antrim. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 659,000 Irish acres, and stating the number of its parishes at 48, says that 284,100 acres and 27 parishes are in Londonderry, 233,100 acres and 11 parishes are in Tyrone, 139,300 acres and 10 parishes are in Donegal, and 2,500 acres and part of one parish are in Antrim. The length of the diocese is 47 Irish or 60 English miles; its breadth is 43 Irish or 54½ English miles; and its area is 1,045,911 acres, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 355,566. Gross episcopal revenue, £14,193 3s. 9½d.; nett, £12,159 3s. 6d. But the Act of 1833 reduced the income of Bishop Ponsonby to £8,000, and that of his successors to £6,160; and it also consolidated with Derry the adjacent diocese of Raphoe. The dignitaries of Derry cathedral are a dean, an archdeacon, and 3 prebendaries. The dean holds the benefices of Templemore, Glandermot, and Faughanvale,—income, £3,710 13s. 10d. The archdeacon holds Dunboe,—income £700; and is also a prebendary of Christ-church, Dublin. The prebendaries of Comber, Aghadowey, and Moville, hold the benefices of respectively Comber, £1,399 10s. 4d.,—Aghadowey, £880,—and Upper Moville, £1,350; and the second and third hold also respectively the registrarship of Down and Connor, and the benefice of Lissan in the dio. of Armagh. The number of parishes in the diocese, including perpetual curacies, is 58; of chapelries, 4; of benefices, 57; of non-resident incumbents, 3. Amount of tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £28,823 2s. 10½d.; of value of glebes, £11,456 13s. 2d.; of gross income, £41,072 4s. 2½d.; of nett income, £35,315 19s. 3½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 36 benefices, including 1 chapelry, the diocesan; of 10 benefices, incumbents; and of 13 benefices, including 2 chapelries, laymen and corporations. No tithes are appropriate; and the rectorial tithes of only Dungenish parish are inappropriate. The number of sti-

pendiary curates is 44; and the gross amount of their stipends, exclusive of additional advantages enjoyed by 7 of them, is £3,170 13s. 10½d. The number of churches and chapels connected with the Establishment is 62; of sittings in these, 18,443. The cost of building 19, building and enlarging 4, and enlarging or repairing 2, of the churches and chapels, was £19,097 13s. 4d.,—of which £5,615 7s. 8d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £8,685 2s. 6½d. was lent by that Board, £2,758 18s. 9½d. was raised from private donations, and £2,038 4s. 4½d. was raised by parochial assessment. The number of other Established places of worship than churches and chapels is 11; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 84; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters than Presbyterians, 17; of Roman Catholic chapels, 70. In 1834, the population consisted of 50,350 members of the Establishment, 118,339 Presbyterians, 1,738 other Protestant dissenters, and 196,614 Roman Catholics; and 2 benefices contained each not more than 100 members of the Establishment, 3 not more than 200, 14 not more than 500, 22 not more than 1,000, 12 not more than 2,000, and 4 not more than 5,000. In the same year, 534 daily schools, of which lists were produced, had on their books 21,758 boys, 12,303 girls, and 724 children whose sex was not specified; and 40 daily schools, of which no lists were produced, were computed to be attended by 2,600 children. Of the total of schools, 246 were supported wholly by fees, and 328 wholly or partially by subscription or endowment; and of the latter, 74 were in connection with the National Board, 7 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 10 with the Fund of Erasmus Smith, 62 with the Kildare Place Society, and 87 with the London Hibernian Society.—The Derry Presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland exercises inspection over 14 congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, and Aug., and the third Tuesday of Oct.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Derry is unannexed, is distributed into 35 parishes, and has 34 parochial and 47 coadjutor clergy. The bishop's parish is Templemore; and is served by the bishop, a chaplain, and two curates. The names of the 35 parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are, 1. Templemore,—Long Tower and City of Londonderry; 2. Upper Badoney,—Rusky and Greencastle; 3. Tamlaughtard,—Tamlaught; 4. Ballyscullion,—Bellaghy; 5. Dungiven,—Dungiven, Galvin, and Avilla; 6. Desertmartin and Kilecronaghan,—Desertmartin and Brach; 7. Errigal,—Ballerin and Glenullar; 8. Lower Badoney,—Plumbridge and Craney; 9. Upper Cumber and Learmont,—Claudy and Learmont; 10. Termonamongan,—Termonamongan and Killeter; 11. West Ardstraw,—West Ardstraw; 12. Donaghmore,—Castle-Fin, Crossroads, and Upper Chapel; 13. Upper and Lower Moville,—Ballybrack, Drung, and Ballynacray; 14. Termoney,—Maygall; 15. Glendermott and Lower Cumber,—Creggan; 16. Faughanvale,—Ardmore, Waterside, and Malabuoy; 17. Culdaff,—Bokan; 18. Clonleigh and Camus,—Strabane and Crogbane; 19. Upper and Lower Longfield,—Drumquin; 20. Maghra and Killagh,—Glen Swateragh; 21. Iskaheen, Burt, and Inch,—Iskaheen, Burt, and Inch; 22. Donaghedy and Leek-Patrick,—Clogheor, Glenmorning, and Killeany; 23. Desertegny and Upper and Lower Faban,—Greenhill, Coch-Hill, and Crusleigh; 24. Bannagher,—Feany, Ballymoney, and Altmover; 25. Killowen, Dunboe, Macasquin, and Aghadry,—Killowen, Down-Hill, and Bockvagh; 26. Urney,—Strabane, Castle-Derg, and Donnyloop; 27. Clonmany,—Cleagh; 28. Cloncha,—Lag and Aughaclety; 29. Tamlaught, Finlagan, Dumachosa, Bull-

teagh, and Aughanloo,—Rowmill, Drumsurn, and Glack; 30. Cuppagh,—Killyclogher and another; 31. Ballynascreen,—Whitewater and Monanceny; 32. East Ardstraw,—Glenknock; 33. Donagh,—Carndonagh; 34. Drumragh,—Drumragh and Omagh; 35. Kittrea, Desertoghill, and Tamlaghtocreilly,—Greenloughs, Crengauole, and Drumagardner.

DERRY, a chapelry in the parish of Templemore and city of Londonderry, Ulster. It has no distinct limits. The chapel is a chapel-of-ease to the cathedral, and was built at the private expense of Bishop Barnard, who held the see from 1747 to 1768. Sittings 200. Gross income of the chaplain, £71 3s. 1d.; nett, £41 3s. 1d. In 1837, the right of nomination was in dispute between Sir Andrew Barnard and the guardians of John Campbell, a minor.

DERRY, a city. See LONDONDERRY.

DERRY (THE), a rivulet, partly of co. Carlow and co. Wexford, but chiefly of co. Wicklow, Leinster. It rises on the mutual border of Carlow and Wicklow, 2 miles south-east of Hacketstown, makes a long demi-semicircular sweep through the southern part of Ballinacor and the whole breadth of Shillelagh, and then runs between Carlow and Wexford to the Slaney 1½ mile below Clonegall. Its length is about 15 miles.

DERRY, an island at the north end of the Shannon Lough Derg, co. Tipperary, Munster. A shoal here is situated at the point where the current begins to expand into the Lough, and being in the fair sailing course, forms a barrier to the river navigation during the summer. A cut through this shoal was projected by the Shannon Commissioners, at the estimated cost of £460.

DERRY, a village in the parish of Ballinacalla, barony of Ross, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 95; in 1841, not specially returned.

DERRYADD, one of a cluster of bogs, in the barony of Geashill, from 1 to 3½ miles south of Tullamore, King's co., Leinster. The other bogs are those of Derrygolan, Cloncon, and Killeenmore. Length and breadth of the cluster, 2½ miles; area 3,518 acres, 35 perches. Some islands or derries are interspersed; the chief of which are Derryadd Wood and Derrygolan, containing respectively 27 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches, and 48 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches. The aggregate of red bog is 3,174 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches; and the rest of the bogs is black and improved. The east division is separated from the larger portion of the cluster by the intersection of the road from Tullamore to Killeagh; and it comprises 1,166 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches, and is a well-shaking bog, unbroken by any eminence or feature of relief. Thriving plantations zone most of the skirt of the cluster, and cover the derries of the western division. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,702s. 9½d.

DERRYAGHY, a parish, 2 miles north of Lisburn partly in the barony of Upper Massarene, and partly in that of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length southward, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Massarene section, 6,857 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches; of the Belfast section, 5,621 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,325; in 1841, 5,398. Houses 979. Pop. of the Massarene section, in 1831, 2,575; in 1841, 2,641. Houses 471. In the Belfast section is the village of MILLTOWN: which sees Two-thirds of the parochial surface consists of tolerably good land; and the remainder is chiefly mountain, and to a small extent bog. Agriculture is in a fine state, and the appliances of trade so bustling and cheerful, that the few villas which adorn the district almost escape notice amidst the general improvement. The Lagan Navigation and the Ulster Railway are available to the parishioners; and the

road from Lisburn to Glenavy passes up the interior. —This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £150; nett, £88. Patron, the archbishop of Armagh. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300, and are appropriated to the see of Armagh, and held under lease from the archbishop. A curate has a stipend of £70. The church was repaired and enlarged in 1807, by means of £332 6s. 1d. raised by parochial assessment, and £73 16s. 11d. borrowed from a school fund. Sittings 500; attendance, from 400 to 500. The schoolhouse of Stoneford is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 150 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Derryaghy and Rock are attended by respectively from 40 to 50, and from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Hannahstown. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,502 Churchmen, 962 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,112 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools—2 of which were aided with respectively £6 and £2 a-year from the vicar, and 2 with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board—had on their books 337 boys and 248 girls.

DERRYBAWN, a mountain and a demesne in the barony of Ballinacor, 4½ miles north-north-west of Rathfrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mountain, which forms part of the south side of the lake of Glendalough, extends from the Giant's Cut to the entrance of the Glendalough Vale, and is partly feathered and dotted with woods of oak. Derrybawn-house, the seat of W. T. Boskey, Esq., stands at the east base of the mountain, and is so environed with wood—a thicket immediately around it, the extensive copse-wood of Ballard in front, and the army of oaks ascending the mountain—as to possess an almost strictly forest character. The low grounds of the demesne extend up the vale of Glendalough to the base of the south side of the lake, and a considerable distance down the vale of the Avonmore; and, though they have a naturally churlish soil, and render all ordinarily cheap methods of improvement, they now present everywhere a richness of verdure, which strongly contrasts with the surrounding sterility.

DERRYBRIEN, an extra-parochial district at the south-east extremity of the barony of Loughrea, and about 10 miles east by north of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 907. It includes a portion of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, and contains the small village of Derrybrien; but it is not separately noticed in the Census of 1841, or separately exhibited in the Ordnance Survey.

DERRYBRUSK, a parish in the eastern vicinity of Enniskillen, and partly in the barony of Magherastephana, but chiefly in that of Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is cut into three separate parts by intersections of the parishes of Enniskillen, Derryvullen, and Cleenish. Length, south-south-westward, inclusive of the intersecting districts, 7 miles; length, exclusive of the intersecting districts, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Magherastephana section, 285 acres, 1 perch, of which 23 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, are water. Area of the Tyrkenedy section, 4,373 acres, 32 perches, of which 217 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches, are water. Pop. of the Tyrkenedy section, in 1831, 1,329; in 1841, 1,259. Houses 221. Pop. of the Magherastephana section, in 1841, 178. Houses 27. A great portion of the surface is upland; and most of the remainder has an inferior soil; yet all lies in the midst of an ornate country, and

shares in the brilliant landscapes of both the lacustrine and the fluvial Erne. Derrybrusk-house, the seat of John Deering, Esq., is situated in the southern district, 4 miles south-east of Enniskillen, and is a fine residence, surrounded by beautiful plantations. Castle-Coole mansion is situated 1½ mile east-south-east of Enniskillen, and, together with the greater part of the brilliant and extensive circumjacent demesne, adorns the middle district. See **CASTLE-COOLE**. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £77 10s. 9½d; glebe, £60. Gross income, £137 10s. 9½d.; nett, £118 14s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. A quondam church is said to have been the earliest Protestant place of worship erected in the county; but no church has existed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Monthly service is conducted in a schoolhouse; attendance 95. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 599 Churchmen, 12 Presbyterians, and 653 Roman Catholics; and a Kildare Place Society's school at Ballyreagh had on its books 26 boys and 14 girls.

DERRY-CASTLE, a demesne, the property of Mr. Head, on the west border of the barony of Owey and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. It occupies a beautiful and prominent situation on the bold banks of the lower reach of Lough Derg, 2½ miles north-north-east of Killaloe. Above it, on the slopes of the hills which screen the lake, are the celebrated slate-quarries, which have been so long in successful operation.

DERRYCLARE, a mountain, a lake, and a village, in the barony of Ballinabinch, co. Galway, Connaught. The mountain is one of the Twelve Pins or group of **BINABOLA**: which see. The lake is overhung by the mountain, lies between the lakes of Ina and Ballinabinch, and displays considerable pictorial power. At the small village a marble-quarry was recently commenced.

DERRYCUNEHY, a mountain and a romantic glen, on the mutual border of the baronies of Magonihy and Dunkerrin, and 8 miles south-south-west of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It belongs to the sublime group which overlook the south side of the upper lake of Killarney; and exhibits, in its declivities, and the gorges and glens around it, some of the richest scenery on the route from Killarney to Kenmare. In the glen of Derrycunehy, on the west side of the mountain, are Hyde's cottage and Derrycunehy cascade,—the latter quite different in character, position, and accompaniments, from the more celebrated Turk waterfall, yet scarcely less worthy of a visit,—and the former romantically situated on the rocky shelving banks of the stream, and commanding, from its windows and grounds, several fine views of the cascade. Hyde-cottage is the property of Lord Kenmare, but was long inhabited by the late Rev. Mr. Hyde, rector of Killarney. A carriage approaching from the Kenmare road, can drive within a few perches of the Derrycunehy waterfall.

DERRYFADDA, one of several denominations of a section of bog, on the mutual border of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and immediately west of Johnstown and Urlingford, Leinster. The other denominations are Clonsalla, Bawnmore, Inchyrourk, Urlingford, Longford, Keilcattagh, Leigh, Maunselstown, and Keilmakill. The whole section is bounded, on the north, by the road from Derryfadda to Bawnmore; on the east, by Bawnmore, Urlingford, and Inchyrourk; on the south, by the road from Urlingford to Littleton; and, on the west, by Two-mile-Borris, Castletown, and Derryfadda. Area, 5,340 English acres. Highest and lowest points above sea-level, respectively 422 and 364 feet; greatest and average depth, respectively 27 and 18

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

feet. The drainage of the greater part is westward by two or three rills or rivulets to the Suir; but of a small part is eastward within the basin of the Nore. Estimated cost of reclamation, £7,245 0s. 2d.

DERRYGALVIN, a parish, formerly in the co. of the city of Limerick, and now in the barony of Clanwilliam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of the town of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,719 acres. Pop., in 1831, 722; in 1841, 718. Houses 108. The land is in general good.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMURRY [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £128; glebe, £8. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 737.

DERRYGLIN, a village, and the seat of a dispensary, within the Lisnaskea Poor-law union, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. In 1839–40, the dispensary expended £107 12s. 10d., and made 3,500 dispensations of medicine.

DERRYGONNELLY, a village in the parish of Innismacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands 7 miles west-north-west of Enniskillen, at the intersection of the mountain road thence to Garrison, with the road southward from Church-hill to Belcoo-bridge. A fair is held on July 10. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 265. Houses 48.

DERRYGORTREY, a *quoad sacra* parish in that part of the *quoad civilia* parish of Clonfeacle which is within co. Armagh, Ulster. It lies on the right bank of the Blackwater, and in the vicinity of Charlemont. See CLONFEACLE. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 5,282. Most of the land is of comparatively inferior quality, and is let at probably 30 per cent. above its value.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £15. Gross income, £90; nett, £85 13s. 9d. Patron, the incumbent of Clonfeacle. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance, from 120 to 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450 at one service, and of 900 at another. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 929 Churchmen, 1,571 Presbyterians, 58 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,986 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by 12 children in winter; and 4 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board, and one with the Society for Discountenancing Vice—were attended on the average by 210 children.

DERRYGRATH, a parish in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,777 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,286; in 1841, 1,329. Houses 204. The land is for the most part good. The road from Clonmel to Cahir passes through the interior. The seats are Garryroe, Markhamstown, and part of the demesne of Woodroffe,—the last the well-wooded property of William Perry, Esq. The chief antiquities are the ruins of an old church and two castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £110 6s.; glebe, £23 16s. Gross income, £134 2s.; nett, £79 12s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120, and are appropriated to the chancellorship of Lismore cathedral. The church was built in 1814, by means of a donation of £230 15s. 4d. from Mr. Perry of Woodroffe, and a loan of £369 4s. 7d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 70;

attendance, from 20 to 30. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 1,342; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year and other advantages from the vicar—had an average attendance of about 94 children.

DERRYGYLE, a bog, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Mountmellick, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 1,361 acres. One-fourteenth of it is compact or black bog, which has been cut as turbary; and the remainder is fibrous or red bog, but contains no quagmire. The average depth is 21 feet; the highest point lies 17 feet above the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 281 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay; and the lowest point lies 33 feet lower than the highest point. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,276 18s. 9d.

DERRYHEEN, a *quoad sacra* parish on the northern border of the barony of Upper Loughtee, and in the vicinity of Butler's-Bridge, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,649 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,771. The surface forms part of the flat valley of the Erne; and consists for the most part of good land, subject to floods.—This parish comprises portions of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Urney, Kilmore, Castletarra, and Drumlane; and is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore; and was erected into a distinct parish in 1834. Gross income, £100; nett, £70. Patrons, alternately the incumbents of the 4 *quoad sacra* parishes to which the district belongs. The church was built in 1834, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 130. In 1834, the Protestants of the Urney section amounted to 265, of the Kilmore section to 20, of the Drumlane section to 11, of the Castletarra section to 79, of the whole parish to 372; the Roman Catholics of the Urney section amounted to 573, of the Kilmore section to 117, of the Drumlane section to 217, of the Castletarra section to 535, of the whole parish to 1,442; and 2 daily schools at Dredris and Inishmore—the former of which was aided with £10 a-year and other advantages from Lord Farnham, and the latter was in connection with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 105 boys and 60 girls.

DERRYHOGAN (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, Leinster and Munster. It rises in the neighbourhood of New Birmingham and pursues a north-westerly though curving course over a run of 9 miles, past Two-mile-Borris and Drish-Bridge, to the Suir $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below Thurles.

DERRYHOLMES, a seat environed with bog on the west margin of the barony of Garrycastle, co. of King's co., Leinster. It is situated at the confluence of a bog-rivulet with the Shannon, 2 mile below Shannon-Bridge, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ above Shannon Harbour. Improvements for the navigation of the Shannon at this place were projected by the Shannon Commissioners, to cost, according to estimate, £2,200.

DERRYINVER, a small village and a fishing harbour, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. The harbour is in Ballinakill bay; and a pier built by Mr. Nimmo, but allowed to fall considerably into decay, is the only place of refuge afforded by the bay, and is very useful for both the fisheries and general trade. The village is on the new road to Renvyle. The surrounding country rapidly improving.

DERRY-ISLAND. See DENAY.

DERRYKEIGHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and partly in that of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Po

in 1831, 5,134. But the parish thus viewed is ecclesiastical, and comprehends the grange of DRUMTULLACH: which see. The civil parish, or Derrykeighan proper, lies wholly in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and contains the village of DERVOCK: which see. Length, westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to 3 miles; area, 7,645 acres, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,066; in 1841, 3,167. Houses 592. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,622. Houses 486. The surface lies along the river Bush, and consists for the most part of good arable land. Among the mansions are Gracehill, H. J. Stuart, Esq.; Liscoman, J. Allen, Esq.; Benvaridin, John Montgomery, Esq.; Ballydivity, J. Stewart Moore, Esq.; Claverhill; and Bushbank. The road from Ballymore to Bushmills passes through the interior. The hamlet of Derrykeighan is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Bushmills.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CAIRNCASTLE [which see], in the co. of Connor. Tithe composition, £430; glebe, £2 11s. 3d. In 1837, there were two stipendiary curates for Derrykeighan, the one of them superannuated. The church and churchyard-wall were built in 1831, by means of £600 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £565 raised by subscription. Sittings 300; attendance 115. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 200 and 700. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 845 Churchmen, 3,827 Presbyterians, 60 other Protestant dissenters, and 655 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 225 children; and 8 daily schools—two of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and one was aided with £2 a-year from Mr. Macartney—had on their books 244 boys and 120 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Tullybane.

DERRYLEAGH. See CASTLE-MORRIS.

DERRYLORAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, but chiefly in that of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The Tyrone section contains COOKSTOWN: which see. Length, 9 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Londonderry section, 2,443 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches; of the Tyrone section, 9,656 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,406; in 1841, 8,480. Houses 1,472. Pop. of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 1,573; in 1841, 1,219. Houses 206. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tyrone section, in 1831, 4,130; in 1841, 4,255. Houses 751. The surface includes part of the rich vale of the Ballinderry rivulet, and part of the south-eastern declivities of the Macrappallion mountains; and it varies exceedingly in soil, yet may be regarded in an aggregate view as consisting of middle-rate land. Among the country residences are Loughry-house and the Cottage. Advantages of communication are enjoyed from the near vicinity of Lough Neagh, and from the roads which radiate from Cookstown toward Money-bane, Dungiven, Newtownstewart, Dungannon, and Keshmills.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £550; glebe, £86. Gross income, £636; net, £526 13s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £70 4s. 7d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively from 350 to 450, and from 400 to 600; a Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 60, a Primitive Wesleyan by from 30 to 40; and a Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 100 at one service, and from 700 to 800 at another, and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to

the chapel of Desertreight. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,228 Churchmen, 3,404 Presbyterians, 15 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,046 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 415 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 438 boys and 304 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and about £2 12s. from the Roman Catholic chapel; 4 were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and 2 of these 4 were also aided by respectively Lord and Lady Castlestewart; and one, an infant school, was supported almost wholly by subscription.

DERRYLOSSORY. See DERRALOSSORY.

DERRYNAHINCH, or **DERNAHENS**, a parish in the barony of Knocktopher, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, southward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,339 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,998; in 1841, 2,352. Houses 377. Within the limits is the village of BALLYHALE: which see. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,045. Houses 318. The road from Knocktopher to Waterford goes through the interior. Much of the land, especially in the south, is moorish, with intermixtures of irregular tillage. The two highest grounds are situated near the centre, and have altitudes above sea-level of 588 and 599 feet. The mansions are Derrynahinch and Kiltorkan; and the hamlets are Ballyhale, Knockwilliam, Castlebanny, Coolmeen, Upper Castlegannon, Lower Castlegannon, Ballytawna, and Crowbally.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KNOCKTOPHER [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £325. The Roman Catholic chapel in Ballyhale has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilkeasy, Newmarket, Higginstown, and Kells. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 1,807; and a Roman Catholic Sunday school was attended by 100 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 104 boys and 60 girls.

DERRYNANE. See DARRYNANE.

DERRYNEFLYN, a denomination of the parish of Graystown, barony of Slieveardagh, 2 miles north-north-west of Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. See GRAYSTOWN and TEMPLENEERY.

DERRYNOOSE, or **MADDEN**, a parish in the baronies of Turaney and Armagh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Keady, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, southward, 6 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Turaney section, 5,395 acres, 20 perches,—of which 19 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches, are water. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 9,653 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,768; in 1841, 9,089. Houses 1,639. Pop. of the Turaney section, in 1831, 3,113; in 1841, 3,256. Houses 567. Part of the surface is upland, and most has soil of only middle-rate quality. The principal seats are Leslie-Hill, Holly-Hill, and Hermitage-house. The road from Keady to Tynan passes through the interior. A lead mine was formerly worked and abandoned; and in December 1836, the Mining Company of Ireland were erecting an engine for unwatering it, and re-commencing operations. The ore was proposed to be conveyed on cars to Newry, for sale in the market, or for shipment to the Company's smelting works; and, till the opening of the Ulster canal or the construction of a railway, timber and other supplies were proposed to be brought from Newry on cars.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £646 10s. 6d.; glebe, £397 6s. 3d. Gross income, £1,043 16s. 9d.; nett, £840 12s.

11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also domestic chaplain to the Primate. Two curates have each a stipend of \$75. The church was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 450 to 600, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 714; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Keady. A small part of the parish is included in the perpetual curacy of KILLYLEACH: which see. In 1834,—according to the original Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, which, in this instance, is shown in their Appendix to have been incorrect—the parishioners consisted of 756 Churchmen, 2,183 Presbyterians, 53 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,322 Roman Catholics. In the same year one school was salaried with £10 from the National Board—one with £12 from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice,—one with £6 from the London Hibernian Society, and a sum not named from subscription,—one with £4 from the London Hibernian Society, and some advantages from Mr. Singleton,—and one with a sum not named from subscription; and these, and 4 pay daily schools, had on their books 388 boys and 353 girls.

DERRYOGUE, a fishing station and small natural harbour, 1½ mile north by east of Cranfield Point, and 2½ miles south-south-west of Kilkeel, barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. The harbour has the appearance and shape of a pier harbour with two points; it has good char ground deepening to 4 fathoms; and it opens to the south-east, and is somewhat sheltered against the swell from the south, by the sunk rock called the Kellyhunter; but, in 1836, it was provided with neither pier nor quay. A valuable quay for the town of Kilkeel, and for a populous and well-cultivated district around it, might be constructed at this harbour for £4,476.

DERRYPATRICK, or DIRPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Lower Deece, 5½ miles south-east by east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 1,951 acres. Pop., in 1831, 435; in 1841, 399. Houses 60. It is traversed south-eastward by the road from Trim to Dublin, and drained north-westward by a small affluent of the Boyne. It contains the hamlets of Derrypatrick and Batter-John. Pop., in 1831, of Derrypatrick, 54; of Batter-John, 91.—Derrypatrick is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Meath; but is attached to the benefice of KNOCKMARK: which see. In 1834, the parishioners amounted to 449, and were all Roman Catholics.

DERRYSCOLLOP, a village in the parish of Cloufencle, barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 284. Houses 57.

DERRYVILLANE, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, and in that of Condons and Clangibbon, 4 miles south-west of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Fermoy section, 1,134 acres; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 694 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 788; in 1841, 826. Houses 120. Pop. of the Fermoy section, in 1841, 481. Houses 68. The surface lies along the left bank of the Funcheon, and consists, for the most part, of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of GLAXWORTH [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £66 11s. 10½d., and the rectorial for £98 0s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Donoughmore. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DERRYVULLEN, a parish partly in the barony of Tyrkenney, but chiefly in that of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Lurg section contains the villages of LISNARRICK and LOWTHERSTOWN: see these articles. The parish lies partly east-south-east of Enniskillen toward Upper Lough Erne, and partly north of that town, and not far from the foot of the east side of Lower Lough Erne. It consists of a detached part of 3 miles in length in the south, a main detached part of 4 miles in length on the north, and two detached townlands within the space between these,—a space of 6 miles in extent; so that it may be viewed as a chain of districts extending along the east bank of both the fluvial and the lacustrine Erne, from the foot of the Upper to near the foot of the Lower great lake. Its area, exclusive of 3,678 acres, 18 perches in Lower Lough Erne, and in other lakes or under water, is 19,967 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. Area of the Tyrkenney section, 8,575 acres, 17 perches,—of which 510 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches are water of the Lurg section, 15,070 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 2,567 acres, 11 perches are in Lower Lough Erne, and 60 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,613; in 1841, 10,675. Houses 1,841. Pop. of the Tyrkenney section, in 1831, 3,216; in 1841, 3,377. Houses 589. Pop. of the rural district of the Lurg section, in 1841, 5,706. Houses 188. The surface, excepting about 500 acres, consists of good arable land; much of it has a softly beautiful and almost luscious appearance; and a great part shares in the scenic splendour of the islets and far-spread Lower Lough Erne. The principal mansion is CASTLE-ARCHDALL: which see. Among other mansions, are Rusfad, H. M. Richardson, Esq., on the shores of the lake, 5 miles from Enniskillen; Riversdale, Richard Archdall Esq., east of the former; and Doraville, Henry Irvine, Esq., 7 miles from Enniskillen;—and interjacent, among these and Castle-Archdall, are Croclinnacrieve, Jamestown, Relagh, Trillick, Rookfield and Necarn.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £606 8s. 9½d.; glebe, £640 3s. 2½d. Gross income, £1,246 12s. 0½d.; nett, £1,179s. 11½d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The incumbent is also chief surrogate of the metropolitan court of Armagh, and principal of the royal endowed school of Armagh. A curate for the southern division of the parish has a stipend of £69 4 7½d.; and a curate for the northern division has, in addition to the use of the glebe-house, the use of an extent of glebe valued at more than double a curate's ordinary stipend. The church is situated in the northern division, and is a very old building. Sittings 400; attendance 120. A chapel-of-ease at Irvinestown in the southern division, and 10 miles distant from the church, was built in 1829, by means of £1,500 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £600 raised by parochial assessments. Sittings 250; attendance 260. Two Methodist meeting-houses, the one Wesleyan and the other Primitive Wesleyan, have each an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapels at Whitehill and Leaoon are attended by respectively 400 and 1,700; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lisson is attended by 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Enniskillen and Cleenish. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 5,845 Churchmen, 63 Presbyterians, and 5,112 Roman Catholics; 4 Protestant Sunday schools were averagely attended by 100 children, and 1 Roman Catholic Sunday school

99; and 18 daily schools had on their books 731 boys and 442 girls. Three of the daily schools were salaried with £8 each from the National Board; one with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £2 15s. from subscription; two with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one of these with £1 10s. from subscription; one with £20 certain, and a gratuity conditional, from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and one with £4 from subscription. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Shankhill, Snee, Drumall, Cules, Fethmacaul, and Irvinestown.

DERVER. See **DARVER.**

DERVOCK, a post village in the parish of Derry-keighan, barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Bush, and on the west road from Ballymoney to Ballycastle and the Giant's Causeway, 4 miles north-north-east of Ballymoney. It has an improved and agreeable appearance. Fairs are held on Jan. 12, Feb. 23, May 16, June 22, Aug. 12, and Oct. 27. A dispensary here is within the Ballymoney Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 13,752 acres, with a pop. of 5,041; and, in 1839-40, it expended £55 1s. 10½d., and administered to 440 patients. In the vicinity are the mansions of Lisconnan, J. Allen, Esq., and Beavardin, John Montgomery, Esq. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 362; in 1841, 545. Houses 106.

DESERT, co. Kilkenny, co. Louth, co. Limerick, co. Roscommon, co. Kerry, co. Waterford, and co. Westmeath. See **DYSERT.**

DESERT, a parish 1½ mile east of Clonakilty, and partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, partly in the east division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The Ibane and Barryroe section contains part of the village of **ARUNDEL-KILLS**: which see. Length, ½ mile; breadth, ¾. Area of the Carbery section, 450 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 275 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 744; in 1841, 774. Houses 149. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 377; in 1841, 404. Houses 73. The surface extends along the head of Clonakilty bay, and consists, for the most part, of very good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILGARRIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Ross. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £35, and the rectorial for £40; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Ross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 527.

DESERT, a quondam parish in the barony of Derrymore, 1½ mile south-east of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. It was a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne; but is now so completely consolidated with Gortroe that its separate statistics are lost, and its boundaries are unknown. See **GORTROE.**

DESERTCREIGHT, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, 2½ miles south by west of Cookstown, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the villages of **GRANGE** and **TULLYHOG**: which see. Length, westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 14,309 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 13 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,516; in 1841, 7,675. Houses 1,371. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,426. Houses 1,318. Much of the surface is mountainous, and part lies within the great tabular expanse of naked boggy moor which stretches away past Pomeroy to the west; and the aggregate quality of the land is rather good. The eastern division is watered by the **Balderrivulet**. A wing is traversed by the road from Dungannon to Omagh. The linen manufacture employs a large number of the inhabitants. Among the mansions are Lime Park, Hon. A. Stewart;

Pomeroy-house, R. W. Lowry, Esq.; the glebe-house adjoining Tullyhog; Rockdale; Alder-Lodge; Milltown; Tirnaskea; and Rock-Lodge.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £507 13s. 10d.; glebe, £203 1s. 6d. Gross income, £710 15s. 4d.; nett, £609 14s. 8½d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clonoe in the same diocese. A curate has a stipend of £92 6s. 1½d. The church was built about the year 1630. Sittings 220; attendance, from 100 to 180. The Churchmen-parishioners in the western district attend the church of Pomeroy. A Presbyterian meeting-house, belonging to the General Assembly, but formerly Se-cessional, is attended by from 250 to 350; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by from 80 to 100; a Baptist meeting-house, by 20; a Roman Catholic chapel, by from 700 to 800; and a Roman Catholic field meeting-place, by from 450 to 500. In the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, Desertcreight is united to Derryloran. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,438 Churchmen, 2,140 Presbyterians, 61 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,111 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one was in connection with the Kildare Place Society, one was supported almost entirely by Mr. Lindsey, and one was aided with £6 a-year from Mr. Grier—had on their books 184 boys and 77 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools,—the one at Slate Quarry, and the other at Cady.

DESERTEGNEY, a parish in the barony of Inishowen, 3½ miles north-north-west of Buncrana, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 7,577 acres, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,913; in 1841, 1,802. Houses 343. The surface lies along the east side of Lough Swilly, is, to a large extent, mountainous, and consists in the aggregate of very poor land. The only demesne is Linsfort; and the principal hamlets are Magherabane, Tonduff, and Portbane.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £135; glebe, £84 6s. 1½d. Gross income, £219 6s. 1½d.; nett, £183 0s. 4½d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent is also dean of Achonry, and, as such, holds the benefice of Achonry and Cloonaghill in the dio. of Achonry. A curate for Desertegney has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and its garden. The church was built about 65 years ago. Sittings 180; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Upper and Lower Faban. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 149 Churchmen, 16 Presbyterians, and 1,614 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by 30 children; 2 daily schools—one of which at Linsforth, was salaried with £2 from the rector, and £13 and other advantages from the Rev. W. Harvey—had on their books 55 boys and 27 girls; and another daily school was attended by 14 children.

DESERTLYN, a parish in the barony of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains part of the town of Moneymore; and is traversed by the roads thence to Magherafelt and Coleraine. See **MONEYMORE.** Length, south by westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 4¼; area, 5,561 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,318; in 1841, 3,255. Houses 529. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,895; in 1841, 2,859. Houses 473. Some of the land is of indifferent quality, some is excellent, and most is good. Among various handsome houses in the outskirts and vicinity of Moneymore, is that of R. Millar, Esq., the agent of the Drapers' Company.—This parish is a rectory, and

a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £233 13s. 6½d.; glebe, £429 16s. Gross income, £663 9s. 6½d.; nett, £546 9s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. There are two parish churches; and both are situated in Moneymore. The one was built about the year 1766, partly by means of a gift of £391 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and the other was built a few years ago by the Drapers' Company of London, at the cost of upwards of £5,000. The former is used for evening service, and has 250 sittings, and an attendance of from 150 to 250; the latter is used for morning service, and has 650 sittings, and an attendance of 400. A Baptist meeting-house has an attendance of about 20. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,173 Churchmen, 1,227 Presbyterians, 22 other Protestant dissenters, and 999 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in Moneymore had on its books 211 boys and 137 girls; and 5 daily schools had 187 boys and 128 girls. One of the daily schools was supported wholly by the rector; one was aided with £3 from the rector, and £4 from another person; one was in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and received also £4 from the rector; one received £4 from the rector, and £5 from Sir R. Bateson; and one was salaried with £8 from the National Board.

DESERTMARTIN, a parish containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 9,579 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,934; in 1841, 5,023. Houses 865. Upwards of 500 acres are mountain; and the rest of the surface is, for the most part, tolerably good land. The interior is traversed by the road from Coleraine to Armagh. The village of Desertmartin stands 3 miles south-east of Tubbermore. Fairs are held on Feb. 4, May 8, June 7, July 28, Oct. 1, Nov. 8, and Dec. 27. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 257; in 1841, 256. Houses 46.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £387 6s. Gross income £787 6s.; nett, £651 10s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 140 to 170. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 170 to 250. The Roman Catholic chapels at Munsterlin and Cullion have an attendance of respectively 640 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 885 Churchmen, 1,153 Presbyterians, 194 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,901 Roman Catholics; 5 Sabbath schools were usually attended by about 415 children; and 8 daily schools had on their books 486 boys and 383 girls. The parochial male school was salaried with £14 10s. from the rector and curate; the parochial female school, with £8 from the Ladies' London Hibernian Society, and a sum not named from subscription; the Inniscarn school, with £50 and a free house from the Drapers' Company; the Cranny school, with £35 and a free house from the Drapers' Company; the Grange school, with £8 from the National Board, and £1 10s. from Sir John Byng;—and the Knocknaghire and Montalee schools had recently been taken into connection with the National Board.

DESERTMORE, a parish, 8 miles west-south-west of Cork, and partly in the barony of Barretts, partly in that of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,943 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,148; in 1841, 1,196. Houses 178. A district which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 969,

was transferred to Muskerry from Barretts by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. The surface lies along the upper part of the lesser Bride; and is traversed westward by the road from Cork to Inchygeelagh. Those parts which are near the Bride consist of excellent land; but the remaining parts are hilly, and have a poor gravelly soil.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £350; glebe, £50. Gross income, £400, exclusive of £2 15s. 4d. belonging to the prebend; nett, £319 11s. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 1,171; and a daily school was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, and had on its books 8 boys and 6 girls.

DESERTOOGHILL, a parish on the south border of the half-barony of Coleraine, in the vicinity of Garvagh, and about 4½ miles west-north-west of Kilrea, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of BALLINAMEEN: which see. Length, from Cooleman to Upper Laragh, 6 miles; breadth, from Dulnaghy to Ballinameen, 4; area, 11,469 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,701; in 1841, 4,901. Houses 869. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,709. Houses 838. The land is very variable and seldom more than middle-rate in quality; and averages in annual value from 6s. to 25s. per Cunn. acre. The road from Coleraine to Armagh passes southward through the interior. The site of the church is said to have been occupied by an establishment founded by St. Columba. The only mansion is Mount-Pleasant.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £290; glebe, £320. Gross income, £610; nett, £571 13s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 60 years ago. Sittings 200; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Tamlaghtocreilly. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 279 churchmen, 3,101 Presbyterians, and 1,511 Roman Catholics; 6 daily schools had on their books 283 boys and 182 girls; and another daily school existed, but made no return. The school at Magheramore was salaried with £6 from the Ironmongers' Company, and £12 from the National Board; that at Carballintober with £3, and that at Craigavole with £2 from the Mercers' Company; those at Ballyagan and Ivenallanagh, with £6 each from the Ironmongers' Company; that at Moyleragh, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and that at Moneydig was on the system of the Kildare Place Society. In 1840, the National Board had schools also at Moneydig and Ballyagan.

DESERTSERGES, a parish, 5½ miles west-south-west of Bandon, and partly in the barony of Kinnalmeaky, but chiefly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Carbery section, 11,895 acres; of the Kinnalmeaky section, 3,835 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,629; in 1841, 6,327. Houses 1,014. Pop. of the Kinnalmeaky section, in 1831, 1,548; in 1841, 1,506. Houses 234. The surface lies along the south side of the Bandon river; and is traversed southward by the road from Enniskillen to Clonakilty. The land is partly mountainous and partly boggy; but consists, for the most part, of tolerably good tillage and pasture ground.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £730; glebe, £72. Gross income, £802; nett, £754 2s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan.

The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Kilerobane and Templenoe, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. A curate for Desertserges has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £730, and the one half are impropriate in the vicars choral of Cork, while the other half are claimed under different denominations by Lord Kinsale, as rector of Garrynoe. The church was built about the year 1805, at the cost of £553 16s. 11d., raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sitings, upwards of 200; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,050. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 432, and the Roman Catholics to 6,098; a Sunday school, the expenses of which were defrayed by Captain Poole, was attended on the average by 76 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with about £8 from subscription, and one with £14 from Captain Poole—had on their books 189 boys and 97 girls.

DESMOND, or SOUTH MUNSTER, a large ancient district in what now constitutes the counties of Kerry and Cork, Munster. At the date of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, it extended from Brandon Hill on the north-west coast of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, to the river Blackwater, near Lismore, on the west border of co. Waterford; but at later dates, it comprehended only the part of Kerry which lies south of the river Main, and little more of Cork than the part which now forms the baronies of Bere and Bantry. In its latter extent, it was divided into the sub-districts of Clancare between the bays of Dingle and Kenmare; Bere, between the bays of Kenmare and Bantry; and Evaugh, between the bays of Bantry and Baltimore. A detached sub-district, now forming the barony of Iraghticonnor, and lying on the extreme north of Kerry, seems also to have, during some time, belonged to Desmond. In 1329, Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Kerry, was created Earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the lesser or later Desmond territory. The history of his successors down to James the 17th Earl, who was attainted for treason in the reign of Elizabeth, or of James the 'Suggawn Earl,' who vainly attempted to revive the earldom in defiance of the Crown, is in a great measure identical with the contemporaneous history of **KILMALLOCK, COBK, and KERRY**: see these articles. In the reign of James I., Sir James Preston was created Earl of Desmond; and, in 1628, the Hon. George Fielding, who was second son of the first Earl of Denbigh, and who had six years before been created Viscount Callen and Baron Fielding, assumed by previous arrangement the earldom now vacant by the death of Earl Preston. William, the son of George Fielding, succeeded the latter to the earldom of Desmond, and his uncle to the earldom of Denbigh; and since his death, the two peerages have continued to be united.

DESMOND CASTLE. See **LISTOWEL**.

DEVENISH, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, 5 miles north-west of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Length, 16 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4; area, 32,243 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches,—of which 1,436 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch, are in Lower Lough Erne, 193 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches, are in Lough Melvin, and 312 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 8,219; in 1841, 8,381. Houses 1,400. The parish extends quite across the western section of the county, from Lower Lough Erne westward to Lough Melvin; and contains 95 townlands, with other sub-divisions. The farm of Aughaldoney lies a mile distant from the main body, and is surrounded by Innismacsaint. The Scillies creek, the principal stream, rises among the moun-

tains near Churchhill; runs 10 miles in a southerly direction to Lough Erne a mile below Enniskillen; and abounds with pike, bream, and perch. Lough Melvin contains the Gillaroo trouts, whose stomach resembles the gizzard of fowls. Excellent sandstone is quarried at Monea; limestone is worked in several quarries; and some marl-pits have been found. The surface of the parish is very uneven. A broad chain of mountains extends 4 miles in the centre, interspersed with a great variety of arable and meadow land; but the greater part of their area has a very soft soil, inclining to moor and bog, and, in consequence, affords pasture only during the dry seasons. The lower grounds are in general fertile. Among the mansions are Graan, a neat edifice, 2 miles from Enniskillen; Craig-Hall, a large, old-fashioned house, beautifully situated near the Scillies, and 5 miles from Enniskillen; and a neat lodge, built by the Marquis of Ely, on an island of Lough Erne, formerly called Gully's Island, and now connected with the mainland by a bridge. The prospect of wood and water at this island, though inferior to some views in the singularly picturesque basin of the Erne, is very fine. Chief objects of interest in the parish are identified with the island of **DEVENISH**: see next article. The village of Monea is the site of the parish-church; and the villages of Garrison and Derrygonnelly are on respectively the western and the southern boundaries. See **MONEA, DERRYGONNELLY, and GARRISON**. The interior is traversed by the great road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, and by the less important roads to Garrison and Belcor. —This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £295 7s. 8d.; glebe, £376. Gross income, £671 7s. 8d.; nett, £554 17s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The perpetual curacy of St. Michael's of Trory is within the parish. See **TRORY**. Two stipendiary curates for the other parts of the parish have salaries of respectively £75 and £70. The parish-church was built previous to the reign of Charles II. Sitings 500; attendance 450. A chapel-of-ease at Garrison was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance 150. A farm-house in the mountains is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 60. The Methodist meeting-houses of Springfield and Derrygonnelly have an attendance of respectively 150 and 80. The Roman Catholic chapel of Derrygonnelly has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Bohea. The Roman Catholic chapel of Monea has an attendance of 560. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4,216 Churchmen, 14 Presbyterians, and 4,808 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 316 children; and 7 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and 2 were aided with respectively £12 and £9 from subscription—had on their books 319 boys and 203 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £70 toward the erection of a school at Monea; in 1840, they granted £92 14s. 2d. toward the erection of one at Dogs; and, at the same time, they had schools at Lisded and Cashel-nadrea.

DEVENISH, an island in the extreme east of the above parish, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It lies at the head of Lower Lough Erne, 2½ miles north by west of Enniskillen. It comprises an area of between 70 and 80 Irish acres; and is so very fertile as to have borne crops during many successive years without the aid of any manurial stimulant. Though not in itself strictly picturesque, it presents, as seen from some points on the surrounding

water, that species of semi-oval swell or surface, which so frequently meets and pleases the traveller's eye in the county of Down, and which has occasioned that county to be not inaptly compared to a collection of eggs laid lengthwise in a bowl of salt. A pillar tower on the island, 82 feet high and 49 feet in circumference, is one of the most beautiful of its unique class of objects in Ireland. A periodical writer, in 1833, thus notices it: "Its stone-work is complete even to its top-stone—and that, we may say, without any thanks to the proprietor. That stone is now, and has been for some years, toppling to its fall. Some seeds of the elder have been borne to the summit of the tower by the wind: there they took root and flourished. The effect on the stones has been to displace them very much; and if some steps be not taken to preserve this interesting structure, it will in a few years be added to the numerous ruins that in this country surround us as memorials of our recklessness and insipidity. The outline of the tower is beautiful. The stones of which it is built were accurately cut, in the external and internal end, to the curve according to which the tower is constructed. The summit or cap is built of accurately cut stones, laid in diminishing series, till it is crowned by a single stone fashioned to a cone. The stones of the structure are cemented with mortar; but the quantity of the cement laid in it so small that an accurate and close inspection is necessary to discern it." Two churches, a third edifice, and some other antiquities on the island, are all usually associated in a monastic way, with the name of St. Laserian, or Molaisse, or Molush, who died in 563. But, says Dr. Ledwich, "We learn with more certainty from Usher and Ware, that it"—the alleged monastery of St. Laserian—"was originally a Culdean establishment, where the celebrated disciples of St. Columba exercised their piety and virtue. . . . In the interpolations of the Ulster annals at the year 1130, it is said the abbey of Daminis, for so it is named, was founded that year. Ware supposes this refers either to repairing the ancient monastery, or erecting a priory of Culdees there. But Ware knew very little of the history of this monastic order, or who would have perceived, that what the writer of the Annals understands by founding, was the building of a new stone fabric on the Roman model, with aisles, oratories, and altars, and the whole under the invocation of some legendary saint,—practices which the Culdees never adopted, and some of which they abhorred. The Augustinians, who seized everywhere the Culdean churches, began an abbey here, but not so early as stated in the Annals: the Culdees were not expelled, but lived for some ages in subjection to their new masters. The latter procured large possessions, which enabled them to beautify their church, and construct many other buildings." The abbey church stands near the summit of the island; is 94 feet long and 24 feet wide, with a large aisle northward; and has near its centre a belfry arch, built of black marble, supported by 4 Gothic pillars, with a grand winding staircase of 83 steps. The other church, called the church of St. Molush, stands lower than the former, and is 76 feet long and 21 feet wide, with a large aisle northward. Near it is a Gothic building, called St. Molush's-house, 30 feet long and 18 wide, entirely roofed and finished with cut stone. A few paces north of this is a stone trough, 6 feet by 15 inches, with a rough bottom, called St. Molush's bed. About 100 paces north of the abbey church is a holy well. The island is both a place of superstitious resort for the living and a place of envied interment for the Roman Catholic dead. The Danes appear to have visited Devenish in 832, 834, and 961. The name Devenish

is a corruption of *Damh-Inis*, 'the Ox's Island,' and was communicated from the island to the parish.

DEVILLAN, a small island 2 miles west-south-west of the point of the Mullet, and 2 south-south-east of South Iniskea, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, a range of heights, partly in co. Tipperary, Munster, and partly on the boundary between that county and King's co., Leinster. They rise a little west of the small town of Templemore, and extend in a north-north-easterly direction. Their extreme altitude is 2,064 feet. They have their revolting name from a semicircular-looking gap on the sky-line of nearly the loftiest part of their ridge.

DEVIL'S GLEN, part of the mountain-section of the vale of the Vartrey rivulet, a little west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and on the boundary between the baronies of Newcastle and Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is a wild, narrow, and dark ravine; and near its head the Vartrey makes a romantic waterfall over a high ledge of rocks. This glen, though somewhat in the same style as that of the DARGLE [which see], is more sombre, has less foliage, and possesses fewer picturesque combinations.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, an islet in Turk Lake, barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It is a mass of rock, of considerable elevation, crowned with some shrubs; and looks as if it had been separated by a convulsive shock from the shore of Mucruass. See TURK'S LAKE.

DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, a lake near the summit of Mangerton mountain, on the north border of the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies probably 2,700 feet above sea-level, measures perhaps 4 by 3 furlongs, and has a depth at the centre of upwards of 156 feet. Some geologists allege it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. A stream which issues from it forms an imposing cascade. See MANGERTON.

DEVIS MOUNTAIN. See BELFAST.

DIAMOND (THE), a hamlet, the scene of "the Battle of the Diamond," 2 miles north-east of Loughgall, parish of Kilmore, barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. See KILMORE.

DIAMORE, or DYMOA, a parish in the barony of Demifore, 5 miles south-south-east of Oldcastle, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 5,468½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 794. Houses 120. The land is in general good. The seats are Hamlinstown, Firpark, Bogsville, Clonsbreany, and Bellview.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LOUGHCREW [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £70, and the latter are inappropriate in Edward Rotherham, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 700; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 20 girls.

DINANE (THE), a rivulet of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It rises among the Castlecomer mountains on the boundary with Carlow, and has a course of about 11 miles, first westward and next south-south-westward to the Nore, at a point 4 miles above Kilkenny. Its chief tributaries are the Dean, the Doonane, and the Douglass.

DINDOG. See MUCRUSS.

DINGINDONOVAN, or DANGAN, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 4½ miles north of Castle Martyr, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles breadth, 1½; area, 2,929 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,120 in 1841, 1,113. Houses 190. One half of the surface is mountainous; and the other half is tolerably good land. Ballyre is the seat of Crofton Uniacke, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice

in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £155; nett, £145 10s. Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the Church Temporalities Act; and a curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. There is neither church nor Roman Catholic chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,181; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 43 boys and 22 girls.

DINGLE, a spacious bay on the west coast of co. Kerry, Munster. It penetrates the land nearly due eastward, and separates the barony of Corkaguiney on the north, from that of Iveragh on the south. It enters between the Blasquet Islands on the north, and Valentia Island on the south; extends inland about 18½ miles; and somewhat regularly diminishes in width from 12 to 5½ miles;—but, after extending inland 18½ miles, it is prolonged for a considerable distance by the Harbour of CASTLEMAINE: which see. Its coast is nearly all bold; its sea-board is grandly and picturesquely mountainous; and its circuit, with the Dingle mountains on the north, Magilluddy's Reeks on the east, the Iveragh mountains on the south, and the Atlantic on the west, is quite a panorama of sublime scenery. The bay lies completely open to the terrific swell of the Atlantic, and has been the scene of many a dismal shipwreck. Its chief retreats for sailing-vessels, or even for boats, are Castlemaine Harbour at its head, Ventry Harbour 7 miles east of the Great Blasquet [see VENTRY], and Dingle Harbour 2½ miles east of Ventry Harbour. A rock, called the Crow, lies about a mile from the shore, and a mile outward from the Dingle Harbour entrance. The west and east headlands at that entrance are called respectively Bingbeg and Binbane, and are only ¼ of a mile asunder. The channel between them is strait, and runs near the west shore; but it widens as the bay is opened. The east shore is shoal for a considerable way over, and requires to be avoided. The low water depth at the entrance is 30 feet; and this gradually diminishes inward to 18 and 12 feet; but completely landlocked anchorage may be enjoyed in from 12 to 20 feet of water in any part of the channel. Vessels, though thoroughly safe when once within Dingle Harbour, have very great difficulty in entering it during strong westerly winds, and incur serious hazard of being driven up the bay, and stranded on Castlemaine bar.

DINGLE, a parish on the north sea-board of Dingle bay, or south coast of the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of **DINGLE**, and the village of **MILLTOWN**: see these articles. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 9,091 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,719; in 1841, 6,215. Houses 1,005. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,232; in 1841, 2,432. Houses 388. A considerable proportion of the surface is mountain and bog; and the rest consists, for the most part, of good land. From Conor-Hill, over the crest of whose tremendous precipitous cliff the west road passes from Tralee to Dingle, a thrilling view is obtained of not only the face of nearly the whole parish, but of a far-extending, many-featured, sea and mountain landscape, on the foreground of which it lies. The shore east of Dingle Harbour, particularly around the ruins of Minard-castle, is agreeably diversified; and the shore to the west is curiously marked by the gaunt form, the tall square structure, of Lord Ventry's mansion of Burnham, rising over the water from the midst of an utterly treeless lawn. In the vicinity of the town are Farranakilly, the villa of P. B. Hussey, Esq.; Grove, the villa of John Hickson, Esq.; and Ballintaggart, the residence of Mr. Hickson.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate

benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoc. Gross income, £46 3s. 1d.; nett, £34 3s. 1d. Patron, Lord Ventry. The tithes are compounded for £315, and are wholly inappropriate in Lord Ventry. The church was built in 1808, by means of a gift of £1,015 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 60 to 120. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 50, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapels of Ventry and other contiguous parishes. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 249, and the Roman Catholics to 6,550; and 5 daily schools—two of which were free, the one under the superintendence of the curate, and the other supported by an annual grant of £12 from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 284 boys and 106 girls. In 1840, a National male school was salaried with £32, and had on its books 406 boys; and a National female school was salaried with £15, and had on its books 323 girls.

DINGLE, a post and market town, a sea-port, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Dingle, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands at the head of Dingle Harbour, and at the base of a chain of lofty mountains, 19½ miles west by south of Tralee, and 163½ miles south-west of Dublin. Its principal street is slightly curved, yet on the whole extends in a continuous line from north-west to south-east; it bears in its different parts, the names of Gaol-street, Middle-street, Bridge-street, and John-street; and it is about 1,250 yards in length, and has a mean distance of about 500 yards from the harbour. A very short street called Chapel-lane, goes off north-eastward from the junction of Gaol-street and Middle-street; and a still shorter one, called Spa-road, goes off in the same direction from the junction of Middle-street and Bridge-street. Two streets, each about 320 yards in length, go off south-westward from Middle-street; and at first run parallel to each other, but afterwards mutually approach. A very humble street, about 430 yards in length, goes off from the south end of the more westerly of these, runs along the beach of the harbour, and is edified chiefly on one side, and with fishermen's cottages. Within the limits of the new municipal boundary, and chiefly in the open areas between the projecting streets, are a barrack, a Roman Catholic chapel and nunnery, a brewery, two corn-mills, two schoolhouses, and three gentlemen's houses; and half-a-mile west by south of the north-west end of Gaol-street, is the village of Milltown. "The town of Dingle," says Mr. Inglis, "is rather a good-looking place. The number of respectable houses is much greater than one would expect to find in such a small and remote place, and good gardens are generally attached to them, so that, viewed from a distance, the town appears to be well screened with wood." "The town," says a still more recent tourist, "is superior to those in other parts of Ireland of much greater pretensions; it affords excellent lodgings, and is surrounded by seats of resident gentry. The inhabitants of Dingle appear to have more comforts, are better employed, and better paid, than at most other places; while the improvements continually in progress, under the influence of landlords who take an interest in the management of their own property, have contributed much to the social advantages of the poor."

Yet the town is far from being prosperous; and it even exhibits irksome marks of declension, and occasionally of squalid misery. While some good houses are kept in repair, and continue to be respectably inhabited, others in the principal streets have

the village, 18 acres; of the Portrane section, 9 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 221; in 1841, 178. Houses 24. Pop. of the Portrane section, in 1841, 41. Houses 6.

DONACARNEY. See **DONECARNEY.**

DONACAVEY. See **DONAGHCAVEY.**

DONACOMPER, or **DONAGHCUMPER**, a parish, partly in the barony of North Salt, but chiefly in that of South Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. The South Salt section contains the village of **TEMPLEPLACE** and part of the town of **CELBRIDGE**. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Area of the North Salt section, 261 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 2 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are in the river Liffey. Area of the South Salt section, 2,090 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 28 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1841, of the North section, 62; of the South, 1,134; of the rural districts of the South section, 708. Houses in these, respectively 12, 180, and 108.* The surface lies along the left bank of the Liffey, consists in general of good land, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clane. The seats are Primrose-Hill, Newtown, Elin-Hall, Coolfitch, and Newbridge.—This parish forms two half-rectories, in the dio. of Dublin; the one of which is part of the benefice of **KILDROUGHT**, and the other part of the benefice of **CLONDALKIN**: see these articles. Tithe composition, £190. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 89, and the Roman Catholics to 1,357; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DONADEA, a parish on the west side of the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, 6 miles south-west of Maynooth, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,110 acres, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 400; in 1841, 376. Houses 50. The land is of second-rate quality. The highest ground is in the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 294 feet. Donadea-castle, the seat of Sir G. Gerald Aylmer, Bart., is an ancient castellated pile with modern additions. In 1691, this castle was besieged by a party of rebels, and heroically defended by the lady of Sir Andrew Aylmer. The Aylmer baronetcy, belonging to a younger branch of the family, was created in 1621. The other seats than Donadea-castle are Woodside and Mount-Egan. The Donadea dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 24,524 acres, with a pop. of 4,226; and, in 1839-40, it expended £70 16s., and administered to 666 patients.—This parish is a rectory and a prebend in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £110; glebe, £26 5s. The rectories of Donadea and **BALRAHAN** [see that article] constitute the benefice of Donadea. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 1,015. Gross income, £312 9s. 9d.; nett, £209 16s. 2d. Patron of Donadea, Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart.; of Balrahan, the Crown. The incumbent also receives £4 for serving the curacy of Dunmurchil. The church of Donadea was built in 1813, by means, partly of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and partly of donations of unknown amount from the late Sir Fenton Aylmer, Bart. Sittings 200; attendance 110. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Balrahan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 189, and the Roman Catholics to 253; the Protestants of the union to 213, and the Roman Catholics to 846; 2 daily schools in the parish were salaried with each £20 a-year certain,

and respectively £10 and £6 conditional, from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and had on their books 25 boys and 27 girls; and there was also a daily school in Balrahan.

DONAGH, a parish on the west side of the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the town of Carn or Carndonagh: see **CARN**. Length, from north to south, 7 miles; breadth, from east to west, 5; area, 25,259 acres, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,315; in 1841, 5,447. Houses 973. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,697; in 1841, 4,794. Houses 855. The surface extends southward and eastward from the south side of the bay of Strabreaghy; and is drained thither by a number of mountain torrents. About two-thirds are mountainous; and the remaining third is partly pastoral and partly arable. Slieve Snaght, or 'the mountain of snow,' the loftiest ground in the barony, is situated on the west boundary of the parish, and has an altitude of 2,019 feet; and it flings down a remarkable cataract called Eas-mac-eirc. The original church of Donagh is alleged by the credulous to have been founded, near this cataract, by St. Patrick, and to have been constituted a sort of cathedral for MacCarthen, brother to the Saint of Clogher. Some miserable monuments, of the same low, gross, and factitious kind as those which impart a dismal celebrity to other more noted places of Irish pilgrimage, exist at the pretended site of the fabled cathedral, and of course possess attractions for the superstitious. The seats are Stranagapple, Tirnaleague, Fairview, and Whitefield.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £356; glebe, £89 0s. 9d. Gross income, £454 0s. 9d.; nett, £386 6s. 9d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. A curate has a salary of £75. In 1813, the church was raised in the walls and new-roofed by means of subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 250; attendance, from 50 to 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 60 to 100, and the Roman Catholic chapel by from 1,200 to 1,400. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 568 Churchmen, 398 Presbyterians, and 4,325 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools—the one parochial and the other Presbyterian—were attended on the average by 57 or 58 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 4s. from the rector, and £8 from subscription, and two with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board, while another had just been taken into connection with that Board—had on their books 326 boys and 101 girls.

DONAGH, a parish in the barony of Trough, 4 miles north of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It contains the small towns of **EMYVALE** and **GLASSLOUGH**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 16,202 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,068; in 1841, 10,246. Houses 1,792. Pop. of the rural districts in 1831, 9,685; in 1841, 8,988. Houses 1,574. Vast tracts of bog occur between Glasslough and Falkland; but the rest of the surface consists of good land. Anketell's Grove, the property of William Anketell, Esq., is an improved and extensively wooded demesne. Leslie-castle, the seat of the Leslie family, situated in the immediate vicinity of Glasslough, was a few years ago modernized and enlarged; and the demesne around it is extensive and well-planted, and includes two beautiful natural lakes. Other demesnes are those of Trough Lodge and Falkland. Besides the lakes of Glasslough there are three smaller lakes. The mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry passes northward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £155; glebe, £66. Gross income, £221; nett, £206 8s. 8d. Patron, the diocese.

* The Ecclesiastical authorities state the population, in 1831, at 1,413,—the Census at 1,549, and the latter places the whole parish in South Salt, but says in a note, "The parish of Donacomper is united to the parish of Celbridge, in the barony of North Salt."

The rectorial tithes are compounded for £310, and appropriated to the see of Clogher. The church was built about 56 years ago. Sittings 400; attendance 250. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 500; the Wesleyan meeting-house by 40; the Roman Catholic chapel at Glennin, by 1,204; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Corraghrin, by 840; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two latter are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,950 Churchmen, 2,512 Presbyterians, and 6,670 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by 100 children; and 14 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and four with respectively £20, £18, £12, and £7 10s. from subscription—had on their books 882 boys and 672 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Corraghrin, Clineare, Knocknagrave, and Ballina-

DONAGHADEE, a parish on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the town of **DONAGHADEE**, and the villages of **CARROWDORE** and **MILL-ISLE**: see these articles. Length, southward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,383 acres, 7 perches,—of which 32 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,826; in 1841, 8,557. Houses 1,657. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,700. Houses 877. The land is, for the most part, good tillage ground; and almost the whole of it is constantly or occasionally under cereal and green crops. Near the town are Carrowdore, N. D. Cromellin, Esq., and Ballywilliam Cottage, Lady Charlotte Jocelyn; and in the town are the residence of its proprietor, D. Dolacherois, Esq., and the residences of several other gentlemen.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £240; glebe, £27 10s. Gross income, £276 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £220 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Archbishop of Armagh. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £480, and are appropriated to the see of Armagh; but they are held at a yearly rent of £26 by Mr. Savage, under an expired and unrenowned lease. The church was built in 1641. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 230. Five Presbyterian meeting-houses, three of which were formerly Secessional, have an attendance of severally 300, 300, 200, 130, and 110; and a Methodist chapel has an attendance of 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 554 Churchmen, 7,657 Presbyterians, 160 other Protestant dissenters, and 284 Roman Catholics; and 15 daily schools had on their books 438 boys and 265 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £20 from subscription; one, with £20 from the executors of Lady M. Alexander, for teaching 42 boys free; one, with £6 from the National Board, and £10 Irish from Mr. Cromellin; and two, with respectively £10 and £6 from the National Board. In 1840, there were 2 National schools at Ballywilliam, and 4 at Craighilly, Donaghadee, Killaughey, and Mill-Isle.

DONAGHADEE, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the above parish, stands on the shore of the Irish channel, 5 miles east by south of Bangor, 1 east-north-east of Newtown-Ardes, 15 east by north of Belfast, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Portpatrick in Scotland, and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dublin. The town consists, to a large extent, of white-washed houses, and, at the same time, contains several mansional residences; it sweeps in the segment of a circle, so as to form a large crescent, round its beautiful harbour; it occupies a site of considerable natural picturesqueness, improved by art; it exhibits cleanliness, neatness, and a certain show of industry and comfort; and it, in consequence, makes a decidedly agreeable impression upon a stranger.

Its chief practical importance, during at least about a century past, has arisen from its being the government packet-station to all Scotland, and part of the north of Ireland; but, in spite of the recent and exceedingly elaborate and expensive construction of a suitable artificial harbour, this importance begins to be on the wane, and possibly may, at a brief date hence, become extinct. In 1650, a quay, 22 feet broad and 384 feet long, was built by Lord Montgomery of Ardes; before 1744, the harbour was adopted as a chief packet-station of the government; and very recently, a new and magnificent artificial harbour, of durable whinstone, in the best style of masonry, enclosing a basin of 7 acres, and admitting, at low water, vessels of 16 feet of draft, was constructed, after a design by J. Rennie, Esq., at the cost of upwards of £150,000. Yet, owing to some defect in the harbour's form, but more to the strong currents which prevail in the channel, and still more to the great and improved facility of direct steam conveyance between Belfast and Scotland, the work has exceedingly balked the expectations which were entertained of its utility. The passage to Portpatrick is usually effected, at the latest, in three hours; and is conducted by well-found steam-vessels. In 1835, the exports of Donaghadee were estimated in value at £62,484, and had for their chief items, £50,179 of cows and oxen, £5,620 of horses, £4,885 of potatoes, £1,000 of linen, and £450 of wheat; and the imports were valued at £7,570, and had for their chief items £3,370 of coals, culm, and cinders, and £1,250 of fish. The estimated amount of land-carriage to the town is 9,000 tons for exportation, 2,325 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 300 tons of exciseable and other articles not directly imported, and 2,325 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of land-carriage from the town, 100 tons of imported articles, and 3,500 tons of coals, manure, &c. In 1838, the public conveyances were a coach and a mail-car to Belfast, the former by way of Bangor, and the latter by way of Newtown-Ardes. The building of the government harbour occasioned the destruction of a good quay for fishing-boats; and now the fishermen, about 110 in number, are so utterly unprovided for, that they have to haul up their craft, consisting of 3 or 4 half-decked vessels and about 30 row-boats, on the open beach. A light-house was built as part of the new harbour-works; and during the year 1840, it cost £354 16s. 11d. A number of the females of the town and its neighbourhood are employed in embroidering muslin for the manufacturers of Glasgow. Fairs are held on June 6, July 4, Aug. 16, Oct. 10, and the second Wednesday of Dec.—On the north-east side of the town is a curious rath: it seems to have been originally a natural hill, and to have been cut into artificial smoothness of curvature, and disposed in spiral walks; it is surrounded by a dry fosse from 27 to 32 feet broad; it measures 140 feet in perpendicular height, and respectively 480 and 219 feet in circumference at the base and at the top; and it is crowned by a powder-magazine, and commands, on a clear day, a very distinct view of the coast of Galloway and a distant view of the Isle of Man. Current but not well-authenticated story asserts, that a famous college existed at Donaghadee in the 6th and 7th centuries, and was eventually destroyed by the Danes. A dispensary in the town is within the Newtown-Ardes Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 5,000 acres, with a pop. of 5,500; and, in 1839, it expended £44, and administered to 230 patients. Area of the town, 79 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,986; in 1841, 3,151. Houses 635. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 126; in manufactures and trade, 446; in other pursuits, 145. Families de-

pendent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 225; on their own manual labour, 398; on means not specified, 70.

DONAGHANTRA. See **BALLYMINNEY.**

DONAGHBATE. See **DONABATE.**

DONAGHCAVEY. See **DONAGHEAVY.**

DONAGHCLONEY, a parish in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, 2½ miles south by east of Lurgan, Ulster. It contains the town of **WARINGSTOWN**: which see. Length, south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,697 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,661; in 1841, 6,373. Houses 1,042. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,548. Houses 911. The surface consists of good and well-cultivated land; and acquires much embellishment from the village and demesne of Waringstown, from several villas and lodges, and from the picturesque and cheerful appliances of a general and industrious prosecution of the linen manufacture. The chief features of interest will be noticed under the word **WARINGSTOWN**. The other seats than Waringstown are Milltown, Woodville, Holdens-Valley, Rosemount. Lagan-Cottage, Tullycarn, and Lamb's Island. The roads from Lurgan and Moira to Banbridge pass southward through the interior; and the Newry and Lagan Canals, and also the Ulster railway, are all near enough to be facily available for the conveyance of goods.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Tithe composition and gross income, £243 7s.; nett, £184 18s. Patron, the diocesan. Though the benefice is a rectory, the moiety of the tithes of 4 townlands belongs to the incumbent of **MAGHERALIN**: see that article. The church was built in the reign of Charles II., at the sole expense of William Waring, Esq., of Waringstown; in 1733, a tower and steeple were added by means of parochial assessment; and, in 1830, a new aisle was built, and the church-roof repaired, by means of loans of £141 14s. 3½d., and £500 from respectively the Rev. Holt Waring and the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 500. Four school-houses are also used, at various intervals, as parochial places of worship, and are severally attended by 200, 70, 55, and 45. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 400 to 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,907 Churchmen, 1,870 Presbyterians, 14 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,078 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board, one with £2 from the rector, 3 with various sums from the London Hibernian Society, and 2 of these 3 with £13 and £6 from subscription—had on their books 330 boys and 202 girls.

DONAGHCUMPER. See **DONACUMPER.**

DONAGHEADY, a parish 7 miles north-east of Strabane, and on the north border of the barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the village of **DUNAMANNA**: which see. Length, east-south-eastward, 12½ miles; breadth, 1½ to 5; area, 39,398 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches,—of which 154 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,480; in 1841, 10,608. Houses 1,957. The surface consists of ranges of mountains and intervening glens, and varies in character from the sternly wild to the gently beautiful. The longest glen is that of the Burndel river, extending in a west-north-westerly direction toward the Foyle. Appearances are similar to those in the adjacent Londonderry parishes of Upper and Lower Cumber; and the main link of connection between the districts is the charming Bond's Glen. See **CUMBER**. Lough Ash lake occurs south of the centre, and Lough Moore in the south-west. Nearly three-fifths of the land are uncultivated; and the remainder possesses, to a large aggregate extent, a

very fertile soil. The dense population are numerously segregated in villages and hamlets, and are very generally employed in the linen manufacture. Adjoining the village of Dunamanna is the demesne of Earl's Gift; and the other seats are Grangefoyle, Fairview, Thornbill, Dullexon, Silver Brook and Lough Ash. The chief communications are cross-roads between the great roads from Londonderry toward respectively Dungiven and Strabane.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,350; glebe, £522. Gross income, £1,872; nett, £1,563 7s. 6½d. Patron, the Marquis of Abercorn. Two curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1788, at the cost of £341 10s. 9½d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance 200. Four Presbyterian meeting-houses—3 of which were formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and 1 of the Secession Synod—have an attendance of severally 800, 750, 450, and 100. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Leekpatrick. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,683 Churchmen, 5,910 Presbyterians, and 3,397 Roman Catholics; 12 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 851 children; and 11 daily schools had on their books 342 males and 234 females. The parochial daily school, and the school at Tavenagh-bready, were each salaried with £5 a-year from the Marquis of Abercorn, and £3 from the rector; the school at Tyboe had an annual grant of £1 from the rector; that at Buckey received a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one at Lough Ash was in connection with the National Board; another at Lough Ash was an agricultural school, supported by Captain Kennedy; and that at Ballinenor was aided with an annual subscription and a free house from Leslie Ogilby, Esq. The National Board's Report for 1840 claims 11 National schools as in Donaghedy parish, and places two of them in Donaghedy proper, and one each in Ballinenor, Lough Ash, Castlemellon, Tattymoyle, Altaghmore, Legmagherry, Fintona, Skelga, and Blackfort; but it clearly makes some awkward mistake, as some of these places are not in the parish. See **DONAGHEAVY**. It also represents the sum of £74 3s. 4d. as having been voted toward the erection of a school at Douratt.

DONAGHEAVY, DONAGHCAVEY, or FINDONAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Omagh, but chiefly in that of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The Clogher section contains the town of **FINTONA**: which see. Length, south-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 6. Area of the Omagh section, 4,710 acres, 33 perches; of the Clogher section, 18,342 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,787; in 1841, 11,229. Houses 1,985. Pop. of the Omagh section, in 1831, 2,201; in 1841, 1,922. Houses 327. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clogher section, in 1831, 7,872; in 1841, 7,980. Houses 1,410. Most of the surface is billy, bleak, and uninteresting; part of it is boggy, moorish, and desolate; and only the immediate vicinity of Fintona, and a few other but small localities have an agreeable appearance. Yet an aggregate area of about 17,000 acres is profitable land, has, for the most part, a light and kindly soil, is productive of oats, barley, and green crops, and generally undergoes the regular action of the plough; and most of even the remainder is either improveable mountain or valuable turbary. Tottymoyle, the highest ground, is situated on the southern border, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,031 feet. Linen-weaving occupies a large number of the inhabitants; and agriculture is so skilfully practised as to render the district, in spite

of its physically disadvantageous character, part of "a great grain country." The chief mansions are Eccleaville, C. Eccles, Esq., adjoining Fintona; and Derrabard, S. Vesey, Esq., about a mile to the east. The road from Omagh to Enniskillen passes south-south-westward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £287 14s. Gross income, £867 14s.; nett, £828 6s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Magheraculmney in the dio. of Clogher. A curate has a stipend of £60, and the use of a house and garden, and 40 acres of land, besides some other advantages. The church is a very old building; and, in 1812, it was greatly enlarged by means of private subscription, and of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings nearly 800; attendance 450. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 100; a Methodist meeting-house, by 150; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 2,148. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,519 Churchmen, 1,400 Presbyterians, 13 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,084 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools at Fintona, Lisnacrieve, Turryglass, Dunamona, Tonnagh, and Cavan, were attended on the average by 424 children; and 27 daily schools had on their books 992 boys and 484 girls. Three of the daily schools were salaried with £8 each from the National Board; two with £10 each from that Board; one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and six with respectively £1 10s., £2, £2, £3 3s., £9, and £15 from subscription. The National Board's Report for 1840 exhibits schools in the 'parishes' of Donagheavy, Donaghcavey, and Fintona,—names which all designate one parish; and it, at the same time, places the Donagheavy schools of Fintona, Skeelga, and Blackfort, in the parish of DONAGH-EADY: which see. Such extraordinary confusion renders it useless for the school statistics of Donagheavy.

DONAGHERNIE, a district, ecclesiastically included in the parish of Cappagh, baronies of Strabane and Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is supposed to be extra-parochial, yet is usually treated as a townland or denomination of CAPPAGH: which see. Pop., in 1831, 101 Churchmen, 95 Presbyterians, and 277 Roman Catholics,—in all, 473 persons.

DONAGHEY. See **DONAGHY**.

DONAGH-HENRY, **DONOGHENRY**, or **DONAGH-ENRY**, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of **STEWARTSTOWN** and part of **COAL-ISLAND**: see these articles. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 7,154 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches,—of which 50 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches, are in Lough Rogan. Pop., in 1831, 5,384; in 1841, 5,673. Houses 1,056. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,374;* in 1841, 4,310. Houses 807. The surface is undulated, and partly hilly; and all consists of good land. Adjoining Stewartstown is Mullantain, the seat of Mrs. Hall; and in the vicinity are the mansions of Donagh-Henry, Belleville, and Barnhill. In the south is part of a workable coal-field: see **COAL-ISLAND**. Lough Rogan lies in the south; and is overlooked by the demesne of Castle-Rogan. The chief communications are the canal from Coal-Island, and the great north road through Stewartstown. A large proportion of the inhabitants are linen-weavers, and a considerable number are colliers.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £315; glebe, £262 10s. Gross

income, £577 10s.; nett, £472 13s. 5d. Patrons, Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., and Lieutenant-colonel Caulfield. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is upwards of two centuries old; and, in 1822, it was enlarged by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 560; attendance 270. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly of the Synod of Ulster, is attended by 250; a Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly of the Secession Synod, by 150; a Methodist meeting-house, by 40; the Stewartstown Roman Catholic chapel, by 420; and the Coal-Island Roman Catholic chapel, by 260; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two latter are united to the chapel of Ballyclog. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,751 Churchmen, 2,250 Presbyterians, and 1,630 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools had on their books 298 boys and 252 girls. The parochial school was salaried with £2 from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; the schools at Drumgonnal, Shankey, and Stewartstown, with severally £8, £10, and £10 from the National Board; the school at Rossmount, with a subscription from the rector and the curate; the female school at Brackaville, with subscriptions, and also a grant from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; the female school at Donagh-Henry, with entire support from Mrs. Gore; another school at Donagh-Henry, with £6 from subscription; and the infant school at Stewartstown with a sum not named from subscription. In 1840, the National Board granted £55 7s. toward the erection of another school at Stewartstown.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of Raphoe, 3¼ miles south-west of Lifford, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 13¼ miles; breadth, from 3 to 7¼; area, 46,378 acres, 3 perches,—of which 330 acres, 20 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 13,344; in 1841, 12,955. Houses 2,218. On the east border is the small town of **CASTLE-FINN**; and toward the west are the villages of **CROSS-ROADS** and **KILLYGORDON**: see these articles. A chief part of the surface consists of a portion of the vale and hill-screens of the river Finn, which runs eastward, and is tidal to Castle-Finn. The vale is considerably improved, tolerably cultivated, and thickly inhabited; and the high northern banks are variegated and softened by patches of tillage and pasture amongst masses of protruding crag; while the southern banks rise gradually up from hanging plain to the dark sides of impending hills. Three-fifths of the whole parochial surface are tillage and meadow ground; and two-fifths are water, bog, and mountain pasture. The cultivated land is, in general, of good quality; and the mountains and bogs are improvable. Lismullyduff mountain, the highest ground, is situated on the southern border, and has an altitude above sea-level of 867 feet. Lough Mourne lies on the south-west boundary. The seats are Summerhill, Edenmore, Woodland, Monellan, Mounthall, Weddingtown, and Finn-Lodge. The road from Strabane to Stranorlar and Glenties passes up the vale of the Finn.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,440; glebe, £121. Gross income, £2,029; nett, £1,909 1s. Patron, Martin Irving, Esq. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church's date and cost of erection are not known. Sittings 400; attendance, from 200 to 300. A chapel-of-ease at Cross-Roads was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 150 to 200. The Donaghmore Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 350 to 700; the Raws Presbyterian meeting-house by 80; the Presbyterian meeting-house,

* But this includes the part of Coal-Island.

which formerly belonged to the Secession Synod, by 250; the Cross-Roads Roman Catholic chapel by from 1,200 to 1,500; the Castle-Finn Roman Catholic chapel by 500; and the Sessagboneil Roman Catholic chapel by from 600 to 700;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the three Roman Catholic chapels are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,677 Churchmen, 3,346 Presbyterians, and 8,234 Roman Catholics; 10 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 512 children; and 18 daily schools had on their books 919 boys and 470 girls. The Killygordon male school was in connection with the Kildare Place Society; the Killygordon female school was salaried with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; the Lower Cavan school, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; the Castle-Finn female school, with about £16 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; the Carrickmagraw school, with £8 and a house from one of the curates, and a small piece of land from Lord Lifford; the Knock school, with £5 or £6 from Mr. Johnston; and a school of 185 males and 85 females, consisted of 6 adult classes for scriptural instruction, taught by one of the curates. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Castle-Finn, and 4 at Knock, Drummurphy, Gortuhar, and Cross-Roads. One of the many pretended religious houses of St. Patrick's fabled erection is set down in Donaghmore; and, says Archdall, "Bescna, a disciple of St. Patrick, and also his *brewer*, was a presbyter of this house!"

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Upper Iveagh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Newry, co. Down, Ulster. Length, southward, 5 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,396 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 46 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,463; in 1841, 4,436. Houses 730. The land is for the most part of good or even prime quality. The chief residences are Sheep-Bridge-house, Beach-Hill, Five-mile-hill, Grove, Four-mile-house, and Drumantine. The Newry canal traces the western boundary; and the great road from Dublin to Belfast passes northward through the interior. During the rebellion of 1641, a body of Roman Catholics rendezvoused at Glen, Glyn, or Glynwood, an ancient manor of the Magenis family in Donaghmore; and, issuing from a thicket, massacred upwards of 1,200 Protestants.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £108. Gross income, £316 8s.; nett, £273 17s. 10d. Patron, the Archbishop of Armagh. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £251, and are appropriated to the see of Armagh. The church was built—says a modern authority, "about 94 years ago, by means of parochial assessment"—says an authority 99 years old, "in 1741, by the encouragement and bounty of the late Lord Primate." Sittings 264; attendance 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 250 to 350; the Roman Catholic chapel at Glen by 400; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Barr by 350;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two latter are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 352 Churchmen, 1,998 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,193 Roman Catholics; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 152 boys and 59 girls. In 1840, a National school at Barr was salaried with £6, and had on its books 81 boys and 54 girls.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains part of the town of NAVAN: which see. Length, southward, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,955 acres,

9 perches,—of which 23 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches, are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 2,132; in 1841, 1,524. Houses 247. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 916. Houses 148. The surface occupies the flat-tongued peninsula between the Blackwater and the Boyne, and consists in general of good land. Black-Castle, the handsome seat of Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, Esq., stands on the southern border, in the immediate vicinity of Navan; and its well-wooded demesne now includes the demesne of Swinerton, and extends two miles down the west side of the Boyne. Rahaldron, the seat of Mr. Cussack, stands 2 miles from Navan, on the right of the road to Kells. The other seats are Nevinstown-house, Proudstown-house, Dunmoe-cottage, and Antyletown-house. At Donaghmore are a pillar tower and the ruins of an ancient church. The tower is but slightly dilapidated; it measures 60½ feet in circumference at 4 feet from the ground; it sends aloft its shaft from a projecting base; and it possesses the unusual feature of presenting, on the key-stone over the entrance doorway, a representation of Christ on the cross. Archdall was blind enough not to see this tower, and yet so keen-eyed in looking through a mist as to see a monastic establishment founded by St. Patrick. He says, "St. Patrick founded an abbey here, called Bile-Tortain, over which he placed St. Justin: it was afterwards named Domnach-Tortain, and now Donaghmore."—This parish is a vicarage augmented with the rectorial tithes, and forms part of the benefice of NAVAN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £17 10s. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 2,127; and a daily school at Cannistown was salaried with £8 from the National Board, £2 10s. from Lord Ludlow, and £11 10s. from subscription, and had on its books 43 boys and 35 girls.

DONAGHMORE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Ratoath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of the town of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,413 acres, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 207; in 1841, 391. Houses 56. The seats are Robertstown, Donaghmore, and Milltown. The road from Dublin to Slane passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATOATH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £178 6s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Creekstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 256. The townland of Robertstown was omitted in the Census of 1831, but was afterwards ascertained to contain in that year 9 Protestants and 57 Roman Catholics. In 1834, a daily school—connected with the Roman Catholic chapel—had on its books 23 boys and 15 girls.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of the town of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, east-south-eastward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$; area, 18,410 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 146 acres, 26 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 12,144; in 1841, 12,333. Houses 2,319. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1841, 11,624. Houses 2,189. The ecclesiastical parish is minus three townlands,—assigned to the benefice of Pomeroy; and, in 1831, it had a population of 11,639. The parochial surface extends from the rich champagne ground in the vicinity of Dungannon, to the bleak and dismal moorish tableau in the vicinity of Pomeroy; and comprises every variety of soil, from the most fertile arable land, to the spongy bog and the sterile mountain. Among the mansions are Parka-

near, J. Ynyr Burgess, Esq.; and Mullaghmore, the Rev. T. Carpendale. The road from Dungannon westward, and eventually forking into lines toward Omagh and Strabane, passes through the interior. The chief villages are Castle-Caulfield, Donaghy, and Donaghmore. See CASTLE-CAULFIELD and DONAGHY. Donaghmore stands on the great west road from Dungannon, and is a neat and thriving village. A fair is held on the first Tuesday of every month. One of St. Patrick's alleged abbeys is placed here by the monastic antiquaries; and in the jumble of ideas which usually distinguishes their lucubrations, it is asserted to have been placed under the care of St. Columb. "St. Patrick," says Archdall, "founded the abbey of Domnachmor, in Inchclair, now called Machclair, a plain near Dungannon, in which he placed St. Columb, who is honoured here." The only vestige of antiquity which now exists is an old stone-cross. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 437; in 1841, 542. Houses 98.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £900; glebe, £581 15s. 1d. Gross income, £1,461 15s. 1d.; nett, £1,331 2s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church, situated at Castle-Caulfield, was built about the year 1688, at an unknown cost; and was repaired in 1809, by means of a loan of £129 4s. 7½d. from a school fund. Sittings 450; attendance 450. Another church is contemplated to be built at Donaghmore. One Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 200 to 270; another, by from 120 to 150; another, by from 40 to 50; and a schoolhouse, used as an Independent meeting-house, by about 40. The Tullyallen Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two out-of-door places of meeting in the benefices of Pomeroy and Killesball. The Donaghmore Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 375 at one service, and of 900 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in Pomeroy. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,423 Churchmen, 2,242 Presbyterians, 81 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,472 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were attended on the average by about 470 children; 3 daily schools made no proper returns; and 8 other daily schools had on their books 482 boys and 274 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with about £20 from subscription; one, with £5 from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; one, with £10 from Mr. Goff; one, with £10 from the National Board; one, with £4 from Lord Ransurley; one, with £2 from Lord Charlemont; and two with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society. In 1839, the National Board granted £54 toward the erection of a school at Donaghmore; and, in 1840, they had schools at Dernaseer, Aughnagar, Drumnafarn, and Gortnaglush, aggregately salaried on £29 6s. 8d., and attended by 154 boys and 96 girls.

DONAGHMORE, a maritime parish, partly in the barony of Gorey, but chiefly in that of Ballaghkeen, 6 miles south-south-east of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 5 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Gorey section, 54½ acres; of the Ballaghkeen section, 7,423 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches,—of which 8 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches, are in Leary's Lough. Pop., in 1841, of the Gorey section, 25; of the Ballaghkeen section, 2,472. Houses in the two sections, respectively 3 and 433. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Ballaghkeen, and states its population at 2,448. A large aggregate extent of the surface consists of sand-banks and bays; and the rest is land of a light marly soil,

letting in some instances at upwards of 40s. per acre, but averaging from 25s. to 30s. The seats are Ballywater-house, Seaview-house, Ebenezer-Lodge, Kil-michael-house, Cahore-house, Donaghmore-house, and Peppard's-castle. On the coast are the headland and the coast-guard station of Cahore.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Gross income, £46 3s. 6d.; nett, £26 13s. 10d. Patron, H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle. The tithes are compounded for £300, and are wholly inappropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The church is almost a ruin, and is inconveniently situated in a remote nook on the sea-side. Sittings, about 100; attendance 54. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardamine. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 175, and the Roman Catholics to 2,296; and there was no school.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of North Salt, 1½ mile east-south-east of Maynooth, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area, 301 acres, 37 perches. Pop., in 1841, 29. Houses 4. Within the limits is Obolisk-house.—This parish forms two half-rectories, the one of which is part of the benefice of Kildrought, and the other is part of the benefice of Clondalkin in the dio. of Dublin. Area of the Kildrought portion, 291 acres; of the Clondalkin portion, 242 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches. Tithe composition of each of the half-rectories, £8 10s. See KILDROUGHT and CLONDALKIN.

DONAGHMORE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, 7½ miles south-east by east of Clonakilty, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¼; area, 312 acres. Pop., in 1831, 364; in 1841, 458. Houses 80. The surface occupies the extremity of the peninsula between the bays of Courtmacsherry and Clonakilty; the land is for the most part excellent; and the coast is bold, includes the promontory called the Seven Heads, and has a coast-guard station.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition and gross income, £42; nett, £33 18s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident, and a curate has a stipend of £75. The coast-guard barrack is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 374; and a hedge-school was attended by about 60 children in summer.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, 7 miles north-north-east of Macroom, and partly in the barony of Barretts, but chiefly in that of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Area of the Barretts section, 5,011 acres; of the Muskerry section, 17,297 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,794; in 1841, 7,491. Houses 1,172. Pop. of the Barretts section, in 1831, 2,048; in 1841, 1,554.* Houses 223. The surface extends southward from the southern skirts of the Boggra mountains, and is drained in that direction by the Dripsey rivulet. The land yields a total rental of about £12,000 per annum, but varies in value from 8s. to 20s. per acre. Nearly a century ago, considerable georgical improvements were effected. The chief mansions are Donaghmore, Derry, and a neat lodge which formerly belonged to the recorder of Cork. An abbey is said to have stood on the site of the parish-church; and, in the usual style of monastic story, it is boldly traced up to a very early period, and placed under the supervision of a disciple of St. Finbarr,—himself no very tangible or historical personage. Yet this

* Five townlands were transferred from the Barretts section to the East Muskerry one, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.

abbot-disciple, whose name was St. Fingene, has not assigned to him the usual honours of parochial tutelage. "The patron saint," says Dr. Smith, "was named St. Lachteen; and some years ago the parish priest kept here a brazen hand, as an holy relic, by which the people swore upon all solemn occasions; but this hand was removed by one of the titular bishops of Cloyne." The village of Donaghmore is in the Muskerry section; and was anciently called Domnach-mor-mitme. Fairs are held on May 12, and Nov. 21. A dispensary here is within the Macroom Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 6,794; and, in 1839-40, it expended £102 15s. 9d., and made 4,213 dispensations of medicine to 2,262 patients.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £1,100; glebe, £10. Gross income, £1,110; nett, £985 12s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is a very old building; and was new-roofed in 1792, by means of private contributions. Sittings 70; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel at Storck is attended by 1,950, and that at Fournaght by 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united, and have 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 104, and the Roman Catholics to 6,952; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by 36 children; and 6 daily schools had on their books 366 boys and 190 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with collections at one of the Roman Catholic chapels; one was aided with subscriptions from Mrs. Brinkley and others; and one was endowed with £190 8s. a-year by bequest from the late Dr. Crowe, Bishop of Cloyne, and clothed, lodged, and dieted 10 boys, besides educating them and others. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Firmount, two at Ballykerwick, and one at Garrane, and granted £133 6s. 8d. in equal portions toward the erection of two at Rathcoola and Kilcullen.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, 2½ miles south-east by south of Limerick, and formerly within the county of the city of Limerick, but now in the barony of Clanwilliam, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 943 acres. Pop., in 1831, 729; in 1841, 727. Houses 119. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Limerick to Cork.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition and gross income, £92 6s. 1½d.; nett, £86 15s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. Previous to 1832, the parish was united to St. John's. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cahiravalla. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was usually attended by about 100 children.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of Clondonagh, Queen's co., Leinster. It contains part of the village of DONAGHMORE: see next article. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,528 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,211; in 1841, 1,620. Houses 255. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 828; in 1841, 1,199. Houses 187. The surface consists in general of good land; and is drained eastward by a small and nascent tributary of the Nore, and traversed north-north-westward by the road from Rathdowney to Roscrea.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £167 10s.; glebe, £337 15s. Gross income, £505 5s.; nett, £455 5s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent

holds also the benefice of Drumlane, in the dio. of Kilmore. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1822, at the cost of £480,—of which £462 10s. 9½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and the rest raised from the sale of the materials of the former church. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathdowney and Grogan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 109, and the Roman Catholics to 1,132; and 3 daily schools—one of which was parochial, and aided with important advantages from the rector—had on their books 60 boys and 35 girls.

DONAGHMORE, a village in the parishes of Donaghmore and Rathdowney, barony of Clondonagh, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands 1½ mile from the town of Rathdowney, on the road thence to Roscrea. Fairs are held on March 28, June 12 and 13, Aug. 31, and Dec. 12. Area, 29 acres,—of which 5 acres are in Rathdowney. Pop., in 1831, 383; in 1841, 496. Houses 81. Pop. of the Rathdowney section, in 1841, 71. Houses 13.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the baronies of Middlethird and East Iffa and Offa, 1½ mile south by west of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 2 miles; breadth, ½. Area of the Middlethird section, 1,144 acres, 21 perches; of the Iffa and Offa section, 652 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 456; in 1841, 459. Houses 66. Pop. of the Iffa and Offa section, in 1831, 207; in 1841, 216. Houses 35. The road from Fethard to Clonmel passes through the interior. An ancient abbey is alleged to have stood in the parish, and to have been under the care of St. Farannan.—This parish is a rectory and a prebend in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £138 9s. 3d. The rectories of Donaghmore and KILTIGAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Donaghmore. They are not contiguous, yet are in every part within 2 miles of the church of Lisronagh which the Protestant inhabitants attend. Area 2,456 acres, 3½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 646. Gross income, £200 3s. 1d.; nett, £231 7s. 3d. Patron the diocesan. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of the adjoining benefice of Lisronagh. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 478; the Protestants of the union to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 667; and there was no school.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, 5 miles north-east by north of Balinglass, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 23,42 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,141 in 1841, 3,910. Houses 587. The surface consists principally of the vale or glen of the Little Slaney, and a portion of the rugged uplands which are situated immediately north-west of the monarch-mountain, Lugnaquilla. The low grounds are good land, but part of the heights are wild and barren. The principal mountain-summits on the boundaries, together with their respective altitudes above sea level, are, Lugnaquilla 3,039 feet, Table Mountain 2,311, Keadeen 2,143, Slieveveagh 1,560, and the others 2,495, 2,095, and 1,630; and the principal ones in the interior are three, in respectively the east, the south, and the west, 2,611, 1,343, and 1,023. A gap or elevated mountain-pass on the eastern boundary has an altitude of 2,266 feet; and one on the southern boundary, called Ballinabar Gap, has an altitude of 1,178 feet. The Slaney rises in the north-east at an elevation of 1,035 feet, and departs on the south-west at an elevation of 1,035 feet.

an 475 feet. The mansions are Coolmoney and allinlea. The antiquities are a Druidical circle, a standing stone, and some raths and old castles. The road from Hacketstown to Donard passes northward rough the interior; and a cross-road runs up the end of the Little Slaney.—This parish is a rectory, prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9d.; glebe, 60. Gross income, £521 10s. 9d.; nett, £478 10s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kellystown in the dio. of Dublin. One curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d.; another has a salary of £46 3s. 1d., and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church was built in 1765; new-roofed in 1808, by means of a parochial assessment; and enlarged in 1821, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 310. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, united to the chapels of Donard and Dunlavin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 760 Churchmen, Protestant dissenters, and 3,497 Roman Catholics; 18 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and another with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice and on their books 200 boys and 125 girls.

DONAGHMORE, co. Kilkenny. See **BALLYGOWET**.

DONAGHMOYNE, a barony. See **FARNEY**.

DONAGHMOYNE, a parish in the barony of Moy, 3 miles north-north-east of Carrickmacross, Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4 miles; area, 25,604 acres. Pop., in 1831, 14,070; in 1841, 15,110. Houses 2,761. The district formerly constituted two parishes, East and West. The parish of Donaghmoynne contains the demesnes of Rockliffe, Annageril, and Calgogh; and it has 6 small lakes, and an advantageous and general interspersion of water. West Donaghmoynne contains the demesnes of Longfield, Rahans, and Vicarsdale; and it has two extensive lakes, and three smaller ones, but, except the west border, is deficient in bog for fuel. The parish, says Sir Charles Coote, "has both a limestone soil, is almost all under tillage, and has some excellent flax lands; a great part is fit for sheep-walk, but now under malting corn." The land in the western division, belonging to Mr. Moy, is generally of an inferior description; but the land in the eastern division, belonging to the Marquis of Bath, is of excellent quality. The road from Donaghmoynne to Monaghan passes northward through the parish. There is an old castle at Vicarsdale.—The parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £17s. 1d.; glebe, £61 19s. 10d. Gross income, £15 16s. 11d.; nett, £902 12s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilsillery in the dio. of Clogher. A curate has a salary of £75, and the use of a furnished house and garden. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £476 18s. 5½d.; and one moiety of them is impropriate in Mr. Moore, and the other moiety is held by the vicar from the Crown. The church was built in 1727, at the cost, including the churchyard wall, of £106 3s. 0½d.; of which £923 1s. 6½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 150. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lough is attended by 1,450; that at Lisdownan, 400; and that at Tullymacclinartin, by 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the three are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel at Drumcotton has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is

united to the chapel of Enniskeen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 470 Churchmen, 50 Presbyterians, and 14,003 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had on its books 71 boys and 69 girls; a National school, which was temporarily suspended, had usually been attended by 50 children; and 13 daily schools in operation—one of which was salaried with £7 from subscription—had on their books 472 boys and 175 girls. In 1840, a National school was salaried with £10, and had on its books 196 boys and 62 girls.

DONAGHNAUGHTA. See **DONONAUGHTA**.

DONAGHPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Clare, 2½ miles east by north of Headford, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 10,342 acres, 26 perches,—of which 285 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,696; in 1841, 3,770. Houses 651. The surface has a tame and bleak appearance; and consists variously of good, light, arable land, extensive tracts of light pasture, considerable sheets of very stony ground, some extensive bogs and wastes, and a rather large aggregate of lacustrine water. Lough Hacket in the south, and Lough Doodun north of the centre, have a superficial elevation above sea-level of respectively 95 and 96 feet. The drainage of the parish is southward, partly within the basin of the Black river; and the road from Headford to Tuam passes through the interior. The seats are Mirehill-house, Garrowlmore-house, Oldtore-Lodge, Lisdonagh-house, and Abbeytown; and the principal hamlets are Ballynew, Carragh, Ummoon, Cloonaskereagh, Cabirakeeny, Ballinaparky, Derrymore, Ballinvoher, Killamanagh, Beaghbeg, River-view, Gortluggagh, Bohernamackagh, and Doonlaur.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **HEADFORD** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 5d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Headford. In 1834, the parishioners, with one or possibly two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics, and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 128 boys and 52 girls.

DONAGHPATRICK, a parish, 4 miles north-west of Navan, and partly in the barony of Lower Navan, but chiefly in that of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Navan section, 568 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches; of the Kells section, 3,459 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 165 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, lie detached. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 931; in 1841, 786. Houses 116. Pop. of the Navan section, in 1831, 313; in 1841, 202. Houses 31. The surface consists, in general, of very good land; and is drained east-south-eastward by the Blackwater. Randalstown demesne is the property of Col. Everard; and the rich and large pastoral demesne of Gibstown is the property of John Gerrard, Esq. The decayed hamlet of Donaghpatrik occupies a pleasant site on the Blackwater, and is the sorry remnant or representative of a town which lays claim to high antiquity, and is said to have been plundered by the Danes. One of the pretended monasteries of St. Patrick's founding could hardly fail to be placed by visionaries on such a spot; and it is alleged to have received large benefactions from "Conal MacNeil, brother to King Leogair."—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £100; glebe, £36. Part of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £150, is impropriate in John Gerrard, Esq. of Gibstown; and part, compounded for £30, is impropriate in Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. of Kildangan-castle. The vicarage of Donaghpatrik and the rectory of **KILBERRY** [see that

article], constitute the benefice of Donaghpatrick. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 2,933. Gross income, £489 9s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £379 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, Col. Everard of Randalstown. A curate has a salary of £75, and the partial use of the glebe-house. The church was built in 1805, by means partly of private subscription, and partly of a gift of £461 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilbercy and Oristown are jointly attended by from 1,250 to 1,450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The improper parish of Teltown is temporarily attached to the benefice, and is included in the following statistics. In 1834, the Protestants of Donaghpatrick parish amounted to 57, and the Roman Catholics to 904; the Protestants of the union to 113, and the Roman Catholics to 4,267; a daily school in the parish was aided with £5 a-year and a house and garden from the vicar, but had no list of its scholars; and 4 daily schools in the other two divisions of the union had on their books 261 boys and 112 girls.

DONAGHY, a village in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the east border of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Stewartstown, and 5 miles north by east of Dungannon, on the road from the latter to Coleraine. Fairs are held on July 10 and Aug. 26. Pop. returned with the parish.

DONAGHY, co. Antrim. See **DUNAGHY**.

DONAGORE. See **DONEGORE**.

DONALD'S HILL, one of the heights which flank the east side of the beautiful valley of the Roe, between Dungiven and Newtownlimavaddy, barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster.

DONAMON, a parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Roscommon, and partly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, partly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length and breadth of the Galway section, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 2,373 acres, 14 perches,—of which 82 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches, are water. Length of the Roscommon section, westward, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,282 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 37 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches, are in the river Suck. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,114; in 1841, 955. Houses 156. Pop. of the Galway section, in 1831, 467; in 1841, 337. Houses 57. Much of the surface is bog; but most of the remainder is very good land. The river Suck separates the two divisions; the road from Athleague to Ballymoe passes northward through the interior. The mansion of Donamon-castle stands on the right bank of the Suck; and that of Emlaghyrogin on the left bank. The hamlets are Carrowkeel and Newtown.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £40, and the rectorial for £20; and the latter are impropriate in Mr. Corr of Galway. The vicarages of Donamon, **BALLINAKILL**, and **KILCROAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Donamon. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 7,758. Gross income, £208 12s.; nett, £171 3s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, though in good repair, is very old, and was originally a chapel to the castle of Donamon. Sittings 150; attendance 23. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbeguet. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 1,799; the Protestants of the union to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 8,756; a Protestant Sunday school in Donamon was attended by 8 children, and a Roman Catholic Sunday school in Kilcraan by 80; 3 daily schools in Donamon had on

their books 137 boys and 84 girls, and 10 in the union had 434 boys and 188 girls. One of the Donamon daily schools was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and £20 from Mr. Caulfield; one, with £2 from the vicar, and £6 from the Diocesan Fund; and one, with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society.

DONAMON, one of three denominations of bog in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are Rossmoylen and Glinsk. The bog is not strictly continuous, yet extends, in a slightly interrupted band, from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ballymoe to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Donamon-castle. Except in the south, it lies close to the Suck. Its area is 3,510 acres. The bog is shallow, very easily drainable, and in the near vicinity of hills of manuring gravel; and upwards of 30 years ago, it began to be reclaimed along the skirts. The conjoint bog of Corbally and Leabeg on the Roscommon side of the Suck, is separated from the Donamon series only by the river, and makes, jointly with it, 5,467 acres; the estimated cost of reclaiming the whole is £5,463 7s. 11d., or very nearly £1 per acre.

DONAMONA, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Tulla, and contiguous to Killaloe, co. Clare, Munster. It is a rectory in the dio. of Killaloe; and is appropriated to the economy fund of Killaloe cathedral. Tithe composition, £42 4s. 3d. Pop. not specially returned.

DONAMORE. See **DONAGHMORE**.

DONANEY, or **DONENY**, a parish 3 miles south-west by south of Kildare, and in the barony of West Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,084 acres. Pop., in 1841, 617. Houses 99. The townland of Mayfield formerly belonged to Upper Philipstown, King's co. Pop. of that townland, in 1841, 42. The pop. of the parish, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 510, and by the Ecclesiastical authorities at 676. The parochial surface consists, for the most part, of good tillage ground.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LACKAUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £43 12s. 8d.; glebe, £6. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £87 5s. 4d., and are appropriated to the see of Kildare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 676; and a pay daily school had on its books 68 boys and 32 girls.

DONANY, co. Louth. See **DUNANY**.

DONARD, a mountain. See **SLIEVE-DONARD**.

DONARD, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in the barony of Lower Talbotts town, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, southward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,808 acres 2 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,463; in 1841, 1,334. Houses 203. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 746; in 1841, 821. Houses 122. The surface is drained southward by the nascent river Slaney; and, though characteristically upland, and to some extent marshy, contains comparatively little waste land. On the east boundary is Well-mountain, whose summit has an altitude above sea-level of 1,753 feet; and on the north boundary is the lofty and interesting mountain of **SLIEVE-GADDOE**, which see. The only mansion is Donard-House. The town of Donard stands on the road from Hacketstown to Dunboy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Baltinglass. Fairs are held on May 4, and Aug. 12. St. Palladius is alleged to have built, in the county of Wicklow, about the year 430, the three churches of Donard, Cellkine, and Teach-m-Roman, or the house of the Romans; and St. Sivester, who came to Ireland with him, is pretended

to have presided over the church of Donard, and to have been interred at this place, and his bones to have been afterwards transferred to the monastery of Taughboyne, in co. Donegal. Area of the town, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 717; in 1841, 513. Houses 81.—This parish is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £120. The vicarage of Donard, and the perpetual curacy of CRYHELP [see that article], constitute the benefice of Donard. Pop., in 1831, 2,223. Gross income, £207 3s. 7d.; nett, £195 0s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Rossinvere in the dio. of Kilmore. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and an allowance as lodging-money of £13 16s. 11d. The church is a very old building. Sittings 200; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Donaghmore and Dunlavin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, including 8 dissenters, amounted to 437, and the Roman Catholics to 1,069; the Protestants of the union to 454, and the Roman Catholics to 1,833; and 6 daily schools in the union, 4 of which were in Donard, had on their books 137 boys and 97 girls. One of the Donard schools was salaried with £6 from the vicar; and another was for foundlings sent from the Foundling Hospital in Dublin, and was supported from that institution's funds.

DONBAY, a quondam chapelry in the district of Talbotstown, 5 miles north of Donard, and 6 south-south-west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

DONECARNEY, a village in the parish of Colpe, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 108; in 1841, 129. Houses 29.

DONEDA. See DONADEA.

DONEGAL,

A maritime county in the extreme north-west of Ulster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; and, on the south, by the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, and by the bay of Donegal, which separates it from the county of Sligo. Its eastern boundary, over 15 miles from the north-eastern extremity, is Lough Foyle; over the next 9 or 10 miles, round the semicircular indentation of the county of the city of Londonderry, is an artificial line; over the next 9½ miles, is the river Foyle, and its head-stream, the Finn; and, over all the remainder, is a capriciously irregular artificial line, drawn, for the most part, along the water-shed of heights, but often and whimsically crossing the bed of nascent-streams, and occasionally plodding through mountain-loughs. The southern boundary-line, previous to its falling on Donegal bay, is short, and is partly formed by the brief stream which carries off the superfluous waters of Lough Melvin. The form of the county, in a general view, is a slender oblong, extending from north-east to south-west; but this form is modified partly by sweeping irregularities in the eastern boundary-line, and very greatly by long and sweeping marine indentations on the coast,—particularly by Lough Swilly in the north, which very nearly dissevers the barony of Innishowen from the rest of the county, and by the upper part of Donegal bay in the south, which completely dissevers one-half of the barony of Tyrhugh from the larger part of the barony of Bannagh. The greatest length of the county, from Innishowen Head in the north-east to Tillen Head in the south-west, is 66½ Irish miles; its greatest breadth, nearly in the opposite direction

from Bloodyforeland on the Atlantic, to a point on the boundary with Tyrone, 2 miles south of that at which the Finn first touches the boundary, is 33 Irish miles; and its area comprises 393,191 acres of arable land, 769,587 of uncultivated land, 7,079 of continuous plantations, 479 of towns, and 23,107 of water,—in all, 1,193,443 acres.

Surface.—The proportion which bog and waste mountain bear to all kinds of cultivated land, whether arable grounds, pastures, meadows, demesnes, or woodlands, is very nearly as 31 to 16; and the proportion which naturally upland, moorish, and morassy surface bears to the aggregate of plains, valley-grounds, undulations, gentle hills, and whatever can be fairly called champaign country, is probably as 5 to 1. A very large extent of even the bogs and moors, too, lie on comparatively lofty bases, and partake of an upland character. The county, therefore, is characteristically Highland. Yet, about three-fifths of its area are nearly free from such towering elevations as, in Scotland, or even in Wicklow or Kerry, would be called mountains; and the remaining two-fifths have a medium altitude little short of 1,000 feet, and send up many summits to the height of between 1,400 and 2,000, yet possess no ground loftier than 2,462, and only 5 or 6 summits of more than 2,000. The mountains, though forming a sort of backbone to the county, or extending from within 13 miles of the north-eastern extremity to the very edge or point of the south-western extremity, constitute, in only a very loose sense of the phrase, a chain of heights: they are completely cloven through by Lough Swilly, and the glen of Barnmore, and very nearly dissevered by Mulroy bay, and several glens and passes; they wend most sinuously, and deflect most angularly, in their general summit-line or water-shed; they now concentrate to the breadth of a single mountain, and now flank off and spread away in whole brigades of offshoots; and, hence, however trimly systematic but fanciful description may arrange them in lines, and squares, and angles, they really present themselves to the bird's eye as no more than a great series of groups, or at best, as one vast irregular congeries. The most remarkable summits, for united altitude and position, are Slievesnaught, 2,019 feet, nearly in the centre of Innishowen; Knockalla, 1,196 feet, in the peninsula of Fannat, between Lough Swilly and Mulroy bay; Lough Salt mountain, 1,541 feet, 3½ miles east-south-east of the head of Sheephaven; Muckish, 2,190 feet, 4½ miles south-south-west of the head of Sheephaven; Arrigal, 2,462 feet, 5½ miles south-south-west of Muckish; Dooish, 2,143 feet, overhanging Lough Veagh; Bluestack, 2,213 feet, at the inner end of the series of heights which fill the greater part of the barony of Bannagh; and Slieve League, 1,964 feet, overhanging the Atlantic in the vicinity of Tillen Head. The general summit-line of the strictly mountainous region, while waving, deflected, and otherwise sweepingly irregular, has an average nearness to the north-west coast of not more than about 6½ miles; and it, in consequence, occasions the outward or seaward half of the county to have a greatly higher mean altitude than the inward half. Very much of the merely hilly districts of the county are prevailingly rugged and broken, and occasionally diversified with bold and imposing heights; much of the lower grounds are sheets of sand, or of rocky and boggy chaos; the coasts, as we shall afterwards see, are, for the most part, iron-bound, lofty, and precipitous, and, in a few places, terrifically grand; and all these characters combine with the great congeries of mountain, and the vast aggregate extent of wild, uncultivated sur-

face, to render the characteristic scenery of the county what has technically been called 'savage.' Only for having more sand and bog, and a considerably lower mean altitude, the country would bear a close resemblance to a very large proportion of the western Highlands of Scotland. But though it wants such gorgeous glens as intersect the wilds of Wicklow, and boasts none of the brilliant magnificence which lies embosomed among the alps of Kerry, it presents various landscapes in a style of its own which would have thrilled the soul of Salvator Rosa, and is far from being destitute, especially in the east, of scenes which combine gentle beauty with soft-toned grandeur. The view from Lough Salt mountain, as an extensive panoramic scene, and the view of the wondrously romantic Lough Veagh as a close scene, may challenge comparison, for both composition and effect, with the most justly admired views in the kingdom.

Coasts, Bays, and Islands.—The coast of Lough Foyle, as traced outward, first trends in a north-north-easterly direction, and afterwards curves gently so as to trend nearly due north-east; it has few indentations, even of the tiniest kind, in its water-line; and it is, for the most part, well-informed and thickly inhabited in its sea-board. Innishowen Head, in the extreme north-east, presents cliffs to the ocean of 313 feet in altitude. The coast thence to Malin Head, the most north-westerly ground in Ireland, trends in the direction first of west-north-west, and next of west by north; it is almost all very rocky and precipitous, and rises about half-way between Culdaff and Malin, to an altitude of 814 feet; and its chief indentation and headland are the open and dangerous bay of Culdaff, and Glenegad Head which screens the west side of that bay. The bearing, in a direct line from Malin Head to Dunaff Head, a distance of 7 miles, is half a point south of south-south-west; but the coast between these headlands recedes so as to form one great bay with 4 or 5 subordinate creeks, and is cloven at the inner extremity by the narrow, ramified, and very irregular lough or bay of Strathbreaghy. Lough Swilly, entering between Dunaff Head and Fannat Point, very nearly cleaves the county quite through in a south-south-easterly direction, and sends off one arm to a point about 4½ miles from Londonderry, and another to the immediate vicinity of the town of Letterkenny. The coast of this great sea-lough is very various as to both outline and character; and in some parts it softens into beauty and cultivation, while in others it is bluff and bold, or covered with sheets and tumuli of drifted sand. The coast of Fannat, between Lough Swilly and Mulroy bay, trends south-westward, but is serrated, broken, and very rugged, and exhibits, on portions of the seaboard, a wilderness of drift-sand and naked rock. Mulroy bay enters between Ringmore and Melmore Points; penetrates the country in a serpentine manner, but on the whole south-eastward, to the extent of 11 miles; sends back from within its centre a large arm which forms a subordinate peninsula; and, all over its windings and its intricacies, exhibits scenes of desolation, and a profusion of drift-sand banks. The sea-board of Rosguill peninsula, extending nearly 4 miles south-westward from Melmore Point, has a dentated outline, and has been almost literally overwhelmed with drift-sand. Sheephaven, which washes the south side of Rosguill peninsula, penetrates the land south-eastward to the extent of nearly 6 miles, and sends off from its south-west side a series of elongated creeks of comparative beauty and utility, particularly the two which wash the pretty little peninsula of Ardes, and that on the inner side of which stands the remote little town of Dunfanaghy. Horn Head,

at the south-west side of the entrance of Sheephaven, is an offshoot of Muckish mountain, has an altitude of 833 feet, and presents to the ocean a mural cliff of 626 feet in height. On the west face of this grand promontory is the orifice called MacSwine's Gun, and celebrated for its sublime phenomena of reverberating sound and lofty jets of marine water. A straight line from Horn Head to Bloodyforeland, a distance of 11 miles, extends in the direction of south-west by west; but the coast curves concavely within this line so as to form the segment of a circle; and in only one place is it indented with any considerable inlet. A straight line from Bloodyforeland to Tillen Head, a distance of 32½ miles, extends in the direction of south-south-west; and, excepting the extremities of two or three peninsulæ, it falls seaward of all the coast, and places the general coast-line at a considerable mean distance to the east. The coast, over the greater part of the distance, is singularly broken and intersected, and presents a labyrinth of island, peninsula, sound, and sea-lough, in close resemblance to the less intricate parts of the western coasts of Scotland and Norway; and the sea-board is almost a chaos,—a dismal wilderness of bog and pool, of barren sand and naked rock,—a tract of desolation in which moors, ponds, shivering torrents, drifting sands, and denuded granite, are mingled in utter melée, and severally striving for the mastery. The chief bays and estuaries in this dreary region are those of Guidore, Dunglo, Tyrenagh, Guibarra, Lochrusmore, and Lochrusbeg; and the most conspicuous headlands are Croeytarmon Head on the north side of Tyrenagh bay, and Daurus Head on the north side of Lochrusmore. The coast from Lochrusbeg to Tillen Head, a distance of 10½ miles, extends in a west-south-west direction, is free from the brokenness and intricacy of the rest of the region with which we have classed it; and presents, to the ocean, a breastwork of cliffs from 500 to 600 feet high. The coast immediately around Tillen Head is sublime and almost terrific; it is overhung by the tremendous steeps of Slieve-League; and it confronts the rude violence of the Atlantic with shelving cliffs of upwards of 1,500, and in one place of 1,964 feet in altitude. The coast of Donegal bay extends 5½ miles east-south-eastward from Tillen Head to near the entrance of Tillen Harbour, 21 miles eastward thence to the town of Donegal, and 12 south-south-westward thence to the boundary with the county of Leitrim; and while very various in character, and in some places bold, wild, and waste, it differs essentially as a whole from the greater part of the dismal coast which looks westward upon the Atlantic, and possesses a considerable aggregate of amenities in the form at once of sheltered harbours, of partial cultivation, and of comparatively soft picturesqueness. Its chief harbours are those of Tillen and Killybegs, MacSwine's bay and Inver bay on the north side, Donegal Harbour at its head, and the estuary of the Erne a little above the boundary with Leitrim.

The Garvilans, a numerous cluster of islets and rocks, lie 4 miles east of Malin Head. Glasbedi, Sliddanmore, and two or three other islets and rocks, lie between Malin Head and Dunaff Head. The considerable island called emphatically Inch, and the isle of Agnish, lie in Lough Swilly. The isle of Raigh, and a considerable number of rocks, lie in Mulroy bay. The island of Tory lies 7 miles west by north of Horn Head; and the isles of Innisbeg, Innisdoogh, and Innisboffin, lie between that promontory and Bloodyforeland. The islands of Innesurr, Gola, Cruit, Rutland, Arran, and Innistree, and the isles and islets of Innismahon, Innishinny

Innisfree, Owey, Inniskeeragh, Illaneroan, Roaninnis, and Inniskeel, as well as numerous rocks and skerries, lie between Bloodyforeland and Daurus Head. A few rocky and inconsiderable islets lie in the immediate vicinity of Tillen Head, and in various parts of Donegal bay or its inlets. Most of the islands and larger isles are inhabited,—yet chiefly in connection with the fisheries; and several of them, particularly Tory, Arran, and Rutland, possess features or associations which strongly appeal to the curiosity and the humane feelings of strangers.

Lakes and Rivers.—The lakes, pools, and ponds, among the mountains and moorlands, are almost, if not altogether, innumerable; and very generally some of 2 or 3 miles in circumference, or even larger, lie at the source of the rivers and rivulets, or are formed by expansions of them in their progress. So many ponds and loughlets as form labyrinths of land and water, occur in the wild district of the Rosses, and part of the great granite plain of Boylagh; and considerable clusters occur north-east of Ballyshannon, in various parts of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and on the east side of the barony of Innishowen. The most remarkable lakes for magnitude, scenery, or curious features, are those of Derg, Veagh, Salt, and Eck.—The streams of Innishowen are all mere rills or rivulets, and severally flow eastward, northward, and westward from the central watershed of Slieve-naught. The Derg, which flows from the lake of its own name, has very nearly the whole of its course in Tyrone, and falls into the Strule between Newtown-Stewart and Douglas. The Finn, the chief affluent, or rather forming-stream, of the Foyle, issues from a lake 6 miles east of the head of the Guibarra estuary, and 438 feet above sea-level; and, after running nearly due eastward quite across the county, deflects to the north-north-east; runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary with Tyrone, and combines with the Moyne to form the Foyle at the town of Lifford. The Deel or Burndale river issues from Lough Deel or Dale, and has an easterly course of 14 or 15 miles, nearly parallel with the Finn to the Foyle, a little below Lifford. The Sooly burn, and two or three other rivulets, run eastward to the Foyle, at points below the embouchure of the Deel; and four or five rivulets, which rise very near the sources of the former, run north-westward and westward to the upper parts of Lough Swilly. The Swilly river has a course of only about 11 miles north-eastward, yet carries down a comparatively large volume of water to the head of that ramification of Lough Swilly which approaches the town of Letterkenny. The Leenan river has a course of about 14 miles north-eastward to the head of a bay of Lough Swilly at Ramelton. The Owencharry or Lackagh river has a course of about 11 miles chiefly north-eastward, to the head of Sheephaven. A large number of rivulets, some of them mountain torrents, many forming deltas of sand, most possessing dreary and forbidding features, and all having a comparatively inconsiderable length of course, run to the western ocean or its bays, at points between Horn Head and Tillen Head; and the most noticeable of these are the Clady and the Guidore to Guidore bay, the Golanesk to Tyrenagh bay, the Guibarra—the most considerable of the whole—to Guibarra bay, and the Owendrass and the Owena to Lochrusmore. The chief rivulets of the Donegal bay basin are the Finn to the head of Inver bay, and the Eck from Lough Eck to Donegal harbour at the town of Donegal. But the extreme south wing of the county, in a line of 7 miles, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern boundary, boasts the presence of the significant and voluminous Erne, descending in majestic movement, forming a superb cataract in the

vicinity of Ballyshannon, and making its debouch upon the marine waters near the south-east extremity of Donegal bay.

Minerals.—Greatly the most extensive surface rock is mica slate: this forms very nearly all the eastern division of the county, from Culdaff and Innishowen Head away to the river Erne; it forms a large portion of the central district, and goes off in a broad tongue south-westward to the Atlantic, so as to form the greater part of the barony of Bannagh; and, after being interrupted by other formations in the north-west, it re-occurs in very considerable belts. Granite constitutes the greater portion of the surface rock, from Sheephaven south-west to Lochrusmore, and occupies a field of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; and it also forms narrow belts of the sea-board between Sheephaven and Lough Swilly. Quartz rock occupies the main part of the sea-board district which is surrounded by the granite field; it forms a belt to the east of the northern part of that field; and it runs in two rather broad belts, the one near or on the sea-board, and the other somewhat in the interior, across Lough Swilly, and quite to the extreme north at Malin Head and Glenagad Head. Carboniferous limestone, a wing of the great Aetz limestone formation of central Ireland, though very nearly dis severed from it, curves round all the head of Donegal bay, from the southern boundary of the county to within a mile or two of Killybegs, and has a mean breadth of probably $6\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles. Primitive limestone occurs in almost innumerable nodules, patches, and tiny fields, athwart much of the mica slate district, and still more freely around that part of the quartz rock formation which is enclosed between the great granite field and the western ocean. Crystallized trap, chiefly greenstone and greenstone porphyry, occurs in nodules and small beds upon the mica slate, the granite, and the primitive limestone, and runs out in veins through the quartz rock near Horn Head and at Bloodyforeland.—The mica slate sometimes passes into clay slate, and other schistose rocks; and, in the vicinity of the Foyle, it passes into greywacke. The granite occasionally passes into gneiss, and is itself coarsely granular, reddish in colour, and closely akin to syenite, and imparts a reddish tincture to the streams which wash down its debris. The carboniferous limestone, besides being itself of great value in the formation of rich soil and in the economy of manuring, is accompanied up to the skirts of the primitive rocks by valuable beds of limestone gravel. Several varieties of limestone, besides the carboniferous and the primitive, especially magnesian and marly, occur in sufficiently large quantities to excite interest; and near Convoy, on the river Deel, is a remarkable formation of steatite or soap-stone. The primitive limestone is of great variety as to both grain and colour, and includes large, probably enormous, beds of beautiful and very diversified marble: it is grey at Malin Head; greyish-blue at Lough Salt; fine-grained, pearl-grey, pearl-white, flesh-coloured, and bright blueish-grey, at the Marble-Hill near Muckish; greyish-white, yellowish-white, and rose-coloured or carmine-coloured, at Ballymore; pearl-white and pale rose-coloured at Dunlewy; pearl-grey around Lough Finn; and delicate greyish blue in the vicinity of Killybegs.

Donegal is already ascertained to be singularly rich in useful minerals, and offers many attractions to both the miner and the mineralogist; and were it duly explored, and furnished with desirable facilities for the exportation of mining produce, it almost certainly would figure far more brilliantly in productive mineral wealth than any other county of Ireland.—The white marble of Dunlewy, near Arrigal mountain, has been traced over an area of half a square

mile, and is so finely granular that it may be employed in the most delicate works of sculpture. It consists of very small crystalline flakes, is compact in texture, is free from quartz grains, mica crystals, and other substances which interfere with the nice operations of the chisel; and, though not so minutely granular or of so snowy a white as the marble of Carrara, it closely resembles the Parian, of which the Grecian temples were composed. Dr. Bryce, during a visit to the western and north-western districts of the county, found similar white marble imbedded in mica schist in many places where it had not been exposed to view, and formed an opinion that, from several of these places, as well as from others which had been previously examined, blocks of any desirable size might be transported by water-carriage. Other beautiful marbles, particularly of the dove and rose-coloured kind, might also be obtained for the purposes of statuary and ornamental architecture.—The steatite of Convoys is as easily carved as a piece of wood; it takes an edge or a point alike fine and durable; it completely resists the erosion of air and moisture; it bears the fire so well that it would answer for crucibles; and at once in facility of carving, in fineness of edge and polish, in beauty of appearance, and in resistance to the atmosphere, it is admirably adapted as a material for the delicate carvings and tracery, mullions and fret-work, of the more decorated varieties of the Gothic style of architecture. In the very old abbey of Kilmacrenan, and in various other old and exposed edifices and walls, this steatite was more or less employed, and it remains as perfect as when newly cut, showing no sign of exfoliation or decomposition from the weather. The country people of the neighbouring district currently use it for bowls to their tobacco-pipes.—Siliceous sand, of the kind best suited to the manufacture of glass, exists in large quantities on Muckish mountain, and was formerly rolled down in canvass bags, and transported to the glass-houses of Belfast and Dumbarton.—Among numerous other useful or rare minerals may be mentioned pipe-clay at Drumboe, potters'-clay at Drumardagh, pearl-grey and yellowish-white Porcelain clay in Arran, iron ochre and lead earth at Kildrum, iron pyrites at Barnsmore, lead ore at Finntown, Glentogher, Letterkenny, and various other places, plumbago on the shore of Ardes, copper pyrites at Horn Head, garnet in hornblende slate over the marble of Dunlewy, cherry-red garnet at Glenties, and cinnamon-stone or essonite, columnar idocrase, malacolithe, and epidote, on the bar of the Guibarra river, and in a bed of mica slate in the Rosses. Mr. Otway says, "There are many valuable lead and copper mines in this country;" and a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal says, "The county of Donegal is not only rich in mines and minerals, but the rivers abound with the pearl muscle. I have seen large and round and lustrous pearls taken out of its streams, which would not disgrace the fishery of the Straits of Manar, in South India."

Woods.—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 282 acres of oak, 98 of ash, 17 of elm, 13 of beech, 72 of fir, 5,763 of mixed trees, and 834 of orchards,—in all, 7,079 acres; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 275 of oak, 77 of ash, 10 of elm, 2 of beech, 3 of fir, 1,719 of mixed trees, and 108 of orchards. The number of detached trees in 1841, was 242,684,—equivalent to 1,517 acres; and thus the total of wood was 8,596 acres. The first home growth of timber offered for sale in the county consisted of about 2,000 larches, raised in the vicinity of Stranorlar, and placed in the market early in 1837. Some fine plantations occur at Tyrrellan, where these larches were grown, and

in the pretty little peninsula of Ardes. Though our statistics prove that the county as a whole is deplorably destitute of wood, and has been making no great modern effort to retrieve this defect, yet some progress has, in two or three places, been made in the important preliminary of nurseries.

Agriculture.—The soil of the mica slate, granite, and quartz rock districts, is generally thin, cold, and moorish; that of the softer schists and of the greywacke, is generally light and argillaceous, occasionally, though seldom, adapted to wheat, but tolerably or even richly productive of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes; and that of the carboniferous limestone district is warm and friable, and varies from a light-brown gravelly earth to a deep, rich, loamy mould. The ordinary rotation among the mountains, if rotation it can be called, is the semi-barbarous exhausting system of potatoes, potatoes, oats, oats, as long as the seed will yield increase; that on the cold lands of the west coast, foists in barley as an item in the pitiful alternation; and that on the limestone district, and in the choicer grounds near the Foyle and around Lough Swilly, bears a resemblance, more or less remote, to the improved methods of British husbandry. House-feeding and an alternation of green crops have been practised upwards of 40 years by the principal gentleman-farmers, but are very far from being yet general. The Farming Societies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe have been in existence about 43 years, and have rendered considerable aid in the introduction of improved practices. Nearly all land which can, with even proximate convenience, be subjected to the plough or the spade, is in tillage; and land which is necessarily pastoral, is for the most part covered with too coarse grass to be of much value as either grazing-ground or sheep-walk. The old wooden plough and the one-sided spade are still in general use in the more sequestered districts. A noble instance of patriotic, spirited, and successful improvement, has occurred on Sir Charles Style's large estate of Cloghan in Glenfinn. The estate contains about 16,000 acres; and 20 years ago, seven-eighths of it were mere mountain-waste overrun by poteen-makers, while the remaining eighth was cut into such pitiful pendicles, and let out on such absurd principles, as rendered even the smallest improvement on the part of a tenant impracticable. Sir Charles chased away the horde of illicit distillers, spent 14 or 15 years of active and expensive exertion in laying the estate open, redivided the holdings, let out mountain-lands on terms highly encouraging and advantageous to tenants, devoted one-half of all the rents to the expenses of management, improvement, charities, and taxes, and, finally, committed the completion of his schemes to the skilful care of Capt. J. P. Kennedy as his resident agent. Mrs. Hall—pp. 260—269, vol. iii., of whose "Ireland," a full detail of the Cloghan improvements may be seen—says, respecting the reclaimed grounds, "The number of new mountain-farms thus tenanted has been 160. Their occupiers are to hold rent-free for the first three, four, five, six, or seven years, according to the quality of the land, and are afterwards to pay a small and gradually increasing rent, commencing at one shilling per statute acre, till it reaches about 10 shillings an acre on the average. The oldest settlements are now of four years' standing; their progress we witnessed. The agent is well satisfied when they improve at the rate of an acre per farm each year, and many have exceeded this rate, notwithstanding the three last unfavourable seasons. The year promises to make up all losses. The richest crops are now growing on these new mountain-farms." In 1841, the total number of farms within the county from 1 acre to 5 acres was 15,656, of from 5 to

area 12,957, of from 15 to 30 acres 3,532, and of upwards of 30 acres 1,700.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the live stock on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 1,284 horses and mules, 335 asses, 6,321 cattle, 6,555 sheep, 3,258 pigs, and 47,316 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 6,894 horses and mules, 321 asses, 18,366 cattle, 29,039 sheep, 5,611 pigs, and 59,672 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 9,918 horses and mules, 80 asses, 29,376 cattle, 35,949 sheep, 6,825 pigs, and 70,974 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 4,240 horses and mules, 16 asses, 14,594 cattle, 12,551 sheep, 2,612 pigs, and 29,308 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 3,213 horses and mules, 9 asses, 14,292 cattle, 9,664 sheep, 1,791 pigs, and 21,127 poultry. The total of the several classes of live stock, with their respective value, was 25,549 horses and mules, £204,392; 761 asses, £761; 82,949 cattle, £539,168; 93,758 sheep, £103,134; 20,097 pigs, £25,121; and 228,457 poultry, £5,711. Grand total of value, £878,287. But these statistics are exclusive of a total value of £3,916 of live stock in the civic districts of the county; including 146 horses and mules, 316 cattle, 4 asses, 57 sheep, 475 pigs, and 1,337 poultry.

Trade.—The linen manufacture employs a large part of the population in the vale of the Foyle, and around Raphoe, Letterkenny, Stranorlar, and Ballyshannon. The knitting of stockings formerly employed many of the females in the west, but has been nearly destroyed in consequence of a change of fashion in the cut of men's "inexpressibles." Ulster distillation was not long ago so general a manufacture in all the Highland districts as to be quite characteristic of the county, and, in particular, was so prevalent and skilful in the north that "linishoven whisky" was a household phrase over nearly all Ireland; but happily it has, of late years, been, to a large degree, suppressed. The kelp manufacture, though of course severely damaged by the change of duty on barilla, is still comparatively extensive and important. Corn-mills, though numerous, are few compared to what might be expected over so large an area of arable land. Excepting the comparatively small amount of exports from Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and two or three very minor ports, the commerce of the county is, for the most part, subsidiary to that of the city of Londonderry, either directly or through the medium of Strabane; so that, in estimating the amount of Londonderry traffic, and the sources whence it is derived, a very large proportion must be assigned to the county of Donegal.

The best possible view of the manufactures and productive industry of the county is afforded by the statistics of occupations furnished in the Census of 1841. Millers, 134; brewers, 3; distillers, 3; bakers, 150; confectioners, 20; tobacco-twisters, 17; fishmonger, 1; egg-dealers, 54; fruiterers, 8; cattle-dealers, 10; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 13; corn-dealers, 2; butter-merchant, 1; huxters and provision-dealers, 41; butchers, 154; poulterers, 8; retaillers, 37; grocers, 48; tobacco-nists, 5; flax-dressers, 166; carders, 21; flax-spinners, 5,703; cotton-spinners, 64; wool-spinners, 1,008; spinners of unspecified classes, 22,645; winders and warpers, 21; wool-dresser, 1; cotton-weavers, 5; linen-weavers, 761; woollen-weavers, 41; silk-weaver, 1; weavers of unspecified classes, 2,222; bleachers, 16; dyers, 27; clothiers, 12; cloth-finisher, 1; skinnners, 3; carriers, 16; tanners, 2; broguemakers, 154; last and shoe makers, 988; tailors, 888; sempstresses, 727; dress-makers, 997; milliners, 108; hair-workers, 5; stay-makers, 3; knitters, 393; lacemakers, 66; bonnet-makers, 32; cap-makers, 3;

glover, 1; hairdressers and barbers, 2; umbrella-maker, 1; leather-dealers, 6; flax-dealers, 5; haberdashers, 5; yarn-dealers, 8; linen-drapers, 11; woollen-drapers, 39; pedler, 1; venders of soft goods, 17; rag and bone dealers, 51; architect, 1; builders, 18; brickmakers, 4; potters, 5; stone-cutters, 34; lime-burner, 1; bricklayers, 14; stonemasons, 466; slaters, 21; thatchers, 45; plasterers, 13; quarrymen, 2; sawyers, 85; carpenters, 820; cart-makers, 26; cabinet-makers, 6; coopers, 317; turners, 5; mill-wrights, 12; wheel-wrights, 89; ship-wrights, 2; boot-tree and last maker, 1; pump-borers, 9; lath-splitter, 1; reed-makers, 18; basket-makers, 22; broom-makers, 16; iron-founders, 4; blacksmiths, 473; farriers, 3; whitesmiths, 27; nailers, 166; gunsmiths, 4; braziers and copper-smiths, 11; bell-hanger, 1; plumbers, 2; tinplate-workers, 36; tinkers, 36; machine-makers, 4; watch-makers, 12; coach and car makers, 12; carver and gilder, 1; saddlers, 43; harness-makers, 7; rope-maker, 1; letterpress printers, 4; mat-maker, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 11; starch-manufacturer, 1; painters and glaziers, 57; fishing-tackle-maker, 1; net-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 8; upholsterer, 1; feather-dealers, 34; delph-dealer, 1; stationer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 3; timber-merchants, 2; ironmongers, 6; dealers in sundries, 2; dealers of unspecified classes, 418; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 180; shop-assistants, 163; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 6; apprentices of unspecified classes, 13.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Ardara, May 15, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 22; Ballintra, Feb. 1, March 25, May 20, July 31, Oct. 31, and Nov. 24; Ballinass, June 12, Aug. 24, Oct. 20, and Nov. 30; Churchill, May 11, Aug. 15, and Nov. 7; Convoy, Feb. 1, May 17, June 21, Aug. 1, Oct. 26, Nov. 3, and Dec. 2; Donegal, Jan. 29, Feb. 26, March 17, April 9, May 5 and 29, July 9, Sept. 4 and 30, Aug. 28, Nov. 25 and 28, and Dec. 30; Finntown, May 16, July 3, Sept. 3, and Nov. 3; Glenties, March 17, June 19, July 27, Aug. 12, Sept. 12, and Dec. 28; Killybegs, Jan. 15, April 20, June 26, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12; Mount-Charles, Jan. 18, March 28, May 10, Jan. 9, July 22, Aug. 20, Sept. 22, Oct. 22, and Nov. 18; Muff, May 4, Aug. 5, Oct. 25, and Dec. 11; Newbridgeglen, Feb. 4, and Oct. 14; Old-town, May 4, June 8, July 31, and Oct. 20; Port, May 12, Aug. 26, Nov. 5, and Dec. 15; Ramelton, last Tuesday of every month, and March 20, July 17, Oct. 9, and Nov. 15; Raphoe, May 1, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 4; Redcastle, Jan. 1, June 1, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12; Rosnakill, first Monday of every month; Stranorlar, March 29, June 11, July 6, Aug. 12, Oct. 10, and Dec. 9; and St. Johnstown, April 7, Aug. 3, Oct. 13, and Nov. 25.

Fisheries.—Soles, plaice, and great quantities of herrings and oysters, are taken in Lough Foyle. Turbot, and great quantities of codling and eels, are taken on good fishing-grounds off Kinnego and Glenegad Heads. One of the best banks for turbot and cod along the whole coast, is about 2 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, in from 20 to 30 fathoms, off the east end of Innistrahal Island, and between 11 and 13 miles north-north-east of Ross Head, the nearest part of the mainland. A bank, remarkable for cod, greylords, and plaice, nearly a mile long, and in from 30 to 40 fathoms, occurs near the middle of Innistrahal Sound. The Hempton bank, famous for turbot and cod, but not so much fished as the Innistrahal bank, is 3 or 4 miles long, in from 13 to 30 fathoms, and lies 25 or 30 miles east of Tirmone. A bank, remarkable for cod, greylords, and plaice, about a square mile in extent, and in from 20 to 30 fathoms, lies 2 or 3 miles off Dunmore Head.

Otternamoile bank, rich in cod, ling, glassen, haddock, and turbot, and lying in from 3 to 45 fathoms, extends from Hempton bank to Tory Island. A bank, producing only cod, in 24 fathoms, and about a mile in circumference, lies near the middle of the entrance of Lough Swilly, about 3 miles west of Dunaff Head. Nine or ten kinds of fish, including turbot, cod, ling, haddock, and herrings, are taken in Lough Swilly. A fishing-ground, from 1 mile to 6 miles distant from the shore, lies between Fannat Point, and Melmore Head. A good fishing-ground lies within Sheephaven. A bay or basin, of 6 or 7 miles, with clean bottom and a depth of from 1 to 35 fathoms, between Horn Head and the islands of Innisboffin, Innisbeg, and Dovey, produces all kinds of round and flat fish. A bank all the way from Tory Island to Tillen Head, in from 35 to 45 fathoms, and about 17 miles from the land, and another bank which crosses it north-west by westward from Arran lighthouse, abound with all kinds of fish. A fishing-ground for cod, ling, and other round fish, in 35 fathoms, lies 12 miles north-west of Portnoo. All Donegal bay abounds in turbot, cod, ling, haddock, hake, glassen, conger, herring, mackerel, skad, sprat, and other fish.—The fishing-harbours, of the county, good, indifferent, and bad, with or without piers or quays, are those of Moville, Greencastle, Carrickarore, Port-Sallough, Ferry-Port, Port-Kinnegoe, Culdaff, Port-Ahack, Carrickavahl, Portmore, Port-Lorgan, Malin-Well, Shedin-Port, Linane, Mill River, Buncrana, Rathmullen, Doaghbeg, Crouis, Sheephaven, Dunfanaghy, Ardes, Portnablas, Ballynas, Tory Island, Innisboffin, Cruit, Guidore, Rutland, Inniscoo, Portnoo, Guibarra, Churchpool, Daurus, Tillen, Portnacross, Stonequarry, Trybane-Mucrass, Towney, Killybegs, Trybane, Ballyotherland, Barnlacky, Inver, Brucklas, Burneronan, Cruvin, Donegal, and Ballyshannon. The total of fishermen, a few years ago, was 6,613; and the total of decked vessels 8, half-decked vessels 11, open sail-boats 84, and row-boats 1,169. The coast-guard stations are Port-Kinnegoe, Port-Redford, Malin Head, Dunaff Head, Dunree Fort, Knockballows, Rathmullen, Mulroy, Sheephaven, Innisboffin, Guidore, Rutland, Daurus, Malinbeg, West-Tillen, East-Tillen, Killybegs, Trybane, Durin, Ballyshannon, and Bundoran.

Communications.—In the vale of the Foyle, and round the upper part of Lough Swilly, the means of communication by both land and water are, with the exception of what is supplied by steam, as good as those of any part of Ireland. The roads which traverse the interior and the coasts are necessarily of very much less aggregate extent than those of an equal area of champaign and thickly-inhabited country; yet they are not very deficient in extent as compared with the real wants of the population, and at the same time, are, for the most part, well-executed, and kept in good repair. One principal road goes north-north-eastward from Ballyshannon, through Donegal and the gap of Barnesmore, to Lifford; another goes westward from Donegal to Killybegs, and northward thence to Dunglo, and is continued onward along the coast, but becomes impracticable in the Rosses during winter; another strikes off from the former, near the head of the Guibarra river, and passes through Finntown and down Glenfinn, to the first at Stranorlar; another strikes off from the northern extremity of the second, or forms a deflection and continuation of the second at Dunfanaghy, and passes south-eastward, through Letterkenny to Lifford; others circle the coasts, and traverse the interior of Innishowen; and various roads of less extent ramify from the main lines, or variously connect them. The county surveyor was

appointed in May 1834; and from that date till 1842, he inspected the formation of 55 miles of new roads.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Donegal is divided into the six baronies of Innishowen on the north, Raphoe on the east, Tyrhugh on the south, Bannagh on the south-west, Boyleagh on the west, and Kilmacrenan on the north-west. According to the Census of 1831, Innishowen contains 12 parishes, and 2 extra-parochial districts; Raphoe, 11 whole parishes, and 2 parts of parishes; Tyrhugh, 4 whole parishes, and 4 parts of parishes; Bannagh, 7 whole parishes, and 1 part of a parish; Boyleagh, 3 whole parishes, and 1 part of a parish; and Kilmacrenan, 12 whole parishes, and 1 part of a parish. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred the townland of Drumlongfield in the parish of Templecarne from the barony of Tyrhugh to co. Fermanagh. The chief towns and villages in Innishowen are Buncrana, Carrndonagh, and Ballygorman; in Raphoe, Lifford, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Ballybo-phay, and Convoys; in Tyrhugh, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Ballintra; in Bannagh, Killybegs, Ardara, Mount Charles, and Kenaban; in Boyleagh, Dunglo; and in Kilmacrenan, Letterkenny, Ramelton, Dunfanaghy, and Doaghbeg. Dr. Beaufort, writing in 1792, and stating the total of parishes at 42, says that 30 parishes and 32 churches are in the dio. of Raphoe, 11 parishes and 13 churches in the dio. of Derry, and, 1 parish with its church in the dio. of Clogher.

Statistics.—The annual amount of direct taxation for county purposes averages about £24,000. The county of Donegal's proportion of expense for erecting the district lunatic asylum at Londonderry was £9,055 10s. 1d. The county gaol is at Lifford; and district bridewells are at Letterkenny and Donegal.—The number of persons committed for offences, in 1841, was 301; and of these, 104 were charged with offences against the person, 12 with offences against property committed with violence, 74 with offences against property committed without violence, 17 with malicious offences against property, and 94 with offences not included in the above categories: 95 were convicted, 2 were detained being insane, 124 were found not guilty on trial, 29 had no bill found against them, 50 were not prosecuted, and 1 was bailed and not tried; of the 95 convicted, 1 was sentenced to transportation for 14 years, 12 to imprisonment for from 6 to 12 months, 72 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 9 to pay fines, and 1 was discharged on security; and of the 301 committed, 11 males and 1 female were aged 12 years and under, 9 males and 6 females from 12 to 16 years, 24 males and 4 females from 16 to 21 years, 76 males and 13 females from 21 to 30 years, 37 males and 6 females from 30 to 40 years, 22 males and 9 females from 40 to 50 years, 6 males and 3 females from 50 to 60 years, 6 males and 1 female above 60 years, and of 63 males and 4 females the age could not be ascertained,—89 males and 2 females could read and write, 16 males and 17 females could read but not write, 87 males and 23 females could neither read nor write, and the educational condition of 62 males and 5 females could not be ascertained.—In 1842, the constabulary force of the county consisted of 1 third-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head constable, 8 second-rate head constables, 37 constables, 175 first-rate sub-constables, and 16 second-rate sub-constables. The expenditure on account of this force, during the year 1841, amounted to £12,431 19s. 6d.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns the number of schools was 376, of scholars 13,801.

of male scholars 7,991, of female scholars 5,474, of scholars whose sex was not stated 337, of scholars belonging to the Established Church 4,055, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian bodies 2,821, of scholars belonging to other denominations of Protestant dissenters 237, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic body 6,603, of scholars whose religious connection was not stated 86; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 376, of scholars 14,111, of male scholars 8,341, of female scholars 5,542, of scholars whose sex was not stated, 228, of scholars belonging to the Established Church 4,087, of scholars belonging to the Presbyterian bodies 2,634, of scholars belonging to other denominations of Protestant dissenters 434, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic body 6,847, and of scholars whose religious connection was not stated 119. The statistics of schools, and of the several religious denominations, for 1834, are given under the diocesan divisions, and may be seen by reference to the articles *RAPHOE* and *DERBY*.—The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,446,—of whom 257 were £50 freeholders, 128 were £20 freeholders, 791 were £10 freeholders, 31 were £20 leaseholders, 232 were £10 leaseholders, and 7 were rentchargers.—Population, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort in 1792, 140,000,—as ascertained by parliamentary census, in 1821, 248,270; in 1831, 289,149; in 1841, 296,448.—The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 145,821; females, 150,627; families, 53,899. Inhabited houses, 51,389; uninhabited complete houses, 2,088; houses in the course of erection, 26. Families residing in first-class houses, 533; in second-class houses, 7,662; in third-class houses, 22,501; in fourth-class houses, 23,203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38,147; in manufactures and trade, 12,761; in other pursuits, 2,991. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 908; on the directing of labour, 11,978; on their own manual labour, 40,306; on means not specified, 707. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 65,415; to clothing, 6,439; to lodging, 3,130; to health, 65; to justice, 736; to education, 351; to religion, 193; unclassified, 2,202; without any specified occupation, 6,344. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,333; to clothing, 45,086; to lodging, 27; to health, 45; to justice, 1; to education, 107; to religion, 5; unclassified, 5,575; without any specified occupation, 39,639. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 32,829; who could read but not write, 22,509; who could neither read nor write, 70,733. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,599; who could read but not write, 29,899; who could neither read nor write, 86,244. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 7,270; attending superior schools, 190. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,514; attending superior schools, 109. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 54; widowed, 6. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 37; married, 51; widowed, 12. Inspectors of schools, 1; school-teachers, 321 males and 87 females; ushers and tutors, 27 males and 3 females; governesses, 17; music-masters, 2. Clergymen of the Established Church, 65; Methodist ministers, 6; Presbyterian ministers, 22; Independent minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 55; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 27; scripture readers, 2. Physicians, 35; surgeons, 46; apothecaries, 17; midwives, 23; nurse-tenders, 18.

History.—The county of Donegal was formerly

called Tyrconnel, and, down to the period of the plantation of Ulster, formed a toparchy under the chieftainship of the O'Donnells. The principal subordinate tribes who inhabited it were the O'Boyles of Boylagh and the Rosses; the MacSwines of Bannagh, Rossguill, and Fannat; and first the MacLoughlins, and afterwards the O'Doghertys, of Innishowen. Hugh O'Donnel 'the Red,' one of the most distinguished of the line of Tyrconnel's toparchs, partly occasioned, and partly waged, serious hostility against the government of Queen Elizabeth. While as yet but the heir-apparent to the chieftainship, he was trepanned by Sir John Perrot, and held a prisoner in Dublin, as a hostage for the good conduct of his father's people; and, at the end of three years, he escaped, made a perilous flight through the English pale to Dungannon, and there, as is supposed, concocted with the Earl of Tyrone the scheme of the great rebellion. He then went to Ballyshannon, the residence of his father; received from him a voluntary resignation in his own favour of the chieftainship; summoned a council of his tribe to meet on the mountain of Barnsmore; and immediately commenced hostilities against the Crown. He overran and wasted the greater part of Connaught and much of Munster; he marched to the assistance of the Earl of Tyrone, and was present at the battle of the Blackwater; he next overran and wasted Thomond; he returned to oppose Sir Henry Dockwra, the governor of Londonderry,—to dethrone Neal Garry O'Donnel, who had been set up as chieftain of Tyrconnel in the queen's interest,—and to besiege the castle of Donegal, which had been captured by the upstart,—but he wanted time or means to achieve success;—and he next formed a junction with the Earl of Tyrone, and marched to the relief of the Spanish auxiliaries in Kinsale, but was totally defeated; and he finally sailed for Spain to solicit new succours, but was seized with fever and died at Valladolid. Neal Garry O'Donnel, now that the lawful chieftain was dead, became disaffected to government, was opposed by it, and rose, with his allies the MacSwines, into unavailing rebellion; and his cousin, Rory O'Donnel, whom the government promoted to the chieftainship, and afterwards made Earl of Tyrconnel, also came under suspicion of conspiring with Tyrone, Maguire, and other rebel chiefs, and consulted safety in fleeing with these associates into foreign exile. Sir Cabir O'Doherty of Innishowen, incited by hopes of aid from Spain, now took up the quarrel of the O'Donnells, captured Culmore, burnt Londonderry, and, retreating into the wilds of Kilmacrenan, held out during five months on the rock of Doune till slain by a single Scotchman. See *DOUNE*. The exiled chiefs being attainted of high treason, and their chief supporter in Tyrconnel now slain, rebellion was at an end, and the vast territory of the O'Donnells and their tributaries became forfeited to the Crown. In "the plantation of Ulster," which speedily followed, the Grocers' Company received Muff in Innishowen; Sir Ralph Bingley, Sir John Kingsmill, and other English undertakers, received the district around Lifford; John Murray, Esq., and his sub-patentees, received all Bannagh and Boylagh; Sir John Stewart, Sir James Cunningham, and other Scottish undertakers, received the district of Portlough; and Sir William Stewart, Sir John Kingsmill, Sir George Marburie, Capt. Henry Hart, Sir Mulmory MacSwine, Tirlagh Roe O'Boyle, MacSwine Bannagh, MacSwine Fannat, and other servitors and natives, received the large district of Kilmacrenan. During the rebellion of 1641, the British settlers in the vale of the Foyle acted with spirit and bravery in support of the Crown. In the war of the Revolution, no landholder in Donegal

incurred forfeiture. In 1793, Sir John B. Warren captured the French fleet off Tory Island.—The antiquities which most attract notice in the county are, or will be, noticed in the articles AILEACH, TORY, DERG, KILMACRENAN, DONEGAL (TOWN OF), DOUNE, and BALLYSHANNON. The county or the town of Donegal gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Chichester: see BELFAST.

DONEGAL, a river. See **ESK**.

DONEGAL, a very spacious bay, partly of Connaught, but chiefly of Ulster. It may be regarded either as including the bay of Sligo on its south side, or as commencing on that side at the eastern screen of the entrance of that bay; and in either case it commences on the north at the stupendous mountain promontory of Tillen Head, and washes the county of Donegal on the north and east, and the counties of Leitrim and Sligo on the south. Its north side, measured in a straight line from Tillen Head to the town of Donegal, extends nearly due eastward, and has a length of $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its east side, measured in a straight line from the town of Donegal to the boundary between the county of Donegal and the county of Leitrim, extends south-south-westward, and has a length of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its south side, measured outward in a straight line along the coasts of Leitrim and Sligo, to Gessigo Point at the east side of the entrance of Sligo bay, extends in the direction of south-west by west, and has a length of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles,—and to Kennisharroch Point at the west side of the entrance of Sligo bay, extends west-south-westward, and has a length of $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its width across the entrance, from Tillen Head to Gessigo Point, is 14 miles; and from the former to Kennisharroch Point, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its coasts are very varied, and its inlets, creeks, and harbours are numerous; but both are fully noticed in the articles on the counties of DONEGAL, LEITRIM, and SLIGO: which see.

DONEGAL, a parish on the west border of the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the chief part of the town of DONEGAL: see next article. Length, 14 miles; breadth, from 5 to 7; area, 23,260 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,260; in 1841, 6,588. Houses 1,126. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,430; in 1841, 5,575. Houses 971. The surface extends inland from the north-east extremity of Donegal bay; it is washed over part of the west by the beautiful Lough Esk, and the river of the same name which flows south-south-westward thence to the head of Donegal Harbour; it consists to a large aggregate extent, but chiefly in the more inland parts, of bog, moor, and mountain, partly waste and partly reclaimed; and in two districts—those around the town of Donegal and around Lough Esk—it possesses a pleasing variety of dress and contour, and exhibits a considerable amount of such landscape as challenges the efforts of the pencil. Croaghneag mountain rises in the north, and has an altitude of 1,793 feet above sea-level; and a little east of it are the hill-screens and the defile of the Gap of Barnesmore. The portion of Lough Esk belonging to the parish constitutes 503 acres of the parochial area; and some small lakes constitute $214\frac{1}{2}$ acres. See BARNESMORE, **ESK**, and DONEGAL (TOWN OF).—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Vicarial tithes composition, £230 15s. 4d.; glebe, £54. Gross income, £284 15s. 4d.; nett, £254 11s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £107 13s. 10d., and are inappropriate in Colonel Conolly. The church was built in 1828, by means of £1,300 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £200 raised by subscription. Sittings 400; attendance 200. In 1834, one Independent meeting-

house had an attendance of 40; and another was just completed, but not opened. The Roman Catholic chapel at Donegal is attended by 120, and that at Townawilly by 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,830 Churchmen, 448 Presbyterians, 11 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,329 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by 127 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 511 boys and 204 girls. The Donegal parochial school was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Fund; the Logahowly school, with £4 from subscription, and aided with books from the Kildare Place Society; the Ardiver school, with £3 3s., and other advantages from subscription; the Speartown school and the Donegal female school, with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society; the Muckcross boys' school, with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society; the Muckcross girls' school, with £12 12s. from Mrs. Hamilton; the Keadue and Drumahowl schools had some small advantages; and the Annaduff and Townawilly schools were connected with the Irish Readers' Society. In 1840, a National school at Legowney was salaried with £8, and had on its books 46 boys and 26 girls.

DONEGAL, a post, market, and sea-port town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Killymard, barony of Bannagh, but chiefly in that of Donegal, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands at the mouth of the river Esk, and at the head of Donegal Harbour, the most easterly creek of Donegal bay, 11 miles north by east of Ballyshannon, $13\frac{1}{2}$ east of Killybegs, 14 south-south-west of Stranorlar, and 112 north-west by north of Dublin. Numerous verdant hills rise on three of its four sides, and stretch away in a beautiful sheet of tumulations to the near perspective of wild and lofty mountains; and alluvial shores occupy the fourth side, and have been cut by the restless action of the Atlantic into picturesque and intricate intermixture of peninsula, islet, creek, and bay. The summit of a green hill towards the bay commands a delightful view of the surrounding scenery. A sulphureous spa of considerable celebrity adjoins the town, and has been provided with neat pump-room and baths. The town itself is not bulkier than a mere village, and has scarcely an edified alignment which can be called street; yet it possesses a very spacious market-place, though, at the same time, a sadly ill-frequented one; it is undergoing enlargements on a sort of regular and convenient plan; and its proprietor, the Earl of Arran, has projected improvements which will probably raise it to an importance corresponding with the advantageousness and the beauty of its position. The parish-church is a neat structure, and the chapels of other denominations are ordinary buildings. The district bridewell is very badly constructed and inconvenient: one cell serves for all female prisoners and is also a day-room; 2 cells usually accommodate 7 male prisoners; a dark, solitary cell is used to drunkards; and all the cells are small, dark, damp and ill-ventilated.—Donegal-castle, the ancient residence of the O'Donnells, toparchs of Tyrconnel stands close to the river side above the bridge, and is in tolerable preservation. The banqueting-hall on the second floor still retains some vestiges of its former magnificence; a fine old chimney-piece of freestone, and in the fashion of the times of James I., an excellent specimen of the taste of those times and a splendid window reached from the floor to the ceiling, but is now nearly destroyed. The castle surrounded by a garden belonging to the inn, and is carefully preserved from further dilapidation. In 1610, after the fall of the old O'Donnel family, Ca

tain Basil Brooke, a descendant of the Brookes of Norton in Cheshire, and afterwards Sir Basil Brooke, received a grant of the castle, and of adjacent lands and fisheries; and he repaired it, and resided in it till his death in 1633. The property descended through his regular heirs till 1808; and respectively in that year and in 1830, it passed successively to Thomas Grove, Esq., and to Thomas Young, Esq. of Lough Esk, both of whom, by royal sign-manual, took the name and arms of Brooke.—A monastery for Franciscans of the strict observance was founded in 1474 by Odo Roe, son of Neal Garoh O'Donnell, toparch of Tyrconnell. The ruins stand on the shore below the town, and are thus described by Archdall: "The cloister consists of small arches, supported by complets of pillars on a basement: in one part are two narrow passages, one over the other, about 4 feet wide, 10 long, and 7 high; they seem to have been places for depositing valuable effects in times of danger; the upper one is covered with stones laid along on the beams of stone that cross it, and the lower one with stones laid across on the walls; each of them are exactly after the Egyptian manner of building; and in a building over it are plain marks of a regular Roman pediment, although some other building had been erected against it."

A good market quay, with 9 feet of water, was built a few years ago at the expense of Lord Arran. Bouts employed in the nearest fisheries seldom come up to this quay, except with their produce; but rendezvous at Salthill, just within the bar below Mount Charles. The channel of all the harbour has a sufficient depth at low water for vessels drawing 12 feet. The exports from the creek, in 1835, were estimated in value at £11,363, and consisted principally of 1,618 tons of corn, and 63 cwt. of butter; and the imports were estimated in value at £11,331, and consisted principally of iron, salt, slate, stones, cotton manufactures, glass, earthenware, coals, oak bark, sugar, tea, wines, unwrought lead, and miscellaneous goods. A comparatively small yet increasing amount of business is transacted at the ordinary markets. Fairs are held on May 5 and 29, July 9, Sept. 4, Oct. 28, and Nov. 28. The inn and attached posting establishment are comparatively good. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car in transit between Ballyshannon and Killybegs, and a mail-coach in transit between Sligo and Londonderry.

The Donegal Poor-law union ranks as the 123d, and was declared on Nov. 7, 1840. It all lies in co. Donegal, and comprehends an area of 156,890 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 32,928. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Donegal, 4,674; Inver, 3,919; Gleneny, 1,486; Mount Charles, 6,133; Clogher, 2,526; Templecarne, 1,721; Loughcarr, 2,320; Loughrask, 1,510; Tawnhawally, 1,076; Laghy, 4,136; and Dunkineely, 3,427. The number of ex-officio guardians is 3, and of elected guardians is 18; and of the latter, 3 are returned by each of the divisions of Donegal and Mount-Charles, 2 by each of the divisions of Inver, Laghy, and Dunkineely, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £22,085 10s.; the total number of persons rated is 8,410; and of these 299 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—953, not exceeding £2,—931, not exceeding £3,—722, not exceeding £4,—and 536, not exceeding £5. The workhouse is to cost £5,785 for building and completion, to occupy an area of 6 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches, and to contain accommodation for 500 persons; but in May 1841, the arrangements for its erection were not completed. The valuator was appointed on Jan. 28, 1840. The wantonness of the county infirmary renders it nearly

unavailing; and a local fever hospital is much needed. The dispensaries are three in number, and take their designations from Templecarne, Inver and Mount-Charles, and Donegal and Kilmard; but a portion of two other dispensary districts is also included. In 1830–40, the Donegal and Kilmard dispensary expended £113 18s. 2½d., and made 3,743 dispensations of medicine to 1,883 patients.

The incorporation of Donegal was part of "the plantation of Ulster" scheme; and was effected by charter of 10 James I. The corporation were called "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Donegal;" and consisted of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty. A borough court, created by the charter, is extinct. A baron court, created by a grant to Henry Brooke, which erected the town of Donegal into a manor, is still held, but not at regular intervals, or with much resort on the part of litigants. The corporation had no revenues, and no privileges, and existed only for the purpose of sending two members to the Irish parliament; so that, at the Legislative Union, it became extinct. The compensation for the loss of parliamentary franchise was all received by Lord Arran. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, has its seat in Donegal; exercises inspection over 8 congregations, and meets on the first Wednesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Oct. Area of the Bannagh section of the town, 7 acres; of the Tyrhugh section, 34 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 830; in 1841, 1,336. Houses 222. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 64; in manufactures and trade, 150; in other pursuits, 46. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 138; on their own manual labour, 101; on means not specified, 12. Pop. of the Tyrhugh section, in 1841, 1,013. Houses 155.

DONEGORE, a parish in the barony of Upper Antrim, 3½ miles east-north-east of the town of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 9,387 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,641. But these statistics include the whole of Niltreen grange, and some other townlands. Area of the civil parish, 6,650 acres, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,701; in 1841, 2,280. Houses 403. A considerable proportion of the surface is pasturable mountain; and the rest consists, in general, of good land. Within the limits are the village of PARKGATE, and the hamlet of FOUR-MILE-BURN: see these articles.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, exclusive of vicarial tithes claimed within the grange of Niltreen, £393 7s. 10½d. The rectories of Donegore and KILBRIDE, and the granges of DOAGH and NILTEEN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Donegore. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 17,333 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,490. Gross income, £954 5s. 8½d.; nett, £829 9s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure and unendowed treasurership of the cathedral of Down. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is of unknown date of erection. Sitings 100; attendance 50. A schoolhouse in Kilbride is also statedly occupied as a parochial place of worship. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 550 and 215. In 1834, the inhabitants of Donegore parish consisted of 53 Churchmen, 2,468 Presbyterians, and 137 Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 133 Churchmen, 5,377 Presbyterians, 11 other Protestant dissenters, and 238 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 3 Sunday schools in Donegore were usually attended by 145 children; 3 Sunday schools existed in other parts of the union; 4 daily schools

in Donegore, one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, had on their books 168 boys and 77 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 362 boys and 229 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Parkgate and Dunnymugger had on their books 87 boys and 56 girls.

DONEIRA, or **DONIRY**, a parish, partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in that of Leitrim, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Portumna, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Longford section, 358 acres, 17 perches; of the Leitrim section, 5,470 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch. Pop. of the Longford section, in 1841,* 91. Houses 14. Pop. of the Leitrim section, in 1831, 2,209; in 1841, 2,301. Houses 348. The surface includes some boggy ground, and part of the eastern skirts of the Slievebaughta mountains; yet it consists, for the most part, of good and even excellent land. The Ballyshruel rivulet drains it eastward in the direction of the upper part of Lough Derg. The hamlets are Doneira and Bracklagh; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a chapel and two castles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TYNAGH** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £78 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £68 17s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £17 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., is appropriated to the bishop and dean of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinakill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 2,333; and there was no school.

DONNEMAGGIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Kells, 3 miles west-north-west of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,547 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch.† Pop., in 1831, 1,176; in 1841, 1,213. Houses 201. The surface is comparatively well-wooded; and is drained northward by the rivulet Gilroy. The chief objects of interest are the ruins of two churches and a castle. Area of the village of Donnemaggin, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 99. Houses 25.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KNOCKTOPHER** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400 at one service, and of 800 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmaganny. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 1,170; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by 220 children in summer and 60 in winter; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 68 boys and 47 girls.

DONEMARK (THE), a rivulet of co. Cork, Munster. It falls into the north-east corner of the head of Bantry bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town of Bantry. Both it and its chief tributary, the Meelough, are altogether mountain streams; and so steep a waterfall occurs at the mouth of the Donemark, that but few salmon can get up to spawn. The right of fishing in this rivulet is private property.

DONENY. See **DONANEY**.

DONERAILE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 20,442 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,940; in 1841, 8,350. Houses 1,258. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,288; in 1841, 5,628. Houses 902. The surface

runs up to the Ballyhaura mountains on the north, and includes part of the exquisitely beautiful vale of the river Awbeg on the south; and though its upland section is partly boggy, and almost everywhere coarse and repulsive, its lowland section, amounting to more than one-half of the entire area, is nearly all naturally arable, and presents as profuse a powdering of villas, and as large an aggregate of ornament, as almost any strictly rural district in Ireland. Manu-rial limestone abounds; and some red and grey marbles have been quarried round the borders. Among the numerous villas are Biblox, Creagh-castle, Donnybrook, Kilbrack, and Old Court. Kilcoleman-castle, though now a pitiful ruin, possesses thrilling associations with the name of the poet Spenser, and also some associations of note with the name of the Earls of Desmond. See **KILCOLEMAN**. Within and closely around the parish are several military antiquities, or remains of baronial strengths and fortified residences. Doneraile-castle, in which Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster, held his court for the province in the early part of the 17th century, was a massive pile on a site near the present bridge of Doneraile, but is now extinct; and the mansion of the president, which stood in the vicinity of the castle, was burnt by the Irish in 1645. The present mansion of Lord Doneraile, the descendant of Sir William St. Leger, is a large and handsome structure, surmounting an eminence, and commanding a brilliant home-view over the meanderings of the Awbeg. The demesne around it has a flowing and undulated surface, a profusion of well-arranged and truly ornamental wood, an extensive artificial sheet of water, a sinuous and magnificent bisection by the Awbeg, and, in general, a richness, force, and beauty of landscape equal to the majority of the best demesnes in Munster. A cottage which commands fine sylvan close views in the demesne, has been admired by almost every tourist, and is thus magniloquently noticed by Mr. Trotter: "The cottage is situated on a small island, round which flows with melodious gurgling, Spenser's 'Mulla.' It is shaded by some noble ash-trees, that bend over the sacred stream which poetry has consecrated to distant time. The cottage is environed by a garden of sweets and evergreens, and designed in the chastest rural style. The interior consists of a very elegant and commodious apartment, where the harp may pour its trembling notes along the Mulla's responsive waves." Sir Anthony St. Leger, who was Lord-deputy in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary, induced Con O'Neil and most of the other Irish chieftains to receive a formal tenure of their possessions under the Crown, and was one of the most useful governors of Ireland in the 16th century. His grandson, Sir William St. Leger, was appointed President of Munster in 1627; he adopted Doneraile as his presidential seat, and, in time peculiarly trying, exercised his high trust with fidelity and moderation; and, during the rebellion which broke out in 1641, he performed important services as both a statesman and a soldier. In 1704 Arthur St. Leger, his descendant, was created Viscount Doneraile and Baron of Kilmaydon. In 1767 the titles became extinct, through failure of male issue; and successively in 1776 and 1783, St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., who had descended from a female branch of the St. Leger family, and had assumed the St. Leger name and armorial bearings, was created Baron and Viscount Doneraile.—This parish is an impropriate curacy in the dio. of Cloyne. The tithes are compounded for £1,173 7s. 1d., and belong to Nicholas Giles, Esq. Stipend payable by the proprietor, £12 6s. 2d. The curacy of Doneraile and the rectory of **TEMPLEROAN** [see that article

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

† Four uninhabited acres, not included in the above area, lie within the barony of Knocktopher.

constitute the benefice of Doneraile. Pop., in 1831, 2,722. Gross income, £362 6s. 2d.; nett, £342 11s. 3d. Patron of Doneraile, N. Giles, Esq.; of Templeroan, the diocesan. There were formerly several chapels-of-ease; particularly one at Roseagh, and one at Old Court. The present church is situated close to the town, and was built in 1815, at the cost of £2,307 13s. 10½d.; of which £1,846 3s. 1d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £461 10s. 9½d. was raised by subscription and by the sale of pews. Sittings 440; attendance, from 150 to 180. The Roman Catholic chapels of Doneraile and Templeroan are attended, the former by about 6,000, and the latter by about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 418, and the Roman Catholics to 7,960; the Protestants of the union to 485, and the Roman Catholics to 9,678; and 14 daily schools in the union, 12 of which were in the parish, had on their books 822 boys and 708 girls. One of the Doneraile schools was salaried with £71 and a house from Lord Doneraile; one, with £16 16s. from Lord Doneraile; one, with £12 from Harold Barry, Esq.; and one, with £10 from the rector.

DONERAILE, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the above parish, and on the river Awbeg, 3 miles east of Buttevant, 4 north-west by west of Castletownroche, 5½ north-east of Mallow, 10 south-west of Mitchells-town, and 111 south-west by south of Dublin. Though possessing some good houses, and lying amidst gorgeous environs, it is a poor, shabby, disagreeable place. The bridge across the Awbeg is an elegant stone structure. The church is a neat edifice; and has succeeded one which was built by Arthur, Lord Doneraile, in 1726, as well as a previous one which was built by Sir William St. Leger, in 1633, and which, in common with the principal part of the town, was burnt by the Irish in 1645. Fairs are held on Aug. 12, and Nov. 12. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Railway Commissioners, passes within 5 statute miles of the town. The Doneraile dispensary is within the Mallow Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 11,529; and, in 1839-40, it received £90 6s., and expended £84 0s. 4½d. There is a small Loan Fund in the town. A charter creating the manor of Doneraile was given in 1639, and a charter creating the parliamentary borough was granted in 1680; but there never was any corporation. The freeholders of the manor sent two members to the Irish parliament; and Lord Doneraile received the whole of the compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union. A seneschal of the manor is still appointed, but hardly ever transacts any business. Area of the town, 108 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,652; in 1841, 2,722. Houses 356. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 187; in manufactures and trade, 192; in other pursuits, 169. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 37; on the directing of labour, 197; on their own manual labour, 250; on means not specified, 64.

DONFEENY. See **DUNFEENY**.

DONIRY. See **DONEIRA**.

DON-ISLE, DONHILL, or DUNHILL, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Middlethird, 6 miles south-east of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 6,287 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,128; in 1841, 2,160. Houses 323. The parish extends along the coast of St. George's channel; is varied in contour; and contains a quantity of bog. On the coast is the neat fishing and sea-bathing village of **ANNETOWN**: which see. In

the vicinity of the village are a bold and magnificent sea-board, stupendous rocks rising abruptly from the sea, and headlands lashed by the ocean, and exhibiting vast natural arches. On the eastern horizon are the islands of Icarne; in the south-western perspective is the promontory of Dungarvan; and on the land side rises the ruin of the ancient castle of Don-Isle, from the summit of an isolated rock, on the edge of a ravine which extends a mile thence to the sea. This ruin is conspicuous in various directions; and, as seen on the approach from Waterford to the demesne of Don-Isle, it combines with the natural objects around it to form a romantic and an impressive view. Don-Isle-castle was besieged and destroyed by Cromwell, immediately on his retiring from Curraghmore; and popular story has taken advantage of the silence of authentic record to work the facts of the siege into a sort of romance. "Cromwell," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "hurried across the country to Don-Isle; and, perceiving that resistance was intended, he waited the approach of a reinforcement of foot soldiers, together with a part of his artillery, and resolutely prepared to besiege the place. The magnificent castle of Don-Isle, still distinguished for its peculiar and romantic situation, seated on an insulated and lofty rock, seemed to defy the threats of its assailants. The noble owner was a female, confident in the support of her rights, and sustained in the midst of danger by the courage and spirit of her race. She is represented as Countess of Don-Isle: her coronetted tombstone has recently been discovered in the adjoining burying-ground. The castle resisted for a long time the combined force of artillery and storm, but was at length compelled to yield to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. It is to be regretted that we have no well authenticated account of the details of the siege; which, according to tradition, was replete with interesting and romantic incidents. Nothing but the absence of historical records can justify the insertion of the following popular reports, the favourite theme of the followers of the family, and by them handed down to the present generation. It is said that "the exertions of the garrison, stimulated by the zeal and courage of the Countess, were for a long time successful in repelling every attack of the savage and infuriated enemy. The Countess was seen in situations of the greatest danger, animating by her presence the almost exhausted spirits of the besieged, and more than sharing the dangers and privations of the meanest soldier. The honour of the gallant defence is attributed to a gunner, who directed the artillery of the castle, and who, next to the owner, held the principal command. Fortune seemed to favour his exertions. Cromwell, wearied with the length of the contest, was preparing to retreat: he had already drawn off a part of his forces, and allowed some repose to the anxiety of the garrison. The Countess had retired to rest without attending sufficiently to the wants and comforts of the heroic gunner, who, 'the fight being done, breathless, and faint,' sent to request that suitable refreshment might be prepared for him: a drink of buttermilk was the unromantic return for his exertions, which so irritated his gallant spirit, that he made signals to the retiring enemy, and, on their reappearance, surrendered the castle! Whether Cromwell acquired possession in the manner popularly reported, it is now difficult to determine; but there are indubitable proofs of his remorseless hand in the ruins of the castle and the adjoining church, one-half of which has been carried away by the explosion of gunpowder."—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £90; glebe, £25. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120, and are inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford.

The vicarages of Don-Isle, NEWCASTLE, and GUILCAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Don-Isle. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 4,173. Gross income, £231; nett, £210 15s. 6d. Patron, the Corporation of Waterford. The incumbent holds also the deanery of Waterford, and the united benefices which form its corps. A curate has a salary of £50, and the use of a piece of glebe valued at £25. The church was built in 1819, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 10. The chapel-of-ease at Guilcagh has an attendance of 18. The Roman Catholic chapel of Don-Isle has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kane's Island. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 2,168; the Protestants of the union to 94, and the Roman Catholics to 4,235; 2 daily schools in the parish had on their books 135 boys and 57 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union had 302 boys and 136 girls.

DONMOW. See DUNMOE.

DONNYBROOK, or ST. MARY'S OF DONNYBROOK, a parish, partly in the baronies of Uppercross and Rathdown, but chiefly in the barony of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. The barony of Dublin section contains the villages of BAGGOTRATH, BALLSBRIDGE, BEGGARSBUSH, CLONSKEAGH, DONNYBROOK, IRISHTOWN, MERRION, RINGSEND, and SANDYMOUNT: see these articles. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Uppercross section, 11 acres; of the Rathdown section, 364 acres; of the barony of Dublin section, 1,314 acres; of the rural districts of the barony of Dublin section, 360 acres. Pop., in 1841,* of the whole, 9,825; of the Uppercross section, 119; of the Rathdown section, 371; of the rural districts of the barony of Dublin section, 1,029. Houses in the Uppercross section, 15; in the Rathdown section, 58; in the rural districts of the barony of Dublin section, 146. The surface descends the Dodder to the head of Dublin bay; stretches east-south-eastward from the immediate skirts of the city; consists of good and valuable land; contains several villages; has a thick sprinkling of mansions and villas; and presents, over much of its area, a medium character between town and country. The village of Donnybrook is situated on the Dodder, 2 miles south-east of Dublin. A splendid bridge here spans the river. The parish-church is an elegant structure, with a vaulted roof and lancet-formed windows, erected after a design by J. Semple. Donnybrook Hospital was originally the Lock Hospital for Dublin, and was afterwards made an asylum for destitute persons afflicted with incurable disorders. The dispensary in the village is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the parish; and, in 1839, its receipts amounted to £120, and its expenditure to £129. Here are a hat manufactory and several mills; and at other villages in the parish, are various establishments for factorial industry. During the week, beginning on the 26th of August, is held the notorious Donnybrook fair, professedly for the sale of horses and black cattle, but really for vulgar dissipation, and formerly for criminal outrage and the most revolting debauchery. This hideous and unutterably demoralizing fair has happily undergone a revolution from prompt magisterial influence, and especially from the ascendancy of the cause of temperance; but in spite of ingenious and unholly attempts, on the

part of humorists and ballad-writers, to palliate it by the play of wit and the drollery of fantastic description, it was for generations a perfect prodigy of moral horrors,—a concentration of disgrace upon, not Ireland alone, but civilized Europe. It far surpassed all other fairs in the multitude and grossness of its disgusting incidents of vice; it regularly filled the jails with culprits and the streets with degraded women; it entailed upon multitudes of the lower classes for months the miseries of want and the punishments of crime; and, in general, it exhibited such continuous scenes of riot, bloodshed, debauchery, and brutality, as only the coarsest taste and the most hardened heart could witness without painful emotion. A foreign prince, who looked at the horrid saturnalia, said, "A third part of the public lay, or rather rolled about, drunk; others ate, screamed, shouted, and fought:" and a graphic anonymous writer, after instancing the various descriptions of low buffoonery, outrageous indecency, and uproarious rioting which prevailed, remarks, "Amidst what is considered by some as mere merriment and mirth, we venture to say there is more misery and madness, devilment and debauchery, than could be found crowded into an equal space of ground in any other part of this our globe, or in any other part of Ireland, during five times the same space, which is spent at Donnybrook, in one given year; and be it remembered, the scenes here described are those which take place during the light of day: the orgies of the night, when every species of dissipation and profligacy is practised without restraint, may be better imagined than described." We have no sympathy with persons who can discover a preponderance of comedy or even farce in scenes where, in a moral sense, every thing is so appallingly tragical; and while we therefore excuse ourselves from describing what ought never to have been described, we congratulate Ireland upon the very material abatement which has occurred in so horrid a national nuisance. The village is divided into East Donnybrook and West Donnybrook. Area of the East division, 54 acres. Pop., in 1841, 970. Houses 117. Area of the West division, 101 acres. Pop., in 1841, 640. Houses 87.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, in the dio. of Dublin. See DUBLIN. Tithe composition, £166 3s. 1d.; surplice and other fees, £13 8s. 8d. Two curates have each a salary of £50; and one receives in addition about £60 from the parish. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £4,153 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 700. A royal donative chapel at Ringsend, has an attendance of from 500 to 550. See RINGSEND. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Donnybrook is attended by 100 and that at Ringsend by 150. A schoolhouse used as a Presbyterian place of worship has an attendance of 40 in winter, and of a larger number in summer. The Roman Catholic chapels at Donnybrook and Irishtown, have each an attendance of 600 at one service, and 700 at another, and that at Sandymount has an attendance of nearly 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these three chapels are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,536 Churchmen, 50 Presbyterians, other Protestant dissenters, and 6,712 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had on its books 12 boys and 35 girls; 8 daily schools had 174 boys and 342 girls and 4 other daily schools were usually attended by 205 children. One of the daily schools was connected with a nunnery, and supported by the nun one at Sandymount was aided from subscription one for females at Sandymount was salaried by M. Heppenstal; one for females at Donnybrook was supported by Mesdames Caballes, Dallen, and POWELL.

* The Census of 1831 exhibits the parish as partly within the barony of Rathdown, and chiefly within the county of the city of Dublin, and states the population of the sections at respectively 439 and 9,386.

two for respectively boys and girls at Donnybrook, were salaried, the former with £30, and the latter with £18, from the Board of Erasmus Smith; another at Donnybrook, and two at Irishtown, were aided from an annual sermon at one of the Roman Catholic chapels; and two others at Irishtown, the one for boys and the other for infants, were aided from subscription and an annual sermon.

DONNYCARNEY, co. Meath. See **DONE-CARNEY**.

DONNYCARNEY, a small village in the parish of Artane, pleasantly situated on the strand, near the splendid seat of Marino, 2 miles north-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster.

DONOGHENRY. See **DONAGH-HENRY**.

DONOGHMORE. See **DONAGHMORE**.

DONOHILL, a parish in the baronies of Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnemanagh, 3½ miles north of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 2,767 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches; of the Kilnemanagh section, 10,126 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,308; in 1841, 4,834. Houses 664. Pop. of the Clanwilliam section, in 1831, 1,695; in 1841, 1,801. Houses 243. The interior is very nearly bisected by the intervention of Aghacrew. Part of the surface is mountainous ground, worth from 1s. 6d. to 8s. a-year per acre; but much the larger portion consists of good arable and pasture land. The demesnes of Greenfield and Philipstown are situated in the west. Part of the drainage is northward; but by far the greater part is southward. Two streams have elevations of respectively 504 and 67 feet about a mile north of the middle. Mount Bane, situated on the north-east boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,188 feet. Some copper ore occurs in metalliferous rocks in the extreme north. The chief antiquities are the ruins of two or three castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEHERRY** [which see], in the dio. of Cabel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 2d., and the rectorial for £200; and the latter are appropriate in William Ryan, Esq. A curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. The Donohill and Anacorthy Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 4,250; 3 daily schools were usually attended by about 180 children; and 4 other daily schools had on their books 258 boys and 136 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £8 from the National Board; and this and 4 others were provided with schoolhouses by subscription.

DONONAUGHTA, **DONAGHTA**, or **EYRECOURT**, a parish in the barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the town of **EYRECOURT**: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,633 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,337; in 1841, 1,870. Houses 351. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 548; in 1841, 451. Houses 79. The land is of only second-rate quality. Eyrecourt-house, the seat of John Eyre, Esq., adjoins the town; and Redmount, the estate of J. B. West, Esq., though not in the parish, is in the immediate vicinity. From the rich and comparatively high grounds of that estate, a panoramic view is obtained of a vast expanse of circumjacent flat country; studded with hamlets and villages, and dismally intersected and fringed with great fields of bog. Through the interior of the parish pass the roads from Banagher toward respectively Loughrea and Ballinasloe.—The parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £25 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £25 7s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded

for £46 3s. 1d., and are appropriated to the see of Clonfert. The vicarages of Dononaughta, **MEELICK**, **FAHEY**, **KILQUAIN**, **KILLIMORE**, **TYRENASCRAUGH**, and **LUSMAGH** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dononaughta. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8½. Pop., in 1831, 15,571. Gross income, £331 5s. 11d.; nett, £302 17s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Eyrecourt, and was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £353 16s. 11d., and a loan of £283 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 130. A chapel-of-ease was built in the town by the Eyre family, but, being situated in the general cemetery of the union, is now used only for burial services. A schoolhouse in Killimore is employed as a parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel of Eyrecourt has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonfert. There are also parochial Roman Catholic chapels in Kilquain, Fahey, Tyrenascragh, Killimore, and Lusmagh; and there is a conventual Roman Catholic chapel in Meelick. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 249, and the Roman Catholics to 2,068; the Protestants of the union to 513, and the Roman Catholics to 15,447; 7 daily schools in the parish had on their books 209 boys and 123 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had 653 boys and 391 girls. Two of the Dononaughta schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and one enjoyed an acre of land from Mr. Eyre, and the interest of £1,000 and a house from the late Rev. J. Banks.

DONOPATRICK. See **DONAGHPATRICK**.

DONORE, a suppressed barony in co. Dublin, Leinster. It was often, though erroneously, regarded as lying within the county of the city of Dublin, or rather as forming a part of that district; and it contained part of the city parishes of St. Catherine and St. Luke. Pop., in 1831, 11,153. The Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 96, transferred by far the greater part of the barony to the city of Dublin, and the remainder to the barony of Uppercross. See **DUBLIN**.

DONORE, a parish on the north border of the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It lies on the right bank of the Boyne, 2½ miles west-south-west of Drogheda, and is famous as the main part of the battle-field of the battle of the Boyne. See **BOYNE**. The seats are Donore, the Cottage, Whitehall, Staleen, Cruiserath, and Oldbridge,—the last the seat of H. Coddington, Esq. The villages are Donore, Oldbridge, and Staleen. See **OLDBRIDGE** and **STALEEN**. A fair is held at Donore on June 29. Length of the parish, west-south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 3,661 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 68 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, are tideway of the Boyne, and 34 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches, are in the fresh-water current of the Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 1,191; in 1841, 1,489. Houses 82. Pop. of the village of Donore, in 1831, 124; in 1841, not specially returned.—This parish is in the dio. of Meath; but contains no ecclesiastical provision. The townland of Cruiserath is wholly inappropriate; and the rest of the parish is tithe free. The Protestant inhabitants attend the churches of Duleek and Drogheda. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Rossnaree chapel in Knockcommon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,153; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and had on its books 50 boys and 27 girls.

DONORE, a demesne in the barony of Corkaree,

2½ miles north west of Multifarnham, and 7 north by west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is beautifully situated on the south side of Lough Dereveragh, and extends a considerable distance along the lake's shore. The mansion is a large, substantial, handsome Grecian edifice. The proprietor is Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.

DONORLIN, or **DUNURLIN**, a parish on the north coast and near the western extremity of the barony of Corkaguiney, 5½ miles north-west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **GLENFINNA**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,700 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,997; in 1841, 2,125. Houses 346. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,896. Houses 307. The surface extends across the head and down the west side of Smerwick Harbour; and contains in the south-west a portion of the Sugarloaf mountain. Donorlin Head is the most northern ground, and screens the west side of the entrance of Smerwick Harbour. See **SMERWICK**. The arable land is excellent; but is chiefly under potatoe crops. On the west side of Smerwick Harbour is the somewhat curious military work of **FORT-DEL-ORE**: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Tithe composition and gross income, £150; nett, £132. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds the stipendiary curacies of Kilmelchedor, Ventry, and Kilquane, in the same dio. A curate for Donorlin has a stipend of £75. A house at the coast-guard station is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmelchedor. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 2,098; and 2 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board—had on their books 47 boys and 18 girls.

DONOSKEIGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly, and in co. Tipperary, Munster. Post-town, Golden. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

DONAGH, a village in the barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the road from Cavan to Enniskillen, 2½ miles north-north-west of Newtown-Butler. Fairs are held on July 10 and Aug. 26. Pop. not specially returned.

DONOUGHMORE. See **DONAGHMORE**. The peerage of the noble family of Hely Hutchinson adopts Donoughmore, and not Donaghmore, as its orthography, and is said to be derived from the hamlet, or rather quondam town, of Donaghmore, in East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. In 1783, Christiana Hutchinson, niece and heiress of Richard Hutchinson, Esq. of Knocklofty, and wife of the Right Hon. John Hely, who, in 1777, had been Secretary of State for Ireland, was created Baroness Donoughmore. In 1797, Richard Hely Hutchinson, the eldest son of the Baroness, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Suirdale; in 1800, he was created Earl of Donoughmore; and, in 1821, he was made Viscount Hutchinson, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. In 1825, his brother, who had succeeded to the chief military command in Egypt on the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and had been made a peer of Great Britain by the title of Lord Hutchinson of Alexandria, succeeded as second Earl of Donoughmore; and, in 1832, the nephew of this nobleman succeeded as third Earl.

DONOUGHPATRICK. See **DONAGHPATRICK**.

DONOWNEY, or **DOWNONEY**, a parish on the south-east border of the barony of Bantry, 3½ miles north-west by north of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 1,081

acres. Pop., in 1831, 208; in 1841, 236. Houses 38. The land is of second-rate quality.—This parish is an appropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **HOKETOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are compounded for £25 16s. 11d., and are appropriated to the see of Ferns. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DONQUIN, or **DUNQUIN**, a parish at the western extremity of the barony of Corkaguiney, 7 miles west-south-west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 4,397 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,363; in 1841, 1,394. Houses 251. The Blasquet Islands, though not included in the statement of breadth and length, belong to the parish. See **BLASQUET**. The mainland section is only a degree less rugged in surface, and less terrifically lashed by the Atlantic, than these wild islands. The coast is a series of stupendous cliffs; and the eastern border is immediately overhung by the cloud-cleaving summit of the Eagle mountain. The western extremity forms the headland of Dunmore, which has the rather apocryphal reputation of being the most westerly land in Europe, and is called by the Irish Ty-Vorney-Greenane, 'Mary Greenane's House,' and figures in some such manner in popular notion and story as John o' Groat's House in the extreme north of the mainland of Scotland. Much of the parochial surface is moorish and boggy upland; and the whole of it is swept and drenched by the Atlantic storms.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MANHYN** [which see], in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £37 10s.; and the latter are improper in Lord Ventry. The coast-guard station in Donquin is used as the place of worship for the union, and has an attendance of 20. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,383.

DOOBEG, a lagoon or shallow inlet, on the south coast of Corran Achill, about 7 miles east-north-east of Achillbeg, and 8 west by north of Newportpratt, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is formed by the influx of a mountain-torrent to Clew bay, and might, at an expense of about £600, be made an useful harbour for fishing-boats and other small craft. The fisheries in Clew bay, at the distance of 2 miles and upwards, are naturally valuable and shelter for boats on the Corran Achill coast is an important desideratum.

DOOBEG, a subordinate landing-place to Clifden, a mile below that town, and in Ardbear Harbour, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. A small bank or islet of gravel, round the head of which boats could pass at low water, was in 1822 connected with the mainland by a wall backed up with gravel. This wall has stood well, and affords at once a shelter for boats inside, and a convenient landing-place for vessels in the lower harbour. A small storehouse was built here by M. D'Arcy of Clifden castle.

DOOGH. See **KILKEE**.

DOOLISH, a mountain in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, 10 miles west-north-west of Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has an altitude of 2,143 feet, rises steeply up from the deep and lonely waters of the romantic Lough Veagh, and terminates in a picturesquely serrated summit-line.

DOOLISH, a mountain in the south-east corner of the parish of West Langfield, barony of Omagh, 4 Tyrone, Ulster. Altitude, 1,119 feet.

DOOLAGH'S (ST.). See **DOULOUGH'S (ST.)**.

DOOLIN, a small bay, and a demesne, on the west coast of the county of Clare, Munster. The bay is situated 4½ miles north by east of Hag

Head, and 4 south-east of the nearest of the Arran Islands. The schistose rocks which compose the coast northward hither from the Shannon, are here succeeded by the limestone formation of the barony of Burren. The cliffs between Hagg's Head and Doolin bay are unsurpassed for magnificence, romance, and powerful picturesqueness, by hardly any in the British Islands. See MOHER. Doolin-castle, the residence of W. N. MacNamara, Esq., is situated near the bay.

DOON, a parish in the barony of Upper Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, and in the baronies of Oweybeg and Coonagh, co. Limerick, Munster. The Coonagh section contains the village of Doon, 6 miles north-north-east of Pallas-Green, and 9 north-north-west of Tipperary. Area of the Kilnemanagh section of the parish, 8,127 acres; of the Oweybeg section, 4,318 acres; of the Coonagh section, 15,185 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 7,895; of the Kilnemanagh section, 1,237; of the Oweybeg section, 806; of the rural districts of the Coonagh section, 5,612. Houses in the whole, 1,173; in the Kilnemanagh section, 169; in the Oweybeg section, 121; in the rural districts of the Coonagh section, 842. The Census of 1831 restricts the parish to co. Limerick, and states the pop. of the Oweybeg and the Coonagh districts at respectively 790 and 5,586. The Ecclesiastical authorities confine the parish within even narrower limits. Length, about 10 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 5,311. Area of the village of Doon, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 178; in 1841, 240. Houses 43. Only about one-fourth of the parochial surface is good tillage-ground; and the remainder is, for the most part, unarable hill and mountain. The declivity is to the south-west, and immediately within the outer limits of the basin of the Shannon. The noted outlaw Egan-a-Knock, 'Ned-of-the-Hills,' was interred in Doon.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Tithe commutation, £830 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £55 16s. 11½d. gross income, £886 12s. 4d.; nett, £708 1s. 5d. tithes, the diocesan. The church is situated in the village of Doon, and was built about the year 1796, in consequence of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Lord of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 11. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance 1,140. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 5,500; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 89 boys and 56 girls.

DOON, a magnificently basaltic promontory, on the east coast of the island of Rathlin or Raghery, county of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated ½ mile north of the southern extremity of the island, 3½ north-north-east of Ballycastle, and 14½ west of the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland. The basaltic pillars which form it are similar to those of the Giant's Causeway, and are usually pentagonal, hexagonal, or heptagonal; but they occupy relative positions and form mutual combinations of uncommon interest, some standing perpendicular, some jagged horizontal, and some curving down from the top over the sides in a variety of arcs of circles. "The base of the promontory," says Curry's Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "is a natural pier or pier; above this is a collection of columns of a varied form, apparently assumed in conformity with the surface on which they rest, and inducing a belief that they were so moulded when in a state of softness; and, above both these arrangements, there is a variety of differently disposed columns, partaking in every position in which basalt has been discovered in other places."

DOON, a lake in the parishes of Clonlea, Killulcan, and Kilsilly, and on the west border of the

barony of Lower Tulla, 1 mile west of Broadford, co. Clare, Munster. It is formed by a tributary of the Oogarnee, just before making a confluence with that river; and measures about 3½ miles in circumference. Area of the Clonlea section, 12 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches; of the Killuran section, 203 acres, 11 perches; of the Kilsilly section, 90 acres, 20 perches. Surface elevation above sea-level, 86 feet. At its head is Doon-house, the seat of Mr. Butler; and near its south shore are the mansions of Kellyderry and Woodfield.

DOON, a demesne, and an old castle, in the barony of Garrycastle, about 2½ miles east-north-east of Ferbane, and about the same distance west by south of Ballycumber, King's co., Leinster. The demesne is the property of R. J. C. Mooney, Esq.; and is remarkable more for its picturesque old castle, than for either its modern mansion, or its sylvan decorations. The castle was originally a spacious structure, seated on a rock; but only one tower remains, thickly and sombrely coated with ivy, and presenting a gloomy and care-worn yet romantic appearance. It was for many ages the residence of O'Mooney, the chief of a sept who claimed lateral descent from the O'Connor Faile. The O'Mooneys, however, were long tributary to the O'Coghlan; and held their possessions on the condition of furnishing a daily supply from the dairy to the residence of "the Maw." The late Owen Mooney was the last of their direct line; and was succeeded by a nephew of the name of Enraght, who, in consequence, assumed the name of Mooney. A popular tradition in the vicinity asserts that one of the old O'Mooneys invited his rival chieftains to a banquet in the castle, and, with equal perfidiousness and truculency, perpetrated upon them an indiscriminate massacre.

DOONA, an old castle on the west coast of the mainland of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the headland at the east side of the entrance of Tulloghaan bay, 2½ miles north of Innisbegal, and the same distance east of the nearest part of Achill. It is the only antiquity of any interest in the wild and sequestered Highland district of Ballycroy; yet, not long ago, it was reduced to nearly an amorphous ruin by the accidental burning of a large rick of turf which had been piled against its walls; and it figures in record, or rather in tradition, chiefly as a stronghold of the Amazon freebooter Grana Uile, and afterwards as a retreat of smugglers.

DOONAH, a village in the parish and barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 175. Houses 32.

DOONANE, a village in the parish of Rathaspeck, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., Leinster. It is situated among the hills, on the southern border of the county, 1½ mile east of the road from Dublin to Kilkenny, ½ north-north-east of Castlecomer, and 6½ west by north of Carlow. Its inhabitants are chiefly colliers; and the district amidst which it stands has been one of the most productive sections of the great coalfield of Leinster. So far back as 42 years ago, the Doonane collieries were the most considerable of the many which were worked in the Slievemargy and Castlecomer hills; and were rented at £900 a-year; and exhibited the novelty of a steam-engine of such power as to discharge 24 hog-heads per minute. They have now been worked upwards of a century; and, jointly with those around Castlecomer, they annually produce about 120,000 tons of coal and culm. The coal is of the non-flaming kind, or what has been called mineral charcoal, containing from 94 to 96 per cent. of pure carbon. The Doonane dispensary is within

the Carlow Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 20,569 acres, with a population of 9,416; and, in 1839-40, it expended £137 1s., and administered to 2,218 patients. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin. See RATHASPECK. Pop. not specially returned.

DOONAS, a voluminous and magnificent rapid, almost a sublime cataract, of the river Shannon, between the parish of Kiltonanlea in co. Clare and that of Castle-Connell in co. Limerick, and 6 miles below the old episcopal city of Killaloe, Munster. The river is here 300 yards wide; and, over a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, it foams and roars, tumbles, rushes, and leaps amidst hillocky masses of obstructing rocks, in a vexed and angry tumultuousness of impetuous torrent. The accompanying scenery of the cataract is superb. See **CASTLE-CONNELL**. Though a clear passage for boat-navigation is narrowed to little more than a boat's breadth, and is swept so careeringly by the current that a deviation of but a few inches on the part of a navigator would be inevitable destruction, it is steadily and safely swept by the practised boatmen of the vicinity, in an unique sort of flat-bottomed craft called 'a cot.' "We cannot easily forget," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "our sensations of mingled alarm and enjoyment while rushing along this course—at night, but by the light of a brilliant moon; it was exciting to the highest degree. We had confidence in our helmsman (if so we must term the man with the paddle-rudder he held in his hand); yet every now and then the voyage was a startling one, and the danger quite sufficient to shake stronger nerves than ours. He had nothing to do but to keep a keen eye upon the rocks at either side, and guide his 'cot' by pushing aside a wave with a strong arm, so as to keep in the centre of the current; and he did so with wonderful accuracy. We were afterwards convinced that there was in reality no more peril than there would have been upon the Thames; for the boatmen are so skilful and so well-practised, that they govern their boats with absolute certainty." Doonas is also an alias name of the parish of **KILTONANLEA**: see that article. The Doonas dispensary is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 4,737; and, in 1839-40, it expended £124 4s., and administered to 1,352 patients.

DOONAUN. See **DOONANE**.

DOONBEG. See **DUNBEG**.

DOONDONNELL. See **DUNDONNELL**.

DOONEMORE, or **KNOCKLONG**, or **LONG**, a parish in the barony of Costlea, co. Limerick, Munster. It lies on the eastern border of the county, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Six-mile-Bridge, and the same distance north-east by east of Kilmallock. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,442 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,842; in 1841, 1,963. Houses 289. It contains the village of **RAKEN**: which see. The land is in general good; and is drained northward by the Morning-star rivulet. The most remarkable natural feature is the isolated fertile hill of Knocklong. The chief mansion is Castle-Jane. The road from Tipperary to Kilmallock passes south-westward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ANEY** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £140 17s. 3d.; glebe, £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £281 15s. 2d., and are inappropriate in Deane Freeman, Esq., of Castlecree. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 2,958; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 73 boys and 47 girls.

DOONFEENEY. See **DUNFEENEY**.

DOONG, a landslip on the coast of the barony of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated near Kinure Point, and 4 miles east-south-east of Kinsale. The landslip is nearly two acres in extent; and is connected with the mainland by a passage of great height, and about 5 feet wide.

DOONKEEHAN, a fishing village and coast-guard station, on the east shore of Broadhaven bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Benwee Head, and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Belmullet, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. In and around the village are about 30 or 40 row-boats. On a point of land, called Kinrua, in the vicinity, a small and useful pier, similar to that of Tarmon, might be constructed for about £500 or £600.

DOONOONEY. See **DONOWNEY**.

DOONORLIN. See **DONORLIN**.

DOORA, a bog on the east bank of the river Fergus, about midway between Clare and Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 839 acres. It has very long been valuable as turbary; and has, to a very large extent, been cut out. It lies on blue clay and marl, and secondarily on limestone gravel. The part of it which consists of red heath bog and requires draining, has a most convenient declination to the Fergus. Estimated cost of reclamation, £761 13s. 4d.

DOORA, a parish. See **DOWRY**.

DOORIS, **CLONBOO**, and **CREGG**, three closely connected bogs on the western border of the barony of Clare, 6 miles north by east of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 3,842 acres; height above high-water level in Galway bay, 33 feet. They lie between a bay of Lough Corrib on the north, and the Waterdale rivulet on the south. Dooris bog lies close to the main shore of Lough Corrib, and is tolerably firm; but the other bogs are very wet, and have such a slight elevation above the river that, unless the lake were lowered, they cannot be reclaimed for any superior purpose to that of meadow. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,742.

DOORNANE, a village in the parish of Pollrone, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 243. Houses 30.

DORINCH, one of the most considerable of the numerous isles and islets of Clew bay, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies due north of Croughpatrick, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Westport. In its vicinity is an islet called Dorinchbeg.

DORN, a small bay on the east side of Lough Strangford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Portaferry, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The name signifies the hilt of a sword, and is supposed to have been given to it from the resemblance of its outline to that object. On its shore stands a mansion built by the Savage family.

DORRHA, or **DURROW**, a parish at the north-west extremity of the barony of Lower Ormonde, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies upon the left bank of the Shannon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Banagher, and the same distance north-east by north of Portumna. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 15,711 acres,—of which 47½ acres are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 3,387; in 1841, 4,267. Houses 664. In these statistics include the parish of Bonohan, which lies on the east side of Dorrha, yet is incorporated with it. A considerable extent of the surface is bog, and the rest consists of good land. Two principal seats are Straduff, Mr. Antissell, and Walshparry, Mr. Walsh; and among other residences are Graigue Annagh, Clongown, Gurteen, New Grove, Clontane, Roden, Ballyduff, Rockview, and Ross.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **LORRHA** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £415 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £11 4s. The church

was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600 or 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Lorrha. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 108 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 3,489 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one was in connection with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 139 boys and 86 girls.

DOUCE—vulgarly **Drouce**—a mountain on the mutual border of the barony of Ballinacor and half-barony of Rathdown, 7 miles south-west of Bray, and the same distance west of the Irish sea, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is so far agglomerated with other mountains as to form the nucleus of a group whose chief summits, additional to its own, are those of War-Hill and Knocknafoala. Its altitude is 2,392 feet above sea-level, or 388 feet above that of the great Sugarloaf mountain, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east-north-east. Douce is a stupendous mountain-mass, and sublimely closes up one side of the singularly magnificent demesne of Powerscourt, and is conspicuous, both on its own account and on account of a huge cairn with which it is capped, in every view round Bray, Powerscourt, and Enniskerry. Its summit is the great natural observatory of the north-east of Wicklow; and commands an extensive, a nearly panoramic, and a most thrilling view. "To the south are seen the Wicklow mountains, whose summits appear not unlike a succession of waves, tossed about in the wildest and most irregular manner, above which the majestic Lugnaquilla," 14 miles to the south-south-west, "raises its lofty head; to the north, the beautifully indented coast of Dublin, the hill of Howth, Lambay Island, and, in clear weather, the northern coast of Ireland, with the mountains of Down. The sea-view is of a similar character to that from the View-Rock at Duncannon, while the vale of Bray is much more distinctly seen from Douce." The soil in many parts of the mountain is deep and grassy; but, in some places, it is formed of decomposed talc-slate, and is light, barren, and but slenderly improvable. Granite occurs near the surface, particularly on the north; but the summit consists of denuded mica slate, containing a portion of quartz.

DOUGHBEG, a village in the parish of Clondradock, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the coast-road between the mouths of Mulroy bay and Lough Swilly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Fannat Head, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Rathmelton. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 284; in 1841, 344. Houses 58.

DOUGLAS (THE), a rivulet of co. Cork, Munster. It has a course of only about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and nearly parallel with the Lee, to Cork Harbour, midway between Blackrock and Passage; but it forms an estuary which possesses some importance for commerce, and which, though small, is sometimes dignified with the designation of 'the Western Arm of Cork Harbour.'

DOUGLAS, a chapelry and a village in the parish of Carrigaline, barony of Cork, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the city of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. The district included in the chapelry is the northern division of Carrigaline parish; it is watered eastward by the Douglas rivulet; it presents that singularly beautiful contour, and richly embellished dress for which the whole tract along the Lower Lee, and especially between Cork and Passage, is celebrated; and it possesses a profuse powdering of villas, and gemming and embroidering of gardens, shrubberies,

and villa-demesnes. Maryborough, the seat of Mr. Newenham, is a handsome mansion with a cupola, situated amidst a demesne of about 400 acres. Old-court, the residence of Sir George Goold, Bart., stands amidst extensively wooded grounds. The many other seats, whether mansions, villas, or cottages ornées, are, in general, judiciously situated as to prospect; but they so thickly stud the beauteous hills and swells of the luxuriant country, as rarely to have accompanying grounds to each of more than 10 or 15 acres. "This will not be deemed extraordinary," says Mr. Townsend, "when it is considered that anything of good demesne land in this quarter brings from eight to ten pounds per acre. A price so far exceeding the actual value of farm-land, arises from the great demand for villas amongst the opulent inhabitants of Cork." The chapel of the district was built in 1785, at the cost of £695 1s. 6d.; of which £369 4s. 7d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £325 16s. 11d. was raised by subscription.—The village of Douglas is situated on the Douglas rivulet, and on the road from Cork to Passage; and though nominally $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city, is so sumptuously connected with its outskirts by a chain of villas, as to be almost strictly suburban. A sailcloth manufactory, the largest in Ireland, was commenced at Douglas, in 1726, by the erection of 40 looms; and it speedily acquired such additions as to have 100 looms, a large store for raw material, a fine water-mill, a back-house, a bleach-yard, and a dryhouse, and to employ about 250 persons in hackling, bleaching, and weaving, and upwards of 500 in spinning. A manufactory of ropes and of raven-duck was afterwards added; but so long ago as 1816, the whole had so far declined as aggregately to employ only about 136 men and boys, at wages averaging 10s. per week each, and 164 women and girls, at wages averaging about 3s. per week each. A dispensary in the village is within the Cork Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £108 19s., and administered to 1,953 patients. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 845. Houses 147. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 78; in manufactures and trade, 651; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 53; on their own manual labour, 118; on means not specified, 7.

DOUGLAS (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It has a south-westerly course of 5 or 6 miles to the Strule, at the point where that river begins to take the name of the Mourne.

DOUGLAS, a village in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the Douglas rivulet, a little above its embouchure, and on the road from Omagh to Strabane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Newtown-Stewart. It has a good bleach-green. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 117. Houses 22.

DOULOUGH'S (ST.), a parish in the barony of Coolock, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,004 acres, 1 rood, $7\frac{1}{2}$ perches. Pop., in 1831, 604. But these statistics include also the parish of BELGRIFFIN: which see. Pop. of St. Dou-lough's Proper, in 1831, 345. The Census of 1841, however, does not recognise a parish of St. Dou-lough's, and places the village of St. Dou-lough's in the parish of Belgriffin. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 143. Houses 25. The parish consists of excellent land, lies at the head of Portmarnock bay, and is drained eastward thither by a small rivulet. The grand local attraction, and a subject of knotty disquisitions and endless disputes among antiquaries, is the old parish-church. Dr.

Ledwich contends that it was built by the Ostmen or Danes, at the beginning of the 11th century; others contend that it was coeval with Cormac's chapel on the Rock of Cashel, or built before 901; others contend that it had a still earlier origin; and amidst the tumult of opinion, few have paused to observe that it is actually a patchwork of different dates, and still fewer have looked with an artistic eye to the evidence afforded in the minuter features of its styles of architecture. We have a suspicion that the antiquaries, in their seemingly learned discussions on this pile, are markedly at fault; but we shall simply copy what we think the best of several descriptions of it which lie before us, and leave our readers to judge for themselves. "This building does not stand due east and west, and is on a diminutive scale, its extreme length being 48 feet, and its width 18 feet. The roof is double, and composed of stone; the exterior division ascending in the form of a wedge. The inner roof is constructed of rough stone, imbedded in cement; and between the two is space sufficient for an upper story to the building. Towards the centre of the fabric rises a square tower, which is evidently of a more recent date than the principal parts of the church. The entrance is by a small doorway on the south, the arch of which is imperfectly formed, and appears unintentionally to approach in a faint degree towards the pointed form. On each side of the entrance are traces of an arch more correctly circular. The window-cases, and remainder of the architectural parts of the exterior, are in the pointed modes usual in different early ages, and are evidently innovations on the original character of the structure. The interior is divided into two compartments. The western division constitutes a small room, at one angle of which is a low turret, appearing to have been designed for a belfry. At the eastern end of the same room, is a plain and massive altar-monument, called the tomb of St. Doulagh. These erections encroach so much on the limited dimensions of the room, that space is left for only a very small assemblage of persons. In the north wall are three ornamented square cavities. This apartment communicates with the eastern division of the interior by a narrow and square-headed doorway, of proportions too low to admit the transit of a full-grown person in an erect posture. The eastern compartment of the building, forming the place of divine worship, is 22 feet in length by 12 feet in width; but its original character has been greatly obliterated in different early ages, and the whole is in a state of disuse and dilapidation. At the east end has been inserted a pointed window; and there are two other windows, respectively of a lancet-form, and of a wave trefoil shape. The stone roof, now all rugged and partially disjointed, retains, under the tower, the traces of homely groin-work, but is coved in the eastern and more antient part. On the west wall are relics of a wide and irregular arch, circular in intention; and on the north side are the remains of an arch more strictly semicircular in outline. A stone stairway, on the south, leads to the tower; and on the same side of the church, near the east end, are two spacious but plain recesses, for the reception of books and sacred utensils. No traces of sculpture architectural decorations are to be seen in any part of the building. Contiguous to this antient fabric is a modern building quite uninteresting in character, forming the present place of parochial worship. At a small distance is a consecrated well, of lucid water, enclosed in an octangular building. This structure was repaired, and painted in fresco, A. D. 1609, at the expense of John Fagan of Feltrim, Esq. The paintings represent St. Patrick, St. Doulagh in a hermit's habit, and other subjects." Arch-

dall says that there was in the parish an ancient abbey.—The united parish of St. Doulough's and Belgriffin is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are nominally appropriated to the precentorship of Christ-church cathedral, but have all been given back as an endowment to the curacy. Tithe composition and gross income, £160; nett, £111 18s. Patron, the precentor of Christ-church. Sittings in the parish-church 200; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 534; and a daily school was aided by an annual collection at a charity sermon, and had on its books 20 boys and 34 girls.

DOUNE, an isolated rock, an imposing natural fortress, on the east border of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and in the midst of a wild and almost inaccessible tract of country, co. Donegal, Ulster. It bears some resemblance to the rock of DUNAMAZE [which see], in Queen's co. If defended by resolute men, it might defy any force unaided by cannon; and, owing to the nature of the surrounding ground, it even appears to deride the power of artillery. Tradition asserts that, from the earliest Milesian times, the chieftains of Tyrconnel were inaugurated on its summit; and Giraldus Cambrensis describes the ceremony to have been as rude and beastly as the chieftain's government was wild and savage. He says—"The people of Tyrconnel, a country in the north of Ulster, created their king after this manner:—All being assembled on a hill, a white beast was brought before them, unto which he who was chosen as king approaching, declared himself publicly before the people to be just such another, that is, a mere beast; whereupon the cow was cut in pieces, boiled in water, and a bath prepared for the new king, of the broth, into which he entered publicly, and at once bathed and fed; all the people, meanwhile, standing round, fed on the flesh, and supped up the broth. At this comely feast and ceremony, it was not proper that the king should use any cup or vessel, nay, not so much as the hollow of his hand; but stooping down his mouth, he lapped like a beast on all sides of the bath of broth in which he was immersed. Having thus washed and supped until he was weary, the whole ceremony of his inauguration was ended, and he was completely instituted in his kingship of Tyrconnel." Another writer, however, describes the ceremony as totally different, and altogether divests it of its savage character. The chieftains were denounced by Henry Dockwra as "proud, valiant, miserable, tyrannous, unmeasurably covetous, without any knowledge of God, without any civility towards man;" and by James I. in 1607, as "thinking murder no fault, marriage of no use, nor any man valiant that does not glory in rapine and oppression."—In the reign of James I. the arch-traitor, Sir Cahir O'Doherty, who had surprised Culmore, taken Derry, murdered Sir George Pawlet and the whole garrison, and burnt the town to ashes, and who was the last hope of the Pope and the Spaniards in the cause of Irish rebellion, made the rock of Doune his fastness while promised succours were coming to his aid; and here, though supported by a considerable force, and protected by a high breastwork of loose stones in addition to the natural defences of the rock, he terminated his inglorious career. A Scottish settler of the name of Ramsay, whose wife and children O'Doherty had slaughtered, retired to the covert of a rock within gunshot of the natural fortress, and after having waited day by day with the expectant patience of a tiger in his lair, he seized a favourable moment while O'Doherty was talking to some of his men behind the breastwork, and shot the traitor.

through the forehead. Sir Cahir's followers thought the rising of the English and the Scotch settlers was upon them; and, deserting the lifeless body of their leader, they dispersed among the mountains. The price of 500 marks had been set by the Lord-deputy upon Sir Cahir's head; and Ramsay, finding the garrison panic-struck and fleeing, sprang up to the fortress, severed Sir Cahir's head from the body, wrapped it in his plaid, and set off in the direction of Dublin. But while he slept at a peasant's house of the name of Gallagher, at one of the fords of the Finn, Gallagher examined the plaid, recognised the head of the arch-traitor, and, starting speedily off with it to Dublin while Ramsay continued to sleep, received and pocketed the reward of the Scotchman's valour.

DOUSE, one of the Sheehy group of mountains, a little south of Inchygeelagh, and on the mutual border of the districts of Muskerry and Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Croker calls it "an enormous and heavy lump."

DOUTHSTOWN, DOWDSTOWN, or DOWESTOWN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Skreen, 3½ miles south by east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 869 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 5 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches, are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 285; in 1841, 280. Houses 53. The surface lies on the right bank of the Boyne, and consists of but indifferent land. Dowestown-house is the seat of the Hon. Lieutenant-general Taylor, and stands in a demesne which begins to be sheltered and beautified by young plantations.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Skreen, in the dio. of Meath. See **SKREEN**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £20 13s. 4d., and the rectorial for £41 6s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in P. P. Medge, Esq. of Athlumney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 5 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 284 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DOVEA, a parish in the barony of Eliogarty, 4½ miles south-south-west of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is both politically and ecclesiastically united to the parish of Inch, which adjoins it on the south; and the two parishes often bear the conjoint name of Inch-Dovea. See **INCH**. It forms part of the benefice of Clogher, in the dio. of Cashel. See **CLOGHER**. Dovea-house is the seat of John Trust, Esq.

DOWDSTOWN, or DOWESTOWN. See **DOUTHSTOWN**.

DOWER. See **DOWN**.

DOWGLAS (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Fassadinning, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It has a westerly course of about 5 miles among the Castle-comer hills, to the Dinane at a point 4 miles below the town of Castlecomer.

DOWN,

A maritime county in the extreme south-east of Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the county of Antrim; on the north-east, by the North Channel; on the east and south-east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by Carlingford bay, which separates it from Leinster; and on the south-west and west, by the county of Armagh. Most of its boundary-line with Antrim is formed by the river Lagan and Belfast Lough, most of that with Armagh is formed by the Newry canal and river, and a tiny projecting wing between Antrim and Armagh touches the south-east point of Lough Neagh; so that, excepting over about 14½ miles partly south and partly out of the impingement on Lough Neagh, the county

is completely insulated. Its outline is somewhat ellipsoidal, with the greater axis extending from the north-north-east to the south-south-west; but two considerable indentations occur on opposite sides, so as to form a compression at the line of the shorter axis. The greatest length, in the direction of south by west from Nout Head Point to Cranfield Point, is 40½ Irish miles; the greatest breadth, in nearly the opposite direction from St. John's Point to the south-east corner of Lough Neagh, is 26 miles; the breadth across the compression in the centre is 16½ miles; and the area comprises 514,180 acres of arable land, 78,317 of uncultivated land, 14,355 of plantations, 2,211 of towns, and 3,432 of water,—in all, 612,495 acres.

Surface.—The extreme south, to the extent of about 90 statute square miles, is occupied by the magnificent group of the Mourne mountains. The principal summits and their respective altitudes are Cleomack, 1,257; Rocky mountain, 1,328; Tieve-dockaragh, 1,557; Finlieve, 1,888; South Slieve-muck, 1,931; Eagle mountain, 2,084; Chimney Rock mountain, 2,152; North Slievemuck, 2,198; Slieve-Bearnagh, 2,394; Slieve-Bingan, 2,449; Slieve-Corragh, 2,512; and Slieve-Donard, 2,796. These mountains embosom much sublime scenery; several of their summits command most gorgeous and very extensive panoramic views; their north-eastern declivities blend to a considerable extent with the amenities and superb decorations of the noble and spacious demesne of Tullamore-park; their eastern face forms a grand and thrilling perspective to sea-views from distant points of the Irish sea, or from vantage-grounds in the extreme south of Scotland; and their southern declivities sink suddenly down from stern grandeur to blend with the romance and lusciousness of the exquisite environs of Rosstrevor and Warren Point. A much smaller mountain group, that of Slieve-Groob, is situated 5 or 6 miles north of the Mourne mountains, and 7 miles north-west of the outer bay of Dundrum, occupies an area of between 5 and 10 square miles, and sends up its loftiest summit to the altitude of 1,755 feet. The remainder of the county's surface, with comparatively inconsiderable exceptions, is a continuous tumulated expanse,—an almost uninterrupted congeries of swells and hillocks and hills,—a rolling and tumbling sea of verdure, mellowness, and wood. Even the name, the uncorrupted name of the county, Dunum, 'a hill or a hilly country,' not inaptly describes its character; and a somewhat quaint old survey, published in 1740, makes the graphic though outré observation: "The whole county is remarkable for its number of hills, being compared to wooden bowls inverted, or eggs set in salt." Fondness for system, aided by an irregular fancy, may draw out the hills in ranges, or agglomerate them in determinate groups; but a sober inspection will pronounce them little otherwise collocated or connected than the tempest billows of what mariners technically call 'a short sea.' Almost the only isolated hill of any consequence is that of Scraba, 534 feet high, at the head of Lough Strangford; yet so little are the eminences concatenated or clustered, that most of the roads which traverse the country, no matter in what direction, describe an almost incessant rising and falling curvature. The vast majority of the hillocks and hills are broad-based, slow in ascent, and sufficiently low to admit of easy cultivation to their summit; and the hollows which they embosom, or the winding dells which carry along the rivers, or the far-extending intersection of Lough Strangford, which separates the far greater proportion from the lesser, are decked out in so many forms and dresses of both natural and artificial beauty, as to combine

with the cultivated heights in producing an almost countless number of close landscapes, all agreeable, many pleasant, and some highly picturesque.

Coast, Bays, and Islands.—The coast and sea-board of the north are sufficiently noticed in the articles BELFAST (LOUGH), BANGOR, and CULTRA: which see. The coast from Nout Head at the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, to Bur Island, a distance of 13 miles, trends south-south-eastward; and thence to the entrance of Lough Strangford, a distance of 8½ miles, it trends in a direction half a point west of south; and over all these 21½ miles, it has only small indentations and headlands, is low, rocky, and dangerous, and offers no place of safety for a large vessel except the harbour of DONAGH-ADÉE: which see. Lough Strangford enters by a long narrow channel, penetrates in the direction of north by west to within 4½ miles of Bangor on Belfast Lough, and is in various respects the most curious marine inlet of the kingdom: see STRANGFORD. From Killard Point to the small and useful bay of Ardglass, a distance of 4½ miles, the coast trends south-south-westward, and is rocky and foul. Immediately south-west of Ardglass is the small bay of Killough; and immediately west of this, on the further side of a small promontory which terminates in St. John's Point, commences the open bay of Dundrum, 7½ miles wide at the entrance, looking out to the south-south-east, and leading the way to a small inner bay. See ARDGLASS, KILLOUGH, and DUNDRUM. The coast from Dundrum bay to Cranfield Point at the entrance of Lough Carlingford, a distance of 13½ miles, curves slowly round from a southerly to a south-south-westerly direction, has scarcely a noticeable indentation or headland, is all iron-bound and immediately overhung by the Mourne mountains, and possesses no more than three landing-places or tiny harbours for even boats. The coast of Lough Carlingford is sufficiently noticed in the article CARLINGFORD: which see.—A profusion of islets is sprinkled over Lough Strangford; two or three islets lie in and near Lough Carlingford; a considerable number of islets, skerries, and rocks, lie in the open sea close to the shore, particularly between Donaghadee and the entrance of Lough Strangford; but no island occurs of any noticeable territorial extent except the "Big Island" of the small Copeland group. See COPELAND.

Lakes and Rivers.—The only lakes of even third-rate extent are one a little north-west of Killyleagh, one 2 miles east by north of Newtown-Ardes, one 3½ miles south-east of Hillsborough, one in the vicinity of Loughbrickland, and two in the vicinity of Castlewellan. The number of small lakes, of loughlets, and of pools, in the hollows among the hills, is very great: some have been planted, and form brilliant features in close landscape; most occupy sequestered situations, and are totally destitute of wood; and nearly all abound in pike, trout, eels, perch, and roach.—The streams which occur north-west, north, and east, of Lough Strangford, are all mere rills. The Cumber streamlet and the Blackwater river, which fall into the west side of that sea-lough, have a run of respectively 5 and 9 miles. The Annabill or Ballinahinch river, which falls into a south-western offshoot of the lough, rises in 4 head-streams, and has an easterly run of 17 or 18 miles. The Blackstaff, Newcastle, Slidderlyford, Kilkeel, and other rivulets which descend eastward from the Slieve-Croob and the Mourne mountains to the sea, and also the White and other rivulets which rush down southward from the latter mountains to Carlingford bay, are all so inconsiderable that the longest has a run of only 7 miles, while most have a run of not more than 5. The Newry river, regarded as a stream,

is of small moment and extent, rising near Rathfryland, and running about 16 miles, very circuitously, to the town of Newry; but, a little below the town, it forms a long though very narrow navigable estuary, and thence northward, along the boundary between Down and Armagh, all the way to a junction with the Upper Bann, it is continued by a line of navigable canal, which often absurdly usurps the name of the river, and is known indifferently as the Newry Canal and Newry Water. The river Bann rises, at the height of 1,467 feet above sea-level, on the north-west side of North Slievemuck, and has a north-westerly course of about 22 miles to the boundary with Armagh, 2 miles below Guilford. The Lagan rises, at the altitude of 1,250 feet above sea-level, on the north-east side of Slieve-Croob, and has a course of 15 or 16 miles, chiefly in a north-westerly direction, to the boundary with Antrim a little east of Moira, and thence it runs, first eastward and next northward, along that boundary to the head of Belfast Lough. The Bann and the Lagan—though the former not till it is leaving the county—become navigable, and combine with the Newry and Ulster canals, to form that ramified and valuable system of inland navigation which lays most of south-east Ulster open to Carlingford bay, Belfast Lough, the inland sea of Lough Neagh, and the great western basin of the Erne. Most of the streams, from the largest to very nearly the smallest, have fine waterfalls for machinery; they would be valued beyond all price by such sound English economists as those who have contrived to work such wonders with the rivulets of Sheffield; and, even as they exist, they drive innumerable mills, and are, in hundreds of places, rendered cheerful by the industrious hum of the corn-miller, the flax-dresser, or the linen-bleacher.—Mineral springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, are comparatively numerous, and have, in several instances, acquired considerable local celebrity. The chief are those of Ardmillan, in the parish of Tullynakill; Killaghee, 3 miles west of Donaghadee; Granshaw, 3 miles south of Killaghee; Kirkdonnel, 3 miles north-west of Newtown-Ardes; Magheralin; Dromore; Newry; and Tierkelly, 2 miles from Rathfryland.

Climate.—Down seldom experiences a long continuance of drought in summer, or of frost in winter; and it has usually a mild October, and a rigorous March. Rains, though probably prevailing from the west, come somewhat equally from nearly all the points of the compass. Easterly winds prevail in spring, but are comparatively dry; southerly winds frequently bring the longest droughts; westerly winds are the wettest and most violent; and south-easterly winds are both tempestuous and rainy, from the end of November till the end of February. The climate of the eastern sea-board, and of the shores of Lough Strangford, is very sensibly modified by the saline vapours; fogs, except in the mountainous districts, are neither frequent, noxious, nor seriously inconvenient. Down is, on the whole, a decidedly salubrious district,—more so, perhaps, than some districts which quacks and physicians have puffed into celebrity; yet a long course of either dry weather in summer or of frost in winter, usually generates disorders.

Minerals.—All the mountainous district of the south, and a considerable band of country lying round its interior skirts, consist of two great fields of granite,—broad encincturements of metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, clay slate, greenstone, slate, and crystalline mica slate,—and two large, as well as several tiny, protrusions of crystalline greenstone trap. A belt, about 7 miles in length, and nearly 2 in mean breadth, and extending from the bank of the Bann north-north-eastward along the north

western border, consists of tabular trap, and is part of the outer edge of the great trap-field of Antrim and Londonderry. See ANTRIM. A small district, adjoining the former on the east, consists of lias greensand and chalk,—the latter here, as in Antrim, misnamed limestone, and freely used as a valuable manure. A narrow belt, along the Lagan, from the lias to Hollywood on the shore of Belfast Lough, consists for the most part of a thick covering of clay and debris upon strata of the new red sandstone formation, chiefly red and variegated marls; and at the north-east extremity of this belt, lying beneath new red sandstone and new red marl, is a magnesian limestone of exactly the same mineral character as that of the county of Durham, and other parts of the north of England. An inconsiderable belt round the head of Lough Strangford consists also of the new red sandstone strata; and a district 7 miles in length and about 2 miles in mean breadth, extending westward thence to the former belt, consists of yellow sandstone and conglomerate, with rather large protrusions of crystalline greenstone trap. A tiny belt, at the upper end of the west side of Lough Strangford, consists of carboniferous limestone, and is a curiously and distantly isolated surface-portion of the vast fleets limestone formation of central Ireland. Very nearly all the rest of the county, amounting to about two-thirds of its whole area, consists of transition rocks, and is a prominent Irish section of the great greywacke field which descends from the Southern Highlands of Scotland, to the extreme shores of Galloway, passes beneath the Irish Channel, and spreads away across Ireland to the county of Longford, and almost to an impingement on the channel of the Shannon.—Copper ore has been found in the mountains near Roastrevor, in the rocks near Portaferry, and at Clonliff-Hill, between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor. Lead has been mined on the Blundel estate within half-a-mile of Dundrum, and at Clonliff between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor; and has been found also amongst the rocks near Killough quay, in the demesne of Ballyliddy, and on the estate of Lord Raden, not far from Bryansford. Ochreous earths have been found in many places; and coal is supposed to exist in the north, but has hitherto eluded research. Remarkably fine sandstone is raised in several quarries, particularly at Scraba near Newtown-Ardes, and at Kilwarlin to the south of the road from Hillsborough to Moira. Slates, more hard and durable than those of Wales, though inferior to them in colour and lightness, are quarried between Bangor and Ballyvaughan at Annahilt, in the vicinity of Ballinahinch, and in the parish of Dromaragh not far from Hillsborough; and slates nearly as good, but injudiciously quarried, have been raised in numerous other places. Limestone is quarried chiefly at Carthespie on the shore of Lough Strangford, and near Cultra on the shore of Belfast Lough; but the chalk formation, provisionally misnamed limestone, in the vicinity of Moira, forms the grand magazine for the manurial supply of the north-west. Granite is very extensively quarried, particularly in the neighbourhood of Tewy and Rathfryland, for both home use and exportation. Various clays, marls, and limestone gravels, nearly complete the list of the county's useful minerals.

Woods.]—Some of the best cultivated districts are comparatively naked, and the county as a whole is rather poorly wooded; yet several extensive and naturally picturesque localities are richly planted, and the greater part of the low or merely hilly country has a greater or less proportion of trees. Planting in clumps was long so slavishly copied from the prevailing practice in flat countries, and was so

generally adopted in total inadvertence to the peculiar contour of Down, as to have exceedingly lessened the effect which the existing number of trees would have produced, if they had been arranged in skirtings or belts round the hills. Most of the first and second rate demesnes are richly-wooded as to both extent and effect. The natural wood of the county consists of oak, ash, alder, hazel, birch, mountain-ash, holly, whitethorn, and grey-willow; and the imported wood exhibits larch in great prominence, and includes, among other species, hornbeam, sycamore, chestnut, horse-chestnut, poplar, plane, elm, lime, various firs, willow, walnut, evergreen oak, and laburnum. In shrubberies, the *leriodendron* grows well, but does not flower, the Portuguese laurel grows better than in England, myrtles grow to a considerable size, and need no winter covering, and all sorts of hardy and half-hardy evergreens succeed remarkably well on the seaboard, and even in the interior. All departments of horticulture are practised with skill, and even enthusiasm, in the gardens of the gentry; kitchen-gardening is well attended to in the vicinity of Belfast and other places for the supply of the town vegetable markets; but floriculture, and even very plain kitchen-gardening, are generally unknown among farmers; and orchards have been very visibly going out of request.—In 1841, the total of continuous plantations comprised 674 acres of oak, 549 of ash, 78 of elm, 135 of beech, 669 of fir, 11,443 of mixed trees, and 807 of orchards,—in all, 14,355 acres; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 526 acres of oak, 229 of ash, 13 of elm, 79 of beech, 70 of fir, 4,077 of mixed trees, and 145 of orchards. The number of detached trees in 1841 was 365,909, equivalent to 2,287 acres; and thus the grand total of woods was 16,642.

Soils.]—The soils of the county are of every variety from bog and coarse gravel to strong clay. Loam is the predominant soil, generally rather shallow, yet of very various depth, intermixed in most places with a considerable quantity of stones, and differing materially in its character and power, according to the nature of the subsoil,—which is variously clay, till, marl, and gravel. Clay occurs chiefly on the east side of the Ardes, and in the north-east of Castlereagh, and, when properly tilled and well-manured, is very richly productive. Sandy soil is of small extent and little value, occurring chiefly in stripes on the shores, particularly on the bay of Dundrum. Gravelly soils, on gravelly substrata, occur in numerous patches, but not in any considerable tract. The detritus or diluvium of the chalk district, in the neighbourhood of Moira and Magheralin, is regarded by many as the most productive soil in the county. The alluvial tracts along the edges of rivers are, in many instances, deep and rich, and form excellent meadow-ground. Moorish soils are, for the most part, confined to the skirts of the mountains. Bogs, though numerous, cannot in this county be viewed as soils, or as objects of improvement; as they are scarcely sufficient to afford a sufficient domestic supply of fuel.

Agriculture.]—A brief view of the state of agriculture in the baronies of Lecale and Upper Iveagh will disclose its condition throughout the county. The farms vary in extent from 5 to upwards of 30 acres. The usual rent in Iveagh is from £1 10s. to £1 15s. per acre,—in Lecale, from £2 to £2 5s. Information and facilities for improved methods of georgy and cultivation, have been extensively furnished by resident proprietors, and have already produced considerable amelioration in agricultural practice. Many of the small farmers are comparatively intelligent men; many of the larger farmers are in a still higher de-

gree respectable; and multitudes of both classes are treated with such consideration and kindness by Lord Downshire, Lord Annesley, and other proprietors, as to have really a greater interest in their land than would be created by long leases. The alternate system of cropping is partly in use; and the rotation, where that system has not yet been introduced, is first, potatoes, manured,—second, oats, flax, or occasionally yet rarely wheat,—third, oats,—and sometimes an additional crop of oats; and the last crop of oats, whether that of a three-years' or a four-years' course, is laid down with lime, and sown, sometimes with rye-grass and red clover, but far more frequently with the two comparatively worthless grasses, *Bromus arvensis* and *Holcus lanatus*. In Iveagh, the potatoes are planted in ridges or lazy-beds; and there also flax is a very common second-year's crop, and is, in general, particularly fine. In Lecale, potatoes are planted in ploughed drills; and flax is comparatively little grown. Lime is in general use, and costs from 12d. to 13d. per barrel of 3 bushels; clay is used for consolidating light lands; shell marl, though occasionally used, is generally rejected in favour of lime; sea-weed is used near the shore; and street-manure, brought from Dublin as ballast, and sold at 14d. per ton, is partially in use.—The cattle are of the Irish breed; and the cow produces, on the average, 12 quarts of milk, and from 60 to 70 lbs. of butter. Many cottagers, who cannot afford to keep a cow, keep one or two goats. The barbarous system, at once cruel to the brute, destructive of food, and wasteful of manure, prevails of staking cows, young cattle, goats, and horses, to the field, confining them there within a very small range for the whole day, and allowing them only once in the day to get water. Small mountain-sheep, whose mutton is excellent, are kept on the Mourne mountains.—A survey of the county which exhibits its area as 611,404 acres, shows 502,677 acres to be cultivated. The area not in cultivation, amounting to somewhat more than one-sixth, is all, with unimportant exceptions, to be found in the mountains and turbaries. The land-rental of the county is estimated at £172,329; and the annual value of agricultural produce at £1,396,000. In 1841, the number of farms measuring from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 13,753; from 5 to 15 acres, 11,991; from 15 to 30 acres, 3,865; upwards of 30 acres, 1,508.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the live stock on holdings or farms not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 947 horses and mules, 68 asses, 2,763 cattle, 861 sheep, 11,080 pigs, and 53,536 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 3,899 horses and mules, 92 asses, 13,180 cattle, 5,126 sheep, 11,826 pigs, and 56,334 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 11,941 horses and mules, 38 asses, 24,488 cattle, 8,542 sheep, 18,576 pigs, and 85,371 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 7,482 horses and mules, 15 asses, 15,177 cattle, 4,338 sheep, 9,668 pigs, and 47,496 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 5,901 horses and mules, 27 asses, 13,221 cattle, 6,521 sheep, 5,902 pigs, and 32,838 poultry. The total of these classes of live stock, together with their respective value, were 30,170 horses and mules, £241,360; 240 asses, £240; 68,829 cattle, £447,389; 25,388 sheep, £27,926; 57,052 pigs, £71,315; and 275,575 poultry, £6,889. Grand total of value, £795,119. But these statistics are exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts;—and this consisted of 1,004 horses and mules, worth £8,032; 20 asses, £20; 1,772 cattle, £11,518; 142 sheep, £156; 2,375 pigs, £2,969; and 4,121 poultry, £103. Total value of live stock in the civic districts, £22,798.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of linens and

unions has a very decided predominance; yet cannot very easily be reduced to statistical estimate. In 1831, the number of linen-weavers was 6,711, of damask-weavers 6; and the number of artificers connected with linen and damask weaving, exclusive of female handspinners, was 2,415. The linen fabrics made in the county are partly carried to the markets of Belfast, Lisburn, and Lurgan, and partly sold in one Down market and resold in another, so that their quantity cannot be ascertained. The comparative fineness of the produce of different districts is shown by a table which was published, in 1802, by the Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu, and which assigns fabrics of from 800 to 1400, and a few of 1600, to the district around Newry,—of 800 to 1400 to that around Rathfriland,—of 800 to 1000 to that around Killeel,—of 800 to 1600 to that around Downpatrick,—of 800 to 900, to that around Castlewellan,—of 800 to 1800, to that around Ballinabinch,—of 800 to 1500, to that around Banbridge,—of 1000 to 2000, to that around Dromore,—of less than 600 to 2000, to that around Hillsborough,—and of 1000 to 1400, to those around Portaferry and Kirkcubbin. The linen-weavers, as in the county of Armagh, almost all have their looms in private houses, and devote a portion of their time to agriculture. Linen-bleaching employs directly and indirectly, about as many persons as linen-weaving, and has its chief seat in the vale of the BANN, in the vicinity of BANBRIDGE: see these articles.—Muslin-weaving was, for years, very flourishing, and attracted numerous persons from linen-weaving; but of late it has not been on the increase. In 1831, the number of muslin-weavers was 307, and of persons variously employed in the muslin and cotton manufacture 3,278.—The woollen and stocking manufactures, except that blanket-making is carried on in one place in the vale of the Lagan, are confined to the fabrication of coarse articles for home use. Leather is manufactured in various localities. Large manufactories of various kinds exist at Ballymacarett and in the vicinity of Lambeg; but, though on the Down side of the Lagan, they practically belong to the town of Belfast. Other manufactures are both diversified and generally diffused, but bulk little or nothing as accessories to commerce.

In 1841, the classes and numbers of persons employed in the various departments of manufacture, were as follows:—brewers, 9; distillers, 17; soda-water-makers, 2; salt manufacturers, 3; tobacco-twisters, 15; Flaxdressers, 414; carders, 25; spinners of flax, 3,334; spinners of cotton, 83; spinners of wool, 680; spinners of unspecified classes, 24,721; winders and warpers, 2,535; factory-workers, 1,003; weavers of cotton, 1,831; weavers of linen, 3,192; weavers of woollen, 30; weavers of silk, 2; weaver of fringe, 1; weavers of unspecified classes, 17,473; manufacturers of cotton, 67; manufacturer of silk and tabinet, 1; manufacturers of linen, 27; manufacturers of thread, 73; bleachers, 593; dyers, 48; cloth-finishers, 84; calico-printers, 3; skinners, 6; curriers, 56; tanners, 68; brogue-makers, 82; boot and shoe makers, 2,733; tambour-workers, 210; lace-workers, 8; combmakers, 13; artificial florists, 1; knitters, 360; hatters, 46; straw hatters, 368; bonnet-makers, 604; cap-makers, 9; gloves, 2; umbrella-makers, 2; brick-makers, 29; potters, 12; cart-makers, 26; cabinet-makers, 170; coopers, 292; turners, 40; mill-wrights, 49; wheel-wrights, 71; ship-wrights, 57; block-makers, 3; boot-tree and last-makers, 2; reed-makers, 84; card-makers, 2; brush-makers, 2; basket-makers, 38; broom-makers, 51; cutlers, 4; hackle-makers, 3; braziers and coppersmiths, 18; pin-maker, 1; machine-maker, 79; clock and watch makers, 7; watch-makers, 76.

musical instrument makers, 4; coach and car makers, 28; saddlers, 126; harness-makers, 11; whip-makers, 8; rope-makers, 70; paper-maker, 1; mat-makers, 9; chandlers and soapboilers, 87; starch-manufacturers, 7; glass-makers, 8; net-makers, 22; sail-makers, 4; sieve-makers, 8; tobacco pipe-makers, 12; trunk-maker, 1; and bellows-makers, 3.

Trade.—Linens, unions, and cambrics, grain, butter, pork, raw hides, and dried calves' skins, are the chief articles of export; but—except a coasting grain trade chiefly from Lough Strangford and Killough—they are almost all sent through the ports of Belfast and Newry. All the commodities which class as either necessities or luxuries to a county comparatively opulent in both agriculture and manufactures, constitute the imports, and have almost yearly been increasing in amount. The internal traffic is all of a kind common to Down, with the other counties of Ireland; and consists principally in the exchange of the articles of export and import at weekly markets and annual fairs. In 1841, the classes and numbers of persons employed in the various departments of local productive industry, and of local and general trade, were as follows:—fishermen, 507; millers, 344; bakers, 312; confectioners, 28; maltster, 1; fishmongers, 47; egg-dealers, 67; fruiterers, 8; cattle-dealers, 39; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 10; corn-dealers, 8; seedsmen, 5; flour-merchants, 3; butter-merchants, 2; butchers and provision-dealers, 41; butchers, 268; poultryers, 22; victuallers, 50; grocers, 449; tea-dealers, 5; tobaccoconist, 1; wine-merchants, 2; clothiers, 5; tailors, 1,470; sempstresses, 18,315; dress-makers, 2,214; milliners, 155; stay-makers, 33; wig-maker, 1; hair-dressers and barbers, 16; leather-dealers, 12; flax-dealers, 2; hosiers, 128; haberdashers, 63; gun-dealers, 6; drapers, 3; linen-draper, 53; wool-len-draper, 117; silk-mercers, 2; venders of soft goods, 56; dealers in old clothes, 23; rag and bone dealers, 54; architects, 14; builders, 20; stone-cutters, 263; lime-burners, 7; bricklayers, 30; stone-masons, 1,091; slaters, 77; thatchers, 53; plasterers, 74; paviors, 6; quarrymen, 41; sawyers, 21; carpenters, 1,933; pump-borers, 2; cork-cutters, 3; lath-splitters, 2; miners, 72; iron-founders, 5; blacksmiths, 1,198; farriers, 8; whitesmiths, 62; nailers, 389; wire-workers, 2; gas-fitter, 1; bellhanger, 1; plumbers, 6; tinsplate-workers, 62; tinkers, 18; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewelers, 2; carvers and gilders, 2; letter-press printers, 47; bookbinders, 7; painters and glaziers, 104; bird-stuffer, 1; upholsterers, 5; feather-dressers, 5; pattern-designer, 1; feather-dealer, 1; toy-dealers, 2; glass and china-dealers, 10; stationers, 6; printer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 6; timber-merchants, 5; coal-merchants, 2; ironmongers, 20; dealers of unspecified classes, 781; shopkeepers unspecified classes, 29; shop-assistants, 35; and of tradesmen of unspecified classes, 3.

Fairs.—The following is a list of the fairs held within the county: Annadowne, May 14, Nov. 8; Ardara, Aug. 1; Ballow, Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 7; Ballywalter, June 22, Nov. 8; Banbridge, Jan. 12, March 10, June 9 (three days), July 26, Aug. 26 (three days), Nov. 16; Bangor, Jan. 12, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 22; Carrowdore, Feb. 2, May 7, Aug. 7, Nov. 7; Castlereagh, July 5, Oct. 27; Castledowry, Feb. 1, May 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Nov. 12, Dec. 22; Clough, May 15 and 27, July 5, Oct. 16 and 24, Nov. 22, Dec. 18; Donaghadee, June 11, July 6, Aug. 17, Oct. 12, Dec. 4; Donaghmore, June 22, Oct. 22; Down, March 17, May 19, Nov. 19; Downpatrick, Jan. 9, March 17, May 19, June 22, Oct. 29, Nov. 19; Dromore, Feb. 2, March 7, May 12, July 28, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Dec. 12; Gil-

ford, June 21, Nov. 21; Grayabbey, March 28, June 16 and 23, Oct. 29, Dec. 7 and 11; Greencastle, Jan. 13, Aug. 12; Hillsborough, Feb. 19, May 20, Aug. 19, Nov. 18; Hilltown, 2d Tuesday in every month; Kilmore, Feb. 4, March 14, May 1, June 3, Aug. 5, Sept. 29, Nov. 5, Dec. 23; Newry, April 27, Oct. 29; Newtown-Ardes, Jan. 23, May 14, Sept. 23; Rosstrevor, March 2, April 21, June 9, Aug. 1, Sept. 19, Nov. 1, Dec. 11; Seaford, March 7, June 9, Sept. 4, Dec. 6; Sheepbridge, Feb. 7, May 8, Aug. 7, Nov. 6; Strangford, Aug. 12, Nov. 8; Warrenspoint, last Friday in every month.

Fisheries.—Round nearly all the coast, especially from Bangor to St. John's Point, fishermen are segregated in villages, and actively employed in the fisheries. Herrings are the chief object, and are successfully pursued from July till an advanced period of winter, in boats for the most part half-decked, and from 20 to 30 tons burden. Flat fish are trawled for, with trawls of 36 feet beam, and in half-decked herring-boats, from April to July. Cod, haddock, whiting, and glassen, are for the most part pursued on the Rigg, a bank 2 or 3 miles from the coast, in row-boats and Norway yawls, heightened one streak, and rowed by 4 men. Cod and haddock are also hooked for by the half-decked vessels on fishing-grounds from 2 to 12 miles distant from the shore; and cod, ling, conger, &c., are afterwards pursued by long lines to within 3 leagues of the Isle of Man. The herring-fishery, about 60 years ago, was only a shore fishery, pursued by small boats; but now it is a fishery in from 28 to 50 fathoms, pursued in large smacks and wherries, with nets of 4 fathoms, five-sling deep, having a strap of 2 or 3 fathoms. Besides the herrings cured, and those disposed for local consumption, considerable quantities are sold to light vessels which usually sail with the fishing-fleet in fine weather, rendezvous about Killough, Ardglass, and Tara bay, in foul weather, and run with the herrings fresh to Dublin, Liverpool, and other towns on the Irish and English coasts.—The fishing-harbours, good, bad, and indifferent, in the county, are those of Bangor, Ballyholm, Gregory's Port, Orloch, Portavo, Ballywilliam, Donaghadee, the Big Copeland Island, Millisle, Woburn, Ballywalter, Ballyhalbert, John-Port, Green-Isle, Cloghy, Newcastle in Quintin bay, Doey, Tara bay, Gun's Island, Sheepland, Ardglass, Killough, Ross-glass, Newcastle in Dundrum bay, Derryogue, Ballynedden, and Killowen. In 1836, the number of fishermen was 2,305, of decked vessels 13, of half-decked vessels 83, of open sail-boats 23, and of row-boats 358. The coast-guard stations are Hollywood, Bangor, Groomsport, Donaghadee, Millisle, Ballyhalbert, Cloghy, Strangford, Gun's Island, Ardglass, St. John's Point, Newcastle, Annalong, Leestown, and Cranfield.

Communications.—The only canals are those incidentally noticed in the section on 'Lakes and Rivers.' The Ulster railway, though only crossing a wing of the county in the vicinity of Moira, has its lower terminus, and a considerable part of its length, close upon the boundary; so that it is fully available for the western division of the county. The roads, even 40 years ago, were excellent, and they have since been materially improved. The county surveyor was appointed in 1834; and, at the close of 1841, he had superintended the formation of 83 English miles of new roads, and had under his charge 2,560 English miles of road. The line of the greatest thoroughfare is the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, which enters Down at Newry, passes through Loughbrickland, Banbridge, Dromore, and Hillsborough, and crosses the Lagan into Antrim at Lisburn.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Down is

divided into the baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh in the north-west, Ardes in the north-east, Lecale in the east, Mourne in the south-east, the lordship of Newry in the south-west, the baronies of Upper Iveagh quite across the county immediately north of Mourne and Newry, Lower Iveagh in the west between Upper Iveagh and Upper Castlereagh, Kinelearty from the centre of the county to an impingement on Dundrum bay, and Dufferin on part of the west shore of Lough Strangford. Castlereagh, as exhibited in the Census of 1831, contains 9 whole parishes, and parts of 8 other parishes; Ardes, 4 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; Lecale, 11 whole parishes, and part of one other parish; Mourne, one whole parish; Newry, part of one parish; Upper Iveagh, 10 whole parishes, and part of 7 other parishes; Lower Iveagh, 6 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; Kinelearty, 2 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; and Dufferin, part of 2 parishes. The towns and chief villages in Castlereagh are Comber, Hollywood, Ballymacarett, Saintfield, Crossgar, and part of Newtown-Ardes; in Ardes, are Portadown, Bangor, Donaghadee, Ballywalter, Kirkcubbin, Crawfordsburn, Groomsport, Ballyhalbert, and part of Newtown-Ardes; in Lecale, are Ardglass, Strangford, Downpatrick, Killough, and Kilclief; in Mourne, is Kilkeel; in Newry, is part of Newry; in Upper Iveagh, are Loughbrickland, Warrenpoint, Rathfryland, Roostrevor, New-castle, Scarva, Hilltown, and Bryansford; in Lower Iveagh, are Dromore, Hillsborough, and Moira; in Kinelearty, is Ballinahinch; and in Dufferin, are Killyleagh and Killinchy.—The ecclesiastical division is into the diocese of Down in the north, and the diocese of Dromore in the south. Dr. Beaufort, in whose time were 60 parishes and 55 churches, assigns 38 parishes and 33 churches to the diocese of Down, and 22 parishes and 22 churches to that of Dromore.

Statistics.—The average annual amount of county assessment levied by grand jury presentment during 20 years ending in 1829, was £31,000. The grand jury presentments for 1842, amounted to £52,279. The valuation of the county under the Act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 84, amounts to £455,714; and the annual amount of property valued for the Poor-rate is £581,815. The proportion paid by Down toward the erection of the district lunatic asylum at Belfast was £13,817 9s. 6d.—In 1842, the constabulary force consisted of 1 first-rate county inspector, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 6 second-rate head-constables, 26 constables, 104 first-rate sub-constables, 27 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police. The expense on account of this force, during the year 1841, was £8,751 2s. 0½d.—The county assizes are held twice a-year at Downpatrick; quarter-sessions are held at Downpatrick, Newry, Dromore, and Newtown-Ardes; and petty-sessions are held at Ardglass, Banbridge, Bangor, Castlewellan, Donaghadee, Downpatrick, Dromara, Dromore, Florida, Guilford, Hillsborough, Hollywood, Kilkeel, Killyleagh, Kirkcubbin, Moira, Newry, Newtown-Ardes, Newtownbrida, Portaferry, Rathfryland, Saintfield, Seaford, and Warrenpoint. Manor courts are held at Ardglass, Ardkeen, Bangor, Ballywalter, Clonghey or St. Johnstown, Cloughmagheric, Donaghadee, Downpatrick, Dromore, Drumbracklin, Florida, Guilford, Hamilton-Hill, Hillsborough, Hollywood, Killough, Killyleagh, Kilmore, Kinelearty, Moira, Mourne, Mount-Alexander or Cumber, New Cumber, Newry, Newtown, Portaferry, Rathfryland, Strangford, Teconnett, and Tullamore. The county gaol is at Downpatrick, and

the only bridewell is at Newry. The number of persons committed for offences, in 1841, was 606; of these 250 were charged with offences against the person, 1 with offence against property committed with violence, 254 with offences against property committed without violence, 2 with malicious offences against property, 1 with offence against the currency, and 98 with offences not belonging to the above categories; 325 were convicted, and of these 21 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 6 to transportation for other periods than 14 or 7 years, 6 to imprisonment for from 1 to 2 years, 36 to imprisonment for from 6 to 12 months, 160 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 86 to pay fines, 2 were discharged on sureties, and the sentence of 8 was respited; 281 were acquitted, and of these 217 were found not guilty on trial, 44 had no bill found against them, and 20 were not prosecuted; 415 of the whole number committed were males, and 191 were females; 4 males and 2 females were aged 12 years and under, 27 males and 12 females from 12 to 16 years, 63 males and 34 females from 16 to 21 years, 175 males and 62 females from 21 to 30 years, 81 males and 35 females from 30 to 40 years, 27 males and 29 females from 40 to 50 years, 18 males and 5 females from 50 to 60 years, 8 males and 5 females above 60 years, and 12 males and 7 females were of unascertained age; 293 males and 28 females could read and write, 39 males and 35 females could read but not write, 71 males and 121 females could neither read nor write, and the educational condition of 12 males and 7 females could not be ascertained.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 544, of scholars 22,828, of male scholars 13,456, of female scholars 8,375, of scholars whose sex was not stated 997, of scholars belonging to the Established church 4,374, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian bodies 11,615, of scholars belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters 308, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic body 6,120, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 411; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 544, of scholars 22,614, of male scholars 13,128, of female scholars 8,306, of scholars whose sex was not stated 1,180, of scholars belonging to the Established church 4,243, of scholars belonging to the Presbyterian bodies 11,251, of scholars belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters 219, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic body 6,354, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 548. The statistics of schools and of religious denominations, in 1834, will be given in the article **DOWN** (Diocese of) and **DROMORE**: which see. In 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 207 schools, conducted by 17 male and 39 female teachers, attended by 11,52 male and 8,001 female scholars, and aided with £2,194 11s. 8d. in salaries and £264 14s. 2½d. in school-requisites.—Fourteen members were sent to the Irish parliament from the county and its boroughs of Downpatrick, Newry, Bangor, Hillborough, Killyleagh, and Newtown-Ardes. The only boroughs which send members to the imperial parliament are Downpatrick and Newry; and the county sends two members. The county constituency, in 1841, was 2,215; of whom 2,114 were freeholders, 70 were leaseholders, and 31 were rechargers.

The population of the county, according to estimate of Dr. Beaufort, in 1792, was 201,500 and, according to parliamentary Census, in 1813, 287,290,—in 1821, 325,410,—in 1831, 352,012,—in 1841, 361,446. All the following statistics are for the year 1841. Males, 173,538; females, 187,908.

families, 68,153. Inhabited houses, 65,102; uninhabited complete houses, 3,635; houses in the course of erection, 153. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,665; in second-class houses, 23,372; in third-class houses, 28,713; in fourth-class houses, 14,403. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 35,291; in manufactures and trade, 27,474; in other pursuits, 5,388. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,552; on the directing of labour, 28,322; on their own manual labour, 36,663; on means not specified, 1,616. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 59,283; to clothing, 23,891; to lodging, 7,392; to health, 177; to charity, 4; to justice, 585; to education, 466; to religion, 340; unclassified, 5,447; without any specified occupations, 7,809. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 2,192; to clothing, 52,267; to lodging, 74; to health, 29; to charity, 7; to education, 259; to religion, 22; unclassified, 11,013; without any specified occupations, 55,434. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 77,018; who could read but not write, 38,057; who could neither read nor write, 35,636. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 45,937; who could read but not write, 68,652; who could neither read nor write, 51,317. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 13,726; attending superior schools, 1,942. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 10,103; attending superior schools, 1,092. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 52; widowed, 6. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 46; widowed, 12. Inspectors of schools, 2; school-teachers, 352 males and 148 females; masters and tutors, 102 males and 68 females; governesses, 43; teachers of music, 7; dancing-masters, 2; drawing-master, 1. Physicians, 51; surgeons, 110; dentist, 1; apothecaries, 14; druggists, 2; midwives, 13; nurse-tenders, 15. Clergymen of the Established church, 63; Methodist ministers, 21; Presbyterian ministers, 97; Moravian ministers, 2; Baptist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 57; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 76; scripture readers, 7; missionary, 1.

History.—Down comes obscurely into notice, before the period of authentic record, as Ullah or Ullia, a name which is contended by some to have been derived from an early descendant of Milesius, by some to have originated from a Norwegian prince, and by many to have been the etymon of Ulster, the modern designation of the whole province. The inhabitants in Romanized-British times, are supposed to have been the Voluntii of Ptolemy; and those of the next historical period were the Cruithne of Irish tradition, the forefathers of the Picts of Scottish history, or the anomalous race whose Dalriadan origin, country, and history have been a 'question rent' among antiquaries. See DALRIADA. In 1177, the county was overrun by the English under John de Courcey; and soon after, the greater part of it was granted to the English families of Savage, Poer, Middel, Sendall, Poer, Chamberlain, Stoke, Middel, Jordan, Staunton, Logan, Papelaw, Middel, Audley, Copeland, and Martell. Most of the families, excepting the Savages, the Whites and the Middles, have become extinct. From the completion of the English settlement till the revolt and ascendancy of the Irish in 1333, the territory which now forms Down constituted two counties,—Down in the south, and Newtown-Ardes on the north. At the general revolution of 1333, the English, principally of the family of Savage, who had possessed the barony at Ardes and Castlereagh, were driven into

Little Ardes or the extremity of the peninsula between Lough Strangford and the sea; and those, principally of the family of White, who had occupied the central districts of the county, were driven into the western or Lough Strangford border of the small barony of Dufferin; and there, though separated from the rest of the English, and speedily degenerating into Irish habits, they maintained their independence, and held the Irish at defiance,—they on the east shore of Lough Strangford defending themselves with the fortress of Ardquin, and they on the west shore with that of Killyleagh. The English in Lecale and Mourne were so protected by the natural strength of the country, and by the fortresses of Ardglass, Dundrum, and Greencastle, that they escaped the effects of the Irish provincial revolution; and, having an easy sea-communication with Louth, they were regarded as belonging to that county, and treated as inhabitants of the English pale. On the Irish ascendancy, the O'Neills got possession of Castlereagh and Lower Ardes, the MacArtanes of Kinelearty, and the MacRorys and Magennises of Upper and Lower Iveagh; and, after the effluxion of upwards of two centuries, the attainder of Shane O'Neill, who was slain in rebellion in 1567, threw all these districts into the immediate possession of the Crown. Soon after the dissolution of monasteries, an English colony was established by government at Newry; and, in 1572, another colony, headed by a family of the name of Smith, and aided by an armed force, attempted to occupy Castlereagh and Ardes, but, in consequence of their leader being killed by one of the attainted O'Neills, they did not succeed. The O'Neills, MacArtanes, and Magennises now made submissions to government, and obtained legal re-possession of their estates; but, in 1602, O'Neill of Castlereagh, the most influential individual of the sept, was seized on some charge of disaffection, and imprisoned in Carrickfergus-castle, and, making his escape, fled to Scotland, and practically abandoned his possessions. Sir Hugh Montgomery and Mr. Hamilton now obtained grants of the greater part of the O'Neill estates, and planted Scottish colonies, the former about Newtown-Ardes and Greyabbey, and the latter around Bangor and Killyleagh; and the family of Hill, about the same time, acquired large possessions in Iveagh and the lower part of the vale of the Lagan, and laid the foundation of the town of Hillsborough. The valuable and extensive improvements introduced by these new settlers were soon after protected and extended by the general plantation of Ulster. Most of the old Irish families, and in particular Magennis, Lord Iveagh, suffered forfeiture on the rebellion of 1641; and most of the Savages, Russels, Whites, and other descendants of the Anglo-Normans who came in with De Courcey, were attainted after the war of the Revolution. Considerable disturbance occurred within the county in the rebellion of 1798; and actions were fought at Ballinahinch and Saintfield.

Antiquities.—We shall merely indicate the localities of the more remarkable monuments of antiquity. A very large cairn crowns Slieve-Croob, and a curious one stands near Annadorn. A Druidical circle occurs at Slidderyford, to the south of Dundrum; and a remarkable pillar-stone surmounts a hill near Saintfield. Cromlechs exist at Slidderyford; on Slieve-na-Grideal, in Lecale; in the townland of Laganeney, in the parish of Drumgoolan; at a place near Rathfryland; at a place between Castlereagh and Comber; and in the Giant's Ring, near the church of Drumboe. Hill-forts, and ancient military earthworks, from the little rath of not many yards in diameter, to the large mound, encompassed by

ramparts and ditches, and accompanied by outworks and a covered way, are exceedingly numerous. The chief old castles and other strengths of English erection are those of Greencastle, Narrow-Water, Dundrum, Ardglass, Newcastle, Kilclief, Bright, Screen, Clough, Portaferry, Ardquin, Castlereagh, Killyleagh, and Hillsborough. The chief monastic ruins are those of Downpatrick, Bangor, Moville, Greyabbey, Inch, and Castlebuy, or Johnstown; and no fewer than 36 monastic establishments are enumerated by Archdall as having existed in the county. A pillar-tower formerly stood at Downpatrick; and one still stands at Drumboe.—Down is the only Irish county which ever attaches to its name the suffix of “shire;” and even it does this principally in giving the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hill. In 1717, Trevor Hill, Esq., was created Viscount of Hillsborough and Baron Hill; in 1756, Willa, the second Viscount, was made Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Kilwarlin, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Harwich in the peerage of Great Britain; in 1772, he was made Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Fairford in the peerage of Great Britain; and, in 1789, he was made Marquis of Downshire in the peerage of Ireland.

DOWN, a diocese in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and civil province of Ulster. Excepting part of one parish in the county of Antrim, the whole diocese is in the county of Down. St. Patrick is alleged to have founded the see at Downpatrick, and to have appointed to it Carlan, abbot of Antrim. But more authentic, less obscure, and less controverted materials than any which are known to exist, would require to be produced, before even the comparatively strong claims which Downpatrick makes upon his alleged see-founding character can be unhesitatingly admitted. One successor to Carlan, of the name of Fergus, is mentioned, and is said to have died in 583; but of other alleged successors the usual story is on all hands told that “nothing is known of them” till the period of English influence upon Ireland, or till at least the asserted episcopate of a Malachy O’Morgair, who is said to have aided Gelasius of Armagh in introducing the Roman ascendancy and discipline, and to have died in 1137. John Cely, the last bishop of the unannexed diocese of Down, was deprived in 1441; and his successor, also named John, became bishop of both Down and Connor, and procured the permanent union of these sees. See CONNOR. The celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor from 1635 to 1660; and Dr. Mant, who became bishop in 1823, is known as the author of several works,—the latest of which, written by him in conjunction with Dr. D’Oyly, and entitled ‘A History of the Church of Ireland from the Reformation to the Revolution,’ was published in 1840. The bill of 3 and 4 William IV. annexed Dromore to Down and Connor. The episcopal residence stands on the south shore of Belfast Lough, within a mile of Hollywood. The church of Lisburn was constituted the cathedral of the united diocese of Down and Connor, by letters patent in the reign of James I.; but it now stands connected with only the diocese of Connor, an act of parliament passed about the year 1790 having restored the seat of Down to Downpatrick.

The diocese, in a general view, comprehends all the section of Down lying north-east of a line drawn from the Lagan $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Lisburn to the sea at Ardglass, and all the sea-board, to the mean breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ or $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, lying between Ardglass and Carlingford bay. Only $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of it lies in the county of Antrim. Its greatest length is 41 Irish or 32 English miles; its greatest breadth is 22 Irish or 28 English miles; and its area is 347,538 acres, 2 roods,

25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 185,119. The nett amount of episcopal revenue, on an average of 3 years ending at the close of 1831, is £1,989 13s. 1d. The dignitaries of the cathedral are a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, a precentor, a treasurer, and two prebendaries. The economy fund amounts annually to £276 18s. 5d. The dean has a gross income of £2,815 4s. 9d., and holds as his corps the benefice of Downpatrick, Ballyculter, Ballee, Bright, Saul, and Tyrella; the archdeacon, £1,786 2s. 2d., Hillsborough, Drumbo, Drumbeg, and Kilclief; the chancellor, £490 10s., Ballyphilip, Ballytrustin, Slanes, and Ardglass; the precentor, £550, Loughlin Island; the treasurer has no revenue or corps, yet holds the benefice of Donegore and Kilbride, in the dio. of Connor; the prebendary of St. Andrews, £342 3s., Inch, Ardkeen, and Witter, and holds also Ballintoy in Connor; and the prebendary of Dunsford, £263, Dunsford. The number of parishes, including perpetual curacies, is 43; of benefices, including Killylough chapelry, 36; of resident incumbents, 30. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £12,762; glebes, £726 15s. 2d.; gross income, £14,085 9s. 11½d.; nett, £11,715 18s. 4d. Patron of 5 benefices, the Crown; of 13, the diocesan; of 4, incumbents; of 14, laymen and corporations. Number of stipendiary curates, 12; gross amount of their income, £1,003 1s. 3d., besides aggregately small additional advantages enjoyed by 7. Amount of appropriate tithes, £1,848 13s. 5d., exclusive of those of one parish; amount of inappropriate tithes, £2,064 19s. 10d., exclusive of one parish wholly inappropriate, two whose inappropriate tithes appear to be included in rent, and of two tithe-free. One benefice has no church; and the others have aggregately 39, with 12,145 sittings, and also one chapel. The cost of building 14, and enlarging 3 of these churches, was £46,497 9s. 9½d.; of which £6,369 4s. 8½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £8,503 3s. 1½d. lent by that Board, £29,139 19s. 1d. contributed in private donations, and £2,485 3s. 0½d. raised by parochial assessment. The number of other Establishment places of worship than churches and chapels, is 2; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 56; of meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, 17; of Roman Catholic chapels, 37. In 1834, the population consisted of 27,662 Churchmen, 98,961 Presbyterians, 3,530 other Protestant dissenters, and 58,405 Roman Catholics; and only 7 benefices contained not more than 200 members of the Establishment, and one not more than 50. In the same year, the number of daily schools was 319, of male scholars 11,376, of female scholars, 8,022, and of scholars whose sex was not stated, 61; 162 of the schools were supported wholly by fees, and 157 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and, of the latter, 41 were connected with the National Board, 4 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £10 with Erasmus Smith’s Fund, and 24 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic dio. of Down and Connor comprehends 39 parishes, and has 39 parochial and 24 coadjutor officiates. Belfast is the bishop’s parish, and has two chapels in the town of Belfast, one at Whitehouse, and one at Ballyclare. The parish of Ballymacarett has chapels at Ballymacarett and Hollywood; Glenravel, at Glenravel and Braide; Drumaul, at Randalstown, Tamlaghtmore, Antrim and Drumane; Tyrella, at Ballykinlaw and Duma; Kilmora, at Inch-Kilmora, Crossgar, and Killyleagh; Upper Mourne, at Kilkeel; Aughagallen, at Aughagallen and Ballinderry; Dunsford, at Ardglass and Dunsford; Cusbendall, at Cusbendall and Carriekmannon; Coleraine, at Coleraine, Bushmill and Portrush; Bryansford, at Bryansford; Saul, at

lands of Slieve-na-griddle, Loughmoney, Carrow-nacaw, Ballyrennan, Ballyalton, Upper Ballinagross, and Lower Ballinagross in Ballee; those of the townlands of Errinagh, Castleskreene, Ballinoe, and Coniamstown, in Bright, and also those of the detached townland of Kincrease in Kilclief, were, by the same Act, appropriated to the deanery. A curate has a salary of £100, and the surplice fees. There are two churches in Downpatrick, the cathedral and the parochial church, the former rebuilt in 1790, and the latter built about 155 years ago. Sittings in the cathedral, 500; attendance 208. Sittings in the parochial church, 400; attendance, from 139 to 157. A Unitarian meeting-house is attended by from 200 to 450; a Presbyterian by 150 to 170; a Primitive Methodist meeting-house by 60; and a Kilhamites' meeting-house by 60. One Roman Catholic chapel in Downpatrick, and another at Ballykilbeg, have an attendance of respectively 650 and 450; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Tyrella. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 2,220 Churchmen, 2,232 Presbyterians, 51 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,505 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 2,333 Churchmen, 2,398 Presbyterians, 51 other Protestant dissenters, and 6,003 Roman Catholics; and 26 daily schools in the parish, together with 3 in Tyrella, had on their books 897 boys and 462 girls. A male free-school was endowed with £15 a-year; a female free-school with £12; the Hollymount male and female schools were supported by Lady Harriet Forde; a female school was salaried with £15 from subscription; the Down male school with £15 from subscription; an infant school was supported by subscription; the Hibernian Society's school was salaried with £7 10s.; the Select Classical school, with £180 from subscription; the Diocesan school, with £90 from the bishop and clergy; and the jail school was supported by the county. In 1840, the National Board had a school in Ballywarren, and a male school, a female school, and an infant school in Downpatrick; and they granted £98 toward the erection of a school at Bonycastle.

DOWNPATRICK,

A post and market town, a borough, the seat of Down diocese, and the assize town of Down county, stands in the parish of Downpatrick, and barony of Lecale, 5 miles east-north-east of Clough, 6 west-south-west of Strangford, 9 south-east of Saintfield, 18 south-east of Belfast, 24 east-north-east of Newry, and 73 north-north-east of Dublin.

General Description.—Its site is 5 or 6 furlongs east of the bed of the Quoile river, and 1 mile south of Quoile quay, where that river begins slowly to expand into Lough Coin; and, as to at once its character, its environs, and its relative position, is peculiarly unsuited to the extension and prosperity of an important town. The edified ground has partly a hollow and partly an undulated surface; the immediate environs are partly marshy flats, and partly steep hillocks; and the facilities of communication can never be rendered much superior to those of an entirely inland and unwatered town. Mr. Atkinson describes "a considerable part of the town" as "situated in a hole that, in a time of awful mortality, might be converted into a shire vault to save the county expense," and the rest of it as "extending a considerable way up the elevated grounds on the north-west and south-east sides, towards the extremities of which the best private buildings are to be seen." The streets are all more or less twisted or curved from the straight line; and they form, in

their relative positions, a town arrangement as irregular, as the ground on which it is drawn out is uneven. From a sort of central point, English-street—300 yards long, but over only half that extent fully edified—goes up westward, but with a southerly curvature toward the cathedral. From the north side of English-street, at 50 yards west of its commencement, Bridge-street, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, goes crookedly off to the north. Parallel with Bridge-street is a recently made street called Church-street, which was formed, in 1842, at the expense of the county: it is afterwards continued by a one-sided street 300 or 350 yards long, which now forms, in connection with Church-street, a very commanding entrance into the town from Belfast. From the central point of the town, and somewhat on a line with English-street, Scotch-street, 350 yards long, and very various in width, goes bendingly off to the east, and points the way to Strangford. From the north side of Scotch-street, 100 yards east of its commencement, Saul-street goes off at an angle of about 25 degrees, and extends 350 yards north-eastward along the road to Quoile quay. From the centre of the town, or common commencement of English and Scotch streets, Irish-street goes off 320 yards to the south-south-east, and is then continued, but with a slow curvature to the south, by Stream-street, which is 400 yards long, and forks, near its termination, into the roads to Killough and Newry. Nearly at the bottom of Irish-street commences a new road, leading to Newry, by way of Ballydugan, on the sides of which it is intended to form a convenient place to hold markets and fairs. This road, together with Church-street, is very advantageous in every respect to the town. From about the middle of Irish-street, a street of 220 yards in length, goes off south-eastward, and shows the way to Ardglass. In addition to these streets, are several short lanes and alleys. The aspect of the town is highly diversified and considerably picturesque; it displays a striking and almost outré combination of unique and common place character, of ancient piles and modern edifices curiously mingling the features of city and village of political grandeur and social littleness. The public buildings are comparatively numerous.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—The alleged origin of the cathedral of Down is described by Archdall as the church of an abbey of Canons Regular, founded by St. Patrick in 493, and containing the tombs of its celebrated founder, and of St. Columb and St. Brigid, with the epitaph over them,

"*Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba Pius.*"

But the building which he describes as the church of the priory, was erected so late as 1412, and devastated by Lord De Grey in 1533; and whatever structure previously stood on its site, figures so obscurely in record to be a fair object of a cautious topographer's notice. Archdall's account of the ruins is interesting. "The roof," says he, "was supported by 5 handsome arches, which composed the centre aisle of 26 feet in breadth, two lateral ones of 13 feet each, and the whole structure is 100 feet long. The heads of the pillars and arches, the tops of the windows, and many niches in the walls, were adorned with variety of sculptures, some parts of which yet remain. At the east end is a very large and magnificent window; and over it are 3 handsome niches, in which the pedestals, whereon stood the statues of Saints Patrick, Columb, and Brigid, still remain. Joining the east end of the church are two square towers; in one of which was a winding staircase lead to the roof." The present cathedral, though usually called a restoration of the former pile, and though incorporating some part of that structure, is real

new edifice, and is one of the most imposing modern specimens of the pointed style of architecture in the province. The following notice of it occurs in the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hall; and is there marked as a quotation: "It is a stately embattled edifice, chiefly of unhewn stone, supported externally by buttresses, and comprising a nave, choir, and aisles, with a lofty square tower at the west end, embattled and pinnacled, and smaller square towers at each corner of the east gable, in one of which is a spiral stone staircase leading to the roof. The aisles are separated from the nave by lofty elegant arches resting on massive piers, from the corbels of which spring ribs supporting the roof, which is richly groined and ornamented at the intersections with clusters of foliage. The lofty windows of the aisles are divided by a single mullion; the nave is lighted by a long range of clerestory windows, and the choir by a handsome east window, divided by mullions into twelve compartments, which appears to be the only window remaining of the splendid edifice erected in 1412 by Lord de Grey. Over the east window are three elegant niches with ogee-pointed arches, which formerly contained on pedestals the remains of the mutilated effigies of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkille." This description is correct, with the exception that the arches over the eastern window have common pointed arches; and that the honour of erecting the edifice is attributed to Lord De Grey. A pillar-tower, which stood close to this splendid pile, became a victim to the apprehension that it might fall and damage the cathedral.—The parish-church is situated opposite the head of an alley, in the space between Bridge-street and Church-street; but neither it, nor any of the other existing places of worship, presents any remarkable feature.—Vestiges of a more ancient church than the immediate predecessor of the present cathedral, are said to have been discovered when the foundations were dug for the west-end extension of the present pile; and several cells also are said to have been observed in the vicinity, the floor of one of which was executed in coarse and elegant mosaic-work. A priory of Regular Canons, called the priory of the Irish, is alleged to have been founded, in 1138, by bishop Malachy O'Morgair. See Down (Diocese of). Another priory, called the priory of the English, was founded in the 12th century, by John de Courcey, for Cross-bearers following the Augustinian rule. A Cistercian monastery is said to have been founded in the 12th century by a person of the name of Bagnal. A Cistercian monastery also is alleged to have existed in the town. A Franciscan friary is variously stated to have been founded by Hugh de Lacey and by the lady of John de Courcey; and it afterwards passed to the Friars of the Strict Observance. An hospital for lepers is known chiefly for having become forfeited property to the Crown, and made over to grantees early in the 15th century.

General Public Buildings.]—The county gaol, situated off the west side of Bridge-street, in the space between it and English-street, is a very extensive and imposing building, and consists of six radiating wings and intermediate airing-yards diverging from the governor's house in the centre; yet, in spite of its extent and apparent suitableness, it is in many respects defective as to requisite facilities for both classification and inspection. The number of single cells is 200, of other rooms with beds 16, of day-rooms 14, of yards 12, of wards 12, of workshops 27, of solitary and vagrant cells 26, of hospitals 2, and of dormitories 15; a bath-room is attached to each wing; and a chapel for the whole is served by three chaplains, respectively Episcopalian, Presbyterian,

and Roman Catholic. The average daily number of prisoners, in 1841, was 170; the greatest number on any one day was 240; and the total expense was £2,545 10s. 11d.—The county court-house corresponds in dignity of architectural character to the gaol. The barracks for infantry are extensive. The infirmary is situated at the southern extremity of the town, and is a county establishment; and, in 1839, it received £593 17s. 0½d., expended £878 12s., admitted 305 intern patients, and had recommended to it 1,243 extern patients. The fever hospital is also a county establishment, yet serves almost wholly for a district enclosed within a circumference drawn upon a radius of 8 miles from its site; and, in 1839, it received £289 8s., expended £191 16s. 5½d., and admitted 105 patients.—An ancient hill-fort, though not strictly belonging to the present paragraph, may here be noticed; it is situated between 500 and 600 yards north of the cathedral, and has the repute of being one of the largest and loftiest of the very numerous ancient earth works in the province.

Trade.]—The linen manufacture employs about 200 persons. The retail trade for the general supply of the surrounding country is so considerable as to have enriched a noticeable proportion of the inhabitants. Brewing, tanning, soap-making, tobaccoists' work, and the various departments of ordinary artificership, support upwards of 1,000 persons. Quoile quay is the port of the town, and admits vessels of 100 tons; the exports consist principally of agricultural produce; and the imports are chiefly iron, timber, and coals. The weekly markets of the town are well-supplied; and fairs are held on Jan. 9, March 17, May 19, June 22, Oct. 29, and Nov. 19. Branches of the Northern and Provincial Banks were established in 1834; and a branch of the Ulster Bank in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1844, were a mail-car to Newry; and a mail-car, a car, a caravan, and a coach to Belfast. The Downpatrick Recorder is a weekly Newspaper.

Poor-law Union.]—The Downpatrick Poor-law union ranks as the 95th, and was declared on Jan. 3, 1840. It lies all in co. Down, and comprises an area of 147,367 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 80,642. The number of electoral divisions is 24; and, together with their several pop., in 1831, are, Downpatrick 6,798, Hollymount 2,741, Inch 2,857, Tyrella 3,342, Killough 3,589, Raholp 2,542, Strangford 2,820, Leggygowan 3,717, Killyleagh 4,079, Killinchy 3,195, Crossgar 3,700, Kilmore 2,930, Dunmore 3,711, Ballinahinch 4,097, Seaford 5,274, Rossconor 3,954, Clough 2,596, Castlewellan 3,089, Dundrum 3,100, Ardglass 3,487, Dunsfort 2,009, Ardkeen 2,453, Portaferry 4,253, and Quintin 2,307. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9, and of elected guardians is 27; and of the latter 3 are elected by Downpatrick division, 2 by Portaferry division, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £168,417; the total number of persons rated is 17,177; and of these 3,255 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—3,032, not exceeding £2,—1,444, not exceeding £3,—1,020, not exceeding £4,—and 826, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 30, 1840, and was to be completed in Nov. 1841; the amount of contract was £7,500; the amount to be borrowed, £11,000; the extent of the site, 11 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches; the purchase-money of the site, £1,377; and the accommodation to be provided was for 1,000 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Sept. 17, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £613 4s. 8½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,784 18s. 9d. The dispensary districts have their seats at Ardglass, Castlewellan,

and Seaforde; and aggregately comprise an area of 65,635 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 34,180.

Municipal Affairs.]—The borough boundaries, both by usage, and under the enactments of the Boundary Act of 2 and 3 William IV., are co-extensive with the "Demesne of Down," and comprehend an area about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth, and 1,486 acres in superficial extent. A corporation, styled "The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Down in Ulster," is traced in a record of the year 1403, but appears to have become extinct before the 7th decade of the 17th century. The inhabitants claim to have a borough by prescription; and returned two members to the Irish parliament from 1585 till the Legislative Union. The borough, previous to the Reform Act, belonged to the class dignifiedly called "pot-walloping." Since the Legislative Union, one member has been sent to the imperial parliament; and the returning officer is the seneschal of the manor of Down. Constituency, in 1835, 543; in 1841, 342. The manor is noticed in a record of 5 Henry IV., and was re-erected in favour of Lord Cromwell in 15 James I. A manor court is held every third Tuesday, and has jurisdiction in pleas not exceeding £10. A court-leet is held by the seneschal twice a-year, in Spring and at Michaelmas. The assizes for the county, for the quarter-sessions for the division of Downpatrick, are held twice a-year. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week. Two borough constables, and a party of the county constabulary, are the only police. The town is lighted under the provisions of the Act of 9 George IV.; and the cost of lighting averages about £300 a-year. Spring water is abundant, but there are no pipes in the town. The streets are paved at the expense of the county. Market tolls are due to the lord of the manor, and let at a rent of £60.

Statistics.]—Area of the town, 278 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,784; in 1841, 4,651. Houses 808. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 186; in manufactures and trade, 487; in other pursuits, 239. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 80; on the directing of labour, 424; on their own manual labour, 340; on means not specified, 68. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,166; who could read but not write, 254; who could neither read nor write, 481. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 885; who could read but not write, 538; who could neither read nor write, 853.

History.]—Downpatrick claims, according to some antiquaries, to be the oldest town in Ireland; and, previous to the time of St. Patrick, it is alleged to have been successively called Aras-Keltair, Rath-Keltair-Mic-Duach, Dun-Da-Leth-Glass, and Dunum or Down. The town figures prominently in monastic story and popular legend; and is said to have been ravaged by the Danes in 940, 942, 988, 1015, 1040, and 1111. Its cathedral was miserably spoiled by the Scotch under Edward Bruce in 1316; and, after having been entirely re-edified, was destroyed by Leonard Lord Grey, Lord-deputy of Ireland, in 1538. The town was adopted as de Courcay's head-quarters in the conquest of Ulster in 1177; it continued steadily in the possession of the English till about the time of Shane O'Neill's rebellion in the 16th century; and during that rebellion, it fell into the hands of the Irish, but was re-taken by Sir Richard Morrison. In 1641, the inhabitants, in common with the Protestants of the surrounding country, suffered much from the rebel Irish.

DOWNPATRICK, a remarkable headland in the barony of Tyrawley, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Killalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. It terminates a narrow, northward, and gradually rising peninsula of

about a mile in length, and breaks sheer down in a mural precipice of about 300 feet. Across its neck, at the distance of 130 yards from its extremity, a strong grouted wall, 7 feet broad, 9 feet high, and about 180 feet long, extends from sea to sea; and in front of the headland, at the distance of about 100 yards, rises an insulated triangular rock, tapering from base to top, measuring about 300 feet in height, and 180 feet in its summit's circumference, crowned with some ruins which are conjectured to have been military, and exhibiting fractures, angles, and escarpments on its landward face which seem to indicate its having been torn by a great convulsion from the extremity of the headland. Highly curious as these objects are, no light whatever is thrown upon them by record. Within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the mural face of the headland, the high peninsula is perforated from side to side by a natural arched tunnel 100 feet high, and 150 feet wide; and the top of the arch is in one place perforated by an aperture of 20 feet in diameter,—to look through which "one must creep, as the Croats fight, on his belly; and even in that position, the sight is so frightfully awful, it is necessary to have the feet held by to make sure of not tumbling in, while you view the rolling of the ocean just beneath, the reiterated bellowing of the noise, and the picturesque winging of flocks of pigeons and other wild and foreign birds." Some small ecclesiastical ruins exist, which, of course, are ascribed to St. Patrick, the legendary founder-in-chief of what either record, monument, or fable exhibits as ecclesiastical and ancient; and these, with some stone-crosses in the vicinity, are the resort of the superstitious peasantry on Good Friday.

DOWNS, a village in the parish of Kilcoole, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Bray to Wicklow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south of Bray. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 171; in 1841, 172. Houses 30.

DOWNS (GLEN OF THE), a picturesque mountain-pass, traversed by the road from Dublin to Rathdrum and Wicklow, and situated on the mutus border of the barony of Newcastle and half-barony of Rathdown, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bray, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It forms part of Mrs. Latouche's extensive and finely-wooded demesne of Bellevue, and is one of the many select "sights" of tourists in the county. See BELLEVUE and DELGANY. It is about a mile in length; has so narrow a bottom as to admit only the transit of the public road, and the passage of a little murmuring stream; and flanked by two very abrupt hills, of 1,200 or 1,300 feet in altitude, wooded from skirt to summit. Charming accessories to its scenery occur in the adjacent parts of Bellevue demesne. Its name seems to have arisen from its opening into a country which abounds in that species of fertile grounds usually called Downs.

DOWR, or DOWER (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It rises near Mogeely, runs through the Earl of Shannon's deer park, dives into the bowels of the earth, and after a subterraneous run of nearly half-a-mile, bursts through the orifice of a limestone-rock about a mile south-east of Castlemartyr. A lake of nearly a mile in circumference is formed by it immediately on its appearance, and is a winter-retreat of many kinds of fowl.

DOWRIE. See DOWRY.

DOWRIES (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Ballinabinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It flows into the bay of Ballinakill. Previous to 1835, the quantity of salmon annually taken in it amounted to 5

6 tons; but, in consequence of the removing of the veils, it was reduced to 2½ tons.

DOWBY, DOWRIE, or DOORA, a parish on the west border of the barony of Upper Bunratty, 1½ mile east of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 3; area, 5,927 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 502 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches form a detached district, 7 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches are tideway of the river Fergus, and 2 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch are tideway of the river Ardaullus. Pop., in 1831, 2,099; in 1841, 2,365. Houses 370. A considerable portion of the surface is bog and upland pasture; and the rest of the land is, for the most part, pretty good. The river Quin drains the detached district south-westward to the Fergus. Moreisk, the seat of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, stands on the northern border; and Castle-Fergus, the seat of William Smith, Esq., stands on the Quin river. The other seats are Maryfield and Kilbrekanbeg. The principal hamlets are Dowry and Ballaghboy.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the benefice of OGASHIN; and the vicarage is part of the benefice of QUIN: see these articles. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £102 9s. 3d., and the vicarial for £92 6s. 1½d. A glebe attached to the vicarages is worth £22 10s. a-year. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Quin and Cloney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 15 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 2,231 Roman Catholics; and there was no school.

DOWTH, a parish in the barony of Upper Slane, 2½ miles south-east by east of the town of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 1,164 acres. Pop., in 1831, 362; in 1841, 382. Houses 65. The surface extends along the left bank of the Boyne, consists of good land, and has a luxuriant and softly beautiful appearance. Dowth-house was, till recently, the seat of the noble family of Netterville, and commands extensive views over an interesting and highly-cultivated tract of country. Sir Formal de Netterville came to Ireland in the reign of Henry II.; Richard, his son, married a daughter of Hugh de Lacey, Lord of Meath, and settled on the estate of Dowth; and, in 1622, Nicholas Netterville was created Viscount Netterville of Dowth. A striking feature in the demesne is the Mast of Dowth, an old Danish encampment, 286 feet in height. The earlier movements of William's army in the celebrated action of the Boyne occurred partly within Dowth. See **BOYNE**.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of DULEEK (which see), in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £35 1s. 3d. The tithes, together with those of Duleek, are compounded for £92 6s. 2d., and are impropriate in Mr. Hamilton of Hampton, Balbriggan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 356.

DOWTHSTOWN. See **DOUTHSTOWN**.

DRAKESTOWN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Morgallion, 4½ miles north-east by north of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It is traversed by the road from Kells to Ardee. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 1½; area, 2,003 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 722; in 1841, 889. Houses 151. The seats are Leagh and Raffin. The road from Navan to Keshcourt traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and that rectory, together with the vicarages of KNOCK and CASTLE-ROCK-KILPATRICK [see these articles], constitutes the benefice of Drakestown. The three parishes are mutually contiguous. Both the church and the

Roman Catholic chapel are in Castletown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 1,007; the Protestants of the union to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 2,712; a pay daily school in Drakestown had on its books 41 boys and 3 girls; and there was a school also in Castletown.

DRANGAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the south-east border of the barony of Middlethird, 4½ miles north-east of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,427 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,804; in 1841, 2,021. Houses 305. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 404. Houses 76. About one-half of the land is very good; and the rest is of a light quality. The road from Fethard to Callan passes through the interior. The chief residences are Langley Lodge, Templeview, and Ballyrichard.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENAULE [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £325; glebe, £7 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cloneen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 1,861; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 152 boys and 169 girls. The Drangan dispensary is within the Cashel Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 6,000; and, in 1839–40, its receipts amounted to £141 14s., and its expenditure to £138 13s.

DRAPERSTOWN, a village in the parish of Ballinascreen, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands 6½ miles west by north of Magherafelt, on the road thence among the Slieve-gallion mountains to Dungiven. It and Cross [see **CROSS**] form an united village. The whole place belongs to the Drapers' Company of London; and was called Cross before 1818, but had its name then changed to Draperstown. Some confusion seems to have arisen from the change of name; so that the parliamentary Census of 1831 returns Cross and Draperstown as two villages, while other official documents call them jointly Draperstown-Cross. The Drapers' Company built a market-house, a hotel, and a dispensary, for the accommodation of their tenants. The dispensary is within the Magherafelt Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 37,819 acres, with a pop. of 10,854; and, in 1839–40, it expended £122 5s. 2d., and administered to 5,844 patients. A market is held on the first Friday of every month. Area of the village, inclusive of Cross, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 194; in 1841, 373. Houses 61. Near the village, in a romantic situation among the hills, is Derrynoyd, the seat of the Hon. Judge Torrens.

DREHIDTARSNA, or DROGHETARSNA, a parish, partly in the barony of Coshma, and partly in that of Upper Connello, 1½ mile south-east by south of Adare, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Coshma section, 545 acres; of the Connello section, 455 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 358; in 1841, 320. Houses 51. Pop. of the Coshma section, in 1831, 223; in 1841, 168. Houses 33. The surface lies on the left side of the Maig, and consists in general of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £21 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £38. Gross income, £122 6s. 9½d.; nett, £87 13s. 3½d. Patron, the prebendary of St. Munchin's. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £43 1s. 7d., and are appropriated to St. Munchin's prebend. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of

* This is exclusive of Cross.

£353 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 50; attendance, about 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 324.

DRIMER, one of three denominations of a bog, in the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, 1½ mile west of Carrick-on-Shannon, Connaught. The other denominations are Drummin and Ballinville. Length of the whole, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 952 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. The bog is nearly bisected westward by a ridge of excellent limestone and limestone gravel; and it is drained eastward by several rills toward the Shannon. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,551 10s. 5d.

DRIMNAGH, a chapelry parish in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It forms part of the benefice of **CLONDALKIN** [which see], and is situated near the Grand Canal. Area, 732 acres. Pop., in 1841, 345. Houses 51.

DRIMNAKILL. See **CULFEIGHTRIN**.

DRIMOLEAGUE, **DROMALEAGUE**, or **DROMDALEAGUE**, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, 7 miles east of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 18,708 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,870; in 1841, 5,501. Houses 928. The surface is wildly mountainous; a large proportion of it is bog and waste upland; and even the arable grounds are but of middle-rate quality. The prevailing declination is to the south; and the chief drain is the nascent river Ilan. The northern and shorter road from Cork to Bantry passes through the interior; on this road, at a point where a branch-line goes off to Skibbereen, is the small village of Drimoleague; on the south of the village is Butler's Gift; on the north are the ruins of Castle-Denovan; and half-way between it and Bantry is Murdering Glen.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £450; nett, £381. Patron, the diocesan. This benefice and a sinecure part of the rectory of Fanlobhus, yielding £88 3s. 1d. of gross income, form the corps of the prebend of Drimoleague. See **FANLOBBUS**. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about 55 years ago, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 180; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drinagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 567, and the Roman Catholics to 4,486; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 32 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £18 from subscription, and one with £8 from the National Board—had an average attendance of 198 children.

DRIMRATT. See **DRUMRATT**.

DRIMTEMPLE, or **DRUMATEMPLE**, a parish, 4½ miles south-east by south of Castlereagh, and partly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, but chiefly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Galway section, 1,258 acres; of the Roscommon section, 5,273. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,438; in 1841, 2,878. Houses 489. Pop. of the co. Roscommon section, in 1831, 1,937; in 1841, 2,209. Houses 387. The river Suck divides the two sections; and is crossed by a bridge at the village of **BALLYMOE**: which see. The arable land is of good quality. In the Roscommon section are the demesnes of Dundermot and Leabeg, and also the residences of Beaupeep, Tullyho, Tinnepark, and Coornatoona-mara; and in the Galway section is the hamlet of Corliskea. The highest ground is on the east border of the Roscommon section; and has an altitude above sea-level of 446 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and

part of the benefice of Oran, in the dio. of Elphin. See **ORAN**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £33 6s. 8d., and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The church of the benefice is in Drimtemple, and was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 2,518; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the London Hibernian Societies, and one with about £5 from the London Hibernian Society, and £6 and other advantages worth £4 from Mr. Baggot—had on their books 152 boys and 77 girls.

DRINAAN AND KILLORAN, two connected bogs in the barony of Killian, co. Galway, from ¼ of a mile to 2½ miles west-south-west of Mount-Talbot, Connaught. Area, 1,231 acres; average depth, 25 feet. The surface of some parts is considerably elevated above the adjacent lands; and the difference of altitude between the higher and lower parts is 44 feet. The bogs are divided into narrow strips by the jutting-in of steep ridges of land. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,475 3s. 2d.

DRINAGH, a parish 3½ miles south by east of Dunmanway, and partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the eastern division of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the East Carbery section, 4,887 acres; of the West Carbery section, 7,982 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,231; in 1841, 4,589. Houses 748. Pop. of the West Carbery section, in 1831, 2,268; in 1841, 2,503. Houses 406. A considerable proportion of the surface is bog, waste mountain, and coarse upland pasture; and the arable land is of a light brown stony quality. The southern district contains the watershed between the sources of the Arigadee river, and some of the early and inconsiderable affluents of the Bandon river. The interior lies in the direct route from Dunmanway to Clonakilty.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £220 glebe, £7 10s. Gross income, £227 10s.; nett, £18 0s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £220, and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Cork cathedral. The church was built in 1819, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½ from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drimoleague. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 321 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 4,000 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from the vicar, and one with £26 from the Methodist Missionary Society—were attended, on the average, by 385 children.

DRINAGH, a parish in the barony of Forth, 1 mile south-south-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,100 acres. Pop., in 1831, 451; in 1841, 436. Houses 75. The surface extends along the south-west shore of Wexford Harbour, and consists of excellent and well-cultivated land. The road from Wexford to St. Margaret's passes through the interior; and here overlooked by the mansions of Lammermoor, Hermitage, Somerset, and Rowesmount.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. See **WEXFORD**. Tithe composition, £90 4s. 0½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 410.

DRIPSEY (THE), a rivulet of co. Cork, Munster. It rises among the Boggara mountains,

runs 9 or 10 miles south-eastward to the Lee, at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Cork. It runs partly in Muskerry, and partly on the boundary between that district and Barretts.

DRIPSEY (Lower and Upper), two villages in the parish of Inniscarra, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Area of Lower Dripsey, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 258. Houses 46. Area of Upper Dripsey, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 180. Houses 32.

DRISHANE, a parish, partly in the barony of Duballow, but chiefly in that of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. The Muskerry section contains the town of **MILLSTREET**: which see. Area of the Duballow section, 2,435 acres; of the Muskerry section, 30,650 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,000; in 1841, 8,868. Houses 1,270. Pop. of the Duballow section, in 1841, 890. Houses 130. Pop. of the rural part of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 4,201; in 1841, 5,816. Houses 870.* One-third of the land is waste mountain; and two-thirds are arable and pasture grounds. The river Blackwater cuts off a wing of the parish on the north from the main body on the south; and the Finow and other rivulets-affluents of that stream, run down to it through later glens. Clara-Hill, a lofty conical height within the limits, is the termination of the great range of the Kerry mountains, which extend 20 miles north-eastward hither from Mangerton and Turk. A fascinating view of the summits of that range, and of the towering and far-away peaks of Manlicuddy's Reeks, is obtained from various vantage-grounds on the flanks of both the Blackwater and the Finow; and various local though not strictly close views of considerable interest are obtained of the Blackwater's own vale. "As one descends the vale," remarks an old writer, "the country opens all green and charming towards the Blackwater." Around Drishane-castle the limestone formation constitutes the surface-rock within a circular space of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in diameter, and is not again visible in the surrounding country over a radius of 7 or 8 miles. Dr. Smith, writing nearly a century ago, records considerable georgical improvements, particularly lime-manuring, enclosing, and draining, to have been effected in this district by a gentleman then deceased, William Wallis, Esq. Drishane-house, the seat of Henry Wallis, Esq., the descendant of that improver, stands amidst a well-wooded demesne on the Finow. Drishane-castle, in the vicinity of the mansion, crowns a limestone rock on the south bank of the Finow, a brief distance from its confluence with the Blackwater; it was built by Dermot MacCarthy, son of Tieve, Lord Muskerry, who died in 1448; it was forfeited, in connection with the estate around it, by Donough MacCarthy, in 1641; and though now presenting to the eye only one lofty square tower, it probably had at one time a more imposing appearance. The fortified castle of formerly extensive castle of Droumshicane, belonging to the O'Keefes, stood in Duballow, about a mile from Drishane-castle; and Kilmeedy, a small castle of the O'Donaghoes, with a redoubt in its centre for half a company of foot, stood in Drishane town. At the foot of Clara-Hill is Mount-Leader, the seat of H. Leader, Esq. The road from Cork to Enniscorthy passes up the Blackwater, and through Millstreet—Drishane parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cork and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, 1845, glebe, £50. The rectorial tithes are com-

pounded for £315, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The vicarages of Drishane and **NOHOVAL-DALY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of **DRISHANE**. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 10,263. Gross income, £505; nett, £476 15s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilnemartry, in the dio. of Cloyne. A curate has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church is situated in Millstreet, and was built in 1796, by means of private subscriptions. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Drishane and the Nohoval-Daly Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 2,500 and 821; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 138, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 7,170, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 10,561; and 5 daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish—had on their books 123 boys and 49 girls, and one of them was attended also by about 55 other children. In 1840, two National schools were opened at Millstreet; and one of them had on its books 466 females.

DROGHEDA,

A district formerly of peculiar jurisdiction, and called the County of the town of Drogheda, but now merged into the municipal district of the borough of Drogheda, and into two rural districts belonging to respectively co. Louth and co. Meath, Leinster. It lies partly on the south side, but chiefly on the north side, of the river Boyne; its southern section is bounded on three sides by co. Meath, and its northern section by co. Louth; and its eastern boundary-line extends at an average distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore of the Irish sea. Its greatest length, from north to south, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles; its least breadth is less than 1 statute mile; and its area is 5,780 acres.

Surface and Divisions.—The district possesses no bold or very prominent feature; yet it is so far diversified by hilly swells and gentle undulations as to have an expressive contour, and so generally fertile and well-cultivated as to present a rich and finely-dressed appearance. The public road from Dublin, when at the summit of a rising ground in the near vicinity of the town, commands a charming view of the broad and majestic river, the towers and spires and tall chimneys of the town's sheet of houses, and the flowing and softly-featured surface of the rich country behind. The chief rural residences are Listoke and Killineer; the chief hamlets are Wallace's Row and Burnattin; and all these are in the north division.—The greater part of the district was erected into a county by charter of 14 Henry IV.; and the lands of Bunratty, formerly belonging to Louth, were incorporated with it by statute of 2 Henry VII. The section south of the Boyne constitutes the parish of St. Mary's; and the section north of the Boyne constitutes the parish of St. Peter's and part of the parish of Ballymakenny. The last of these parishes has been already noticed in its alphabetical place, and the other two will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs of this article. The townlands south of the Boyne are Bryanstown, Legawooren, and Ballsgrove; and the townlands north of the river, exclusive of Town Parks, Commons, and Bailey's Park, are Green Batter, Yellow Batter, Moneymore, Twenties, Listoke, Carntown, Ballymakenny, Liscorry, and Killineer. The Louth townland of Philipstown is very nearly insulated in almost the centre of the northern division; and the Louth townlands of Tully, Hesker, and Cautherals-

town, form a large indentation down to the isthmus of connection with Philipstown. In virtue of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108, the quondam county of the town was subdivided into the municipal district of the town of Drogheda, the co. Meath rural district of the barony of Drogheda, and the co. Louth rural district of the barony of Drogheda; and when the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 109, should be carried into effect, the two baronies of Drogheda were expected to be merged into respectively Lower Duleek and Ferrard.

County of the Town of Drogheda.]—The county cess considerably varied, but averaged for the rural districts about £1,100 or £1,200. The county-hospital cess was 6½d. per acre for St. Mary's, 2½d. for St. Peter's, and 1d. for Ballymakenny, and amounted to about £92 a-year. The county expenditure, in 1833, consisted of £706 13s. 8½d. for salaries, £135 6s. 5½d. for roads and other works, £393 9s. 6½d. for gaol, £138 9s. 3d. for hospital, £22 9s. for prosecutions, and £464 6s. 4½d. for incidental expenses. The roads were so comparatively extensive as to occasion a very large expenditure in proportion to the area of the county. Pop., in 1831, 17,365. Houses 3,296. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 418; in manufactures and trade, 1,916; in other pursuits, 1,450.

The Borough District of Drogheda.]—The municipal town of Drogheda, as now constituted, comprises parts of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter in the quondam county of the town of Drogheda, and part of the parish of Tullyallen in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth. Area of the part of St. Mary's parish, 184 acres. Pop., in 1841, 4,300. Houses 815. Area of the part of St. Peter's parish, 288 acres. Pop., in 1841, 11,961. Houses 2,180. Area of the part of Tullyallen parish, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,039. Houses 202. In 1841, the number of offenders committed was 40; and of these 5 were transported, 21 were sentenced to imprisonment, 1 was fined, 9 were found not guilty on trial, 1 was acquitted by the Grand Jury, and 3 were not prosecuted; 25 were males and 15 were females; 12 could read and write, 5 could read but not write, and 23 could neither read nor write.—In 1821, the number of children under instruction in schools was 1,147; and, in 1834, the number of schools was 13, and of children attending them 1,139,—of whom 559 were boys and 580 were girls.—In 1842, the constabulary force consisted of 1 first-rate head-constable, 2 constables, 9 first-rate sub-constables, and 2 second-rate sub-constables; and the cost of maintaining it, during 1841, was £491 11s. 2d.—The borough at one time sent 4 members to the Irish parliament; and it now sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 506,—of whom 111 were freemen, 13 £50 freeholders, 17 £20 freeholders, 1 £10 freeholder, 90 £2 freeholders, 1 rent-charger, 259 householders, and 14 leaseholders. Gaol, hospital, workhouse, courts, and other matters will be noticed in next article.—The following statistics are all of the year 1841, and include the borough sections of St. Mary and St. Peter, or exclude the section which lies within the barony of Ferrard. Pop., 16,261; males, 7,646; females, 8,615; families, 3,566. Inhabited houses, 2,995; uninhabited complete houses, 396; houses in the course of erection, 38. Families residing in first-class houses, 461; in second-class houses, 763; in third-class houses, 1,171; in fourth-class houses, 1,171. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 863; in manufactures and trade, 1,866; in other pursuits, 837. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 106; on the directing of labour, 1,993; on their own manual labour, 1,145;

on means not specified, 322. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 628; to clothing, 1,345; to lodging, 767; to health, 18; to justice, 44; to education, 19; to religion, 19; unclassified, 1,277; without any specified occupations, 756. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 73; to clothing, 698; to lodging, 2; to health, 6; to justice, 1; to education, 23; to religion, 36; unclassified, 793; without any specified occupations, 4,177. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,884; who could read but not write, 1,208; who could neither read nor write, 2,524. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,778; who could read but not write, 1,922; who could neither read nor write, 3,959. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 752; attending superior schools, 48. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 204; attending superior schools, 39. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 53; widowed, 7. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 39; married, 46; widowed, 15.

The Baronies of Drogheda.]—The co. Meath barony of Drogheda contains part of the parish of St. Mary's. Area, 1,243 acres. Pop., in 1841, 770. Houses 162. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 95; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 15. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 94; who could read but not write, 57; who could neither read nor write, 174. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 44; who could read but not write, 76; who could neither read nor write, 225.—The co. Louth barony of Drogheda contains part of the parishes of St. Peter's and Ballymakenny. Area, 4,066 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,229. Houses 445. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 200; in manufactures and trade, 213; in other pursuits, 46. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 27; who could read but not write, 189; who could neither read nor write, 496. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 110; who could read but not write, 179; who could neither read nor write, 669.

Parish of St. Mary's.]—St. Mary's parish lies on the south side of the Boyne, partly in the town of Drogheda, and partly in the co. Meath barony of Drogheda. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the town district, 184 acres; of the barony district, 1,243 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,436; in 1841, 5,070. Houses 977. Pop. of the town district, in 1841, 4,300. Houses 815. The land, with few exceptions, very good.—This parish has a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the diocese of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £105, are inappropriate in the Marquis of Drogheda; but held in perpetuity by a lessee of one of his lordship's ancestors, on condition of £73 16s. 11d. of tithes being annually paid to the vicar. Glebe, £20. Gross income, £126 10s. 11d.; nett, £122 5s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, by means of subscription, of parochial assessment, and of a grant of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500. In the Roman Catholic parochial arrangements united to the chapel of Colpe-cum-Mornington. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 225 Church of England, 15 Presbyterians, and 3,952 Roman Catholics. A day school had on its books 56 boys and 56 girls. In 1840, two National schools were established with respectively £12 and £7, and had on their books, the one 180 boys and the other 168 girls.

Parish of St. Peter.]—St. Peter's parish lies

the north side of the Boyne, partly in the town of Drogheda, and partly in the co. Louth barony of Drogheda. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Area of the town section, 288 acres; of the barony section, 3,217 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 12,586; in 1841, 13,910. Houses 2,577. Pop. of the town section, in 1841, 11,961. Houses 2,180. One-fifth of the titheable part of the land is of the best quality; one-fifth is of the worst quality; and three-fifths consist of about equal portions of second and third rate quality.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. The tithes are compounded for £300, and are all inappropriate in the Marquis of Drogheda. The vicar receives £17 10s. of tithes from Mornington parish, £82 10s. from Colpe, £46 3s. 1d. from Dowth, and £20 from Julianstown; he receives also £200 of Minister's Money from the county of the town, and £43 7s. 8d. from the corporation; and he has a glebe in St. Peter's worth £22, houses in Drogheda worth £32 11s. 9d., and a glebe in Carlingford worth £27 10s. 9d. Gross income, £561 13s. 3d.; nett, £504 1s. 10½d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The incumbent holds also the sinecure treasurership of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The date and cost of the church are not known. Sittings 900; attendance, from 130 to 250.—St. Mark's Free church within the parish is called indifferently a chapel-of-ease, the church of a chapelry, and the church of a perpetual curacy. It does not serve for any one defined district, but was erected in general for the accommodation of such families as could not obtain sittings in the parish-church. The annual charges incident to it were at first defrayed by the parish, but have latterly been borne by the primate. The chaplain or curate is appointed by the primate, and receives, as an endowment, the rectorial tithes of Inismot parish; and, as an annual stipend during pleasure, £50 from the primate. The church was built in 1828, at the cost of £1,916 18s. 7½d.; of which £640 0s. 2d. was raised by subscription, and £276 18s. 5½d. was given by the corporation of Drogheda, £100 by the primate, and £900 by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 175, and the Methodist meeting-house by 130. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 1,030; the Dominican chapel, 3 officiates, and an attendance of 650; the Franciscan chapel, 2 officiates, and an attendance of 520; and the Augustinian chapel, 2 officiates, and an attendance of 770. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,150 Churchmen, 192 Presbyterians, 58 other Protestant dissenters, and 10,539 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by 150 children; and 8 daily schools had on their books 458 boys and 552 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £50 from the vicar, the corporation, and a charity sermon; one, with £27 10s. from the National Board and from subscription; one, with £14 from the National Board and £10 from the Rev. Mr. Wilson; one, with £40 from the National Board; one, with £280 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and two, with respectively £32 10s. and £52 10s. from subscription.

DROGHEDA,

A post and market town, a sea-port, and a borough, is situated on the river Boyne, and in the county of the town of Drogheda, 4 miles north-east by north of Duleek, 6 east of Slane, 7½ south by east of Dundee, 9½ north by west of Balrothery, 17 south by east of Dundalk, and 23 north of Dublin.

General description.—The town was, for a long

period, strongly fortified; and, like most other old walled seats of population, it became a dense and utterly irregular segregation of houses, suffering the total sacrifice of convenience and spaciousness in street alignment to the amassing of the largest possible number of dwellings within the protection of the walls. A large portion of it is still a buddled congeries of crooked streets, and brief lanes and alleys; most of its old sections have neither one airy thoroughfare, nor one graceful line of buildings; and the greater part of its outskirts and approaches consist of squalid huts, or other abodes of filth and misery. Many improvements have been made; the quay and two or three of the chief streets contain many handsome and commodious houses; the principal thoroughfares are aggregately well-built, and of urban character; and a large and handsome corn-market, extensive corn and spinning-mills, commodious grain stores, salt-works, tanneries, breweries, a stirring harbour, and the neighbourhood of various villas, give it an animated and prosperous appearance; yet, on the whole, it exhibits a strange mixture of stores and dwellings, ruins and recent architecture, woe-begone lanes and cheerful thoroughfares, and may be regarded as a medley compound of the present and the past, of young expectations and extinguished hopes.

Duleek-street is 650 yards in length, and ascends southward along the Dublin road from the bridge, across the Boyne; a series or sort of line of streets intersects this near the bridge, and aggregately extends about 800 yards somewhat parallel with the river; and irregular lanes, now compact and now spreading, on the flanks of these chief thoroughfares, complete all the portion of the town which stands south of the Boyne. The quay, a terraced line of building, extends 500 or 600 yards along the north bank of the river, from the bridge seaward. Shop-street and Peter-street, form a continuous line of about 360 yards northward from the north end of the bridge to St. Peter's church and the north barrack. Laurence-street and Cord-lane, form a continuous line of about 670 yards eastward from the junction of Shop-street and Peter-street to the burying-ground. West-street extends 500 yards westward from the junction of Shop-street and Peter-street to the West-gate. Fair-street extends parallel with West-street about 160 yards farther north; and has on its north side the north barrack and the corn-market. North-road extends a considerable distance northward from the West-gate, and forks into two streets, one of which continues to bear its name, while the other is called Windmill-lane. Other streets and thoroughfares, on the north side of the river, are very numerous; but, though in some instances noticeable, they have aggregately very little attraction; and even those we have specified are inferior in airiness and regularity to the principal streets of most British towns of the size of Drogheda. The entire northern section of the town, with the exclusion of uncompact outskirts, is 1,400 yards in length from east to west, and 230 yards in extreme breadth.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—St. Mary's church stands on a high site, 400 yards south by east of the bridge, and immediately within the south-east angle of the ancient town wall; and is a small and plain structure, with a battlemented and pinnacled tower, whose bulk is disproportionately large both for the church and for the tasteless surmounting spire. The original ecclesiastical pile of St. Mary's was the chapel of a Carmelite convent, and was very spacious and of considerable architectural pretensions; and it was destroyed by Cromwell during the celebrated siege of Drogheda, and now survives in only the

remains of a small vestry near the east end of the present building, and in the foundations of its tower about 150 feet distant. A chapel was subsequently erected among its ruins; but was removed to make way for the existing church. The town defences, immediately adjoining the circumjacent cemetery were both naturally and artificially strong, the wall on the east, running along the brink of a deep precipitous valley called the Dale; and hither Cromwell directed all his efforts in the storming of Drogheda in 1649. Marks still exist, in a standing part of the wall, of the effect of Cromwell's artillery; and the only vestige of modern fortification within the entire circuit of the walls, consisting of the remains of a regular bastion and platform for cannon, occurs in the churchyard.—St. Peter's church appears to have been built about exactly a century ago; and is a beautiful edifice, of Grecian architecture, with a well-proportioned spire, after designs by Mr. F. Johnston. The original ecclesiastical edifice on its site was a collegiate church; it is said to have been second to none in the kingdom for extent and magnificence; it had within its precincts several chapels and oratories; and its steeple is gravely though absurdly alleged to have been the highest then in the world, and was thrown down by a violent tempest in the winter of 1548. A wooden steeple was erected in the place of the fallen one; but Cromwell, in 1649, fired the church, irretrievably damaged its stability, and barbarously put to the sword upwards of 2,000 persons who had fled to it for safety. The structure appears to have been afterwards partially re-tored; but it was eventually erased to give place to the present edifice. An ancient baptismal font which belonged to it is still preserved, and presents a very beautiful specimen of ancient art; it is composed of limestone, such as is found in the neighbouring quarries; its form is octagonal; and the whole of its outer surface is elaborately carved. A provincial synod was held in St. Peter's, in 1460, by John Bole, abbot of Navan; and other synods are said to have been held in it by the archbishops of Armagh.—The Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses are good buildings. St. Peter's Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome Gothic edifice, built after designs by Francis Johnston, Esq.; and previous to the quite recent erection of the chapel-cathedral at Armagh, it was regarded as the primatial Roman Catholic chapel of Ireland. Not only does St. Peter's of Drogheda continue to be a bishop's parish of the Roman Catholic archdiocese; but a palace, or chief residence of the archbishops of Armagh, was built in the town by Archbishop Hamilton between 1613 and 1624.

A Dominican friary, under the invocation of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded at Drogheda in 1224, by Lucas de Netterville, archbishop of Armagh. This monastery had great celebrity, and was the meeting-place of general chapters in 1290, 1303, and 1347; it was the scene, in 1395, of the submission of four principal Irish toparchs, and various petty Irish chiefs, to Richard II.; but it began to fall into decay in the 15th century, in consequence, as is alleged, of the unsettled state of the country; and it was given, at the general dissolution, to Walter Dowdall and Edward Becke, and is now the property of a branch of the Leigh family. The church appears to have been cruciform, and of considerable extent and magnificence. The tower is the only part now remaining, and is a lofty square structure, of light and elegant proportions, entirely supported by a noble pointed arch, whose seemingly slight buttresses appear scarcely sufficient to bear the superincumbent weight. This tower is popularly called Magdalene's Steeple; it stands in the vicinity

of St. Peter's church and of Sunday-gate, immediately adjoining the site of the ancient town-wall, and on the loftiest part of the ground occupied by the town; and it figures, in common with the modern tower and spire of St. Peter's, as a very conspicuous and imposing object in the views from almost every part of the town's environs.—A priory of Canons Regular, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded at some period not ascertained, but is alleged to have been the meeting-place of a synod in 1152.—The 'Old Abbey' is situated immediately within the West-gate, and is an object of very stupid contentions among a certain class of antiquaries. The original structure is asserted, by a vague tradition, to have been a house of wattles constructed by St. Patrick; but is admitted by even keen antiquaries to have 'gone to decay' at the date of authentic regard. The real pile was an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary, founded in the 13th century for the aid and support of sick and infirm persons, by Ursus de Swemole, and endowed by the founder with the whole of his estates in Ireland, including many houses and tenements in Drogheda. This establishment passed, immediately after the death of De Swemole, into the possession of the cross-bearers following the rule of Augustine; it was the meeting-place of a chapter of the order in 1359; it was reformed by the Observantine friars in 1519; and it was given, at the dissolution, to the mayor and corporation of the town. The only parts of the edifice which remain are the tower, the chancel-arch, a smaller Gothic arch to the west, and a few fragments of walls. The tower is not so lofty as Magdalene Steeple; but the arch is considerably wider, and spans the alley called Abbey-lane.—The priory of St. Lawrence is believed to have been founded by the mayor and citizens of Drogheda; and it was given back to them at the dissolution. Some vestiges of it may be traced in the vicinity of St. Lawrence-gate.—The Grey friary was founded in the 13th century, either by the family of D'Arcy or by that of Plunkett; and was given, at the dissolution to Gerald Aylmer. Its ruins stand on the north-east side of the town; and, though much dilapidated they arrest the eye of a traveller approaching from the south.—The Augustinian friary was founded in the reign of Edward I., probably by the family of Brandon; and was given, at the dissolution, to the mayor and corporation of Drogheda.—The houses of St. James and St. Bennet are known no farther than by their mere designation; but are supposed to have been monastic foundations.—The priory, or hospital of St. John, for the order of cross-bearers stood on the south side of the river, and was a cell to the priory of Kilmainham; it received great benefactions from Walter de Lacey in the reign of John, and was probably founded by him; and, at the dissolution, it was given to James Sedgrave.—The Carmelite friary, also situated on the south side of the river, was founded by the inhabitants of Drogheda before the reign of Edward II. The remains of its buildings have already been noticed in connection with the church of St. Mary.—Besides the existing monastic institutions incidentally noticed in the preceding article on the parish of St. Peter, there are two nunneries, one of which, called the Sienna Convent, is a large establishment of the Franciscan friary.

Civil Public Buildings.—Several portions of the high and massive walls, which formerly surrounded the town, are still standing; and St. Lawrence-gate, one of four by which they were perforated, is in excellent preservation, and affords a good specimen of the ancient fortifications. Millmount, 220 yds south by west of the bridge, is a large mound

supposed Danish origin; it was connected by a raised causeway, with a lofty bank which looks precipitously down to the Boyne; and, being situated at the south-west angle of the walls, and commanding the centre of the town on both sides of the river, it was fortified and used as the town's citadel. A strong round tower which now surmounts it, and is called Richmond Fort, was erected during the government of the Duke of Richmond, is mounted with cannon, has a bomb-proof magazine, has attached to it an infantry barrack for 200 men, as well as hospital, military storehouse, and other edifices, and commands one of the best views anywhere to be obtained of the town and the surrounding country. Cromwell's mount, 450 yards east of St. Mary's church, was the site of the battery with which Cromwell cannonaded the town, and made a breach in the walls; and, till very recently, it contained distinct vestiges of the battery. The north barrack is much more commodious than that at Richmond Fort, and occupies the north angle between Peter-street and Fair-street. The corn-market, immediately west of this barrack, is a spacious and eligible building, designed by F. Johnston, Esq. The mayor's residence is a respectable edifice; and the assembly-rooms attached to it are not much inferior to those of Dublin. The town-house or Tholsel, situated on the west side of the principal line of street northward from the bridge, is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a lantern and cupola. The town-hall is a plain building. The theatre is a small, neat edifice. The jail was erected 10 or 12 years ago, and contains 16 cells for dormitories, 2 solitary cells, 3 day-rooms, 5 yards, an hospital, and a chapel. Yet there are only two male classes, and one female class; and up to the close of 1841, the proper management of the prison continued to be completely hindered by a dispute as to the liability of the houses in the town to assessment for its support. In 1841, the average number of prisoners was 20, the highest number 34, the number recommitted 6, the total number including debtors 334, and the annual total expense £481 18s.

Poor-law Union.—The Drogheda Poor-law union ranks as the 49th, and was declared on June 18, 1839. It comprehends the county of the town of Drogheda, and part of the counties of Meath and Louth, and has an area of 101,042 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 49,681. The electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are St. Peter's 17,402, St. Mary's 7,032, Julianstown 2,783, Stamullen 2,529, Ardcaith 3,279, Duleek 3,023, Mellifont 1,236, Monasterboice 1,742, Termonfeckan 3,523, Clogher 3,098, Dyserth 2,045, and Mullary 1,987. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians 25; and of the latter, 6 are elected by St. Peter's division, 3 by St. Mary's division, 2 by each of the divisions of Julianstown, Stamullen, Ardcaith, Duleek, Termonfeckan, and Clogher, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements rated is 7,634; and of these 3,768 were valued under £3,—332 under £6,—332 under £7,—253 under £8,—266 under £9,—251 under £10,—264 under £12,—216 under £14,—119 under £15,—93 under £16,—144 under £18,—145 under £20,—295 under £25,—183 under £30,—253 under £40,—155 under £50,—and 565 at and above £50. Of 152 60 county electors traced in the rate books, 13 were valued under £10,—8 under £9,—5 under £8,—4 under £7,—1 under £6,—and 1 under £5; and of 328 £10 borough electors traced in the rate book, 55 were valued under £10,—41 under £9,—15 under £8,—7 under £7,—3 under £6,—and 3 under £5. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £128,467 3s. 7d.; the total number

of persons rated is 7,103; and of these, 272 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,249, not exceeding £2,—1,029, not exceeding £3,—474, not exceeding £4,—and 490, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 13, 1840, and was to be completed in March, 1841; the amount of contract was £7,100, and the sum to be borrowed £8,600; the site has an area of 7 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches, and was procured for £50 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £32 14s. 6d.; and the workhouse contains accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 16, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,941 4s.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,813 9s. 9d. The dispensary districts are 4 in number, and have their seats at Duleek, Julianstown, Stamullen, and Termonfeckan; and they comprise an area of 66,890 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 37,744, but are decidedly inadequate for the wants of the union. The Drogheda infirmary is a small institution, and till of late had capacity for only 10 beds; it is intended for only the county of the town, yet endeavours, very ineffectively, to afford relief to a considerable portion of the rest of the union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £499 13s., and admitted 80 patients.

Charities.—A charity, called the Common's Fund, instituted in 1699 by the corporation, and possessing, in 1833, an annual income of £399 1s. 10d., is reported in the latter year to have been shamefully mismanaged: the fund was distributed, not according to the actual wants of any party, but amongst the relatives of the corporators in proportions generally varying with their interest in the corporation; and the pensioners were not only, with one exception, all Protestants, but were in several instances completely above a pauper condition. The charity of the poor of St. John's is of ancient but unknown date; its almshouse was rebuilt in 1816-17, at the cost of £1,521 12s. 1d.; its own income, exclusive of interest, is £510 8s. 6d., and the proceeds of St. Stephen's charity, which is incorporated with it, amount to £232 18s. 4d.; and its funds are equally distributed once a fortnight among 24 poor women, inmates of the almshouse. Benefactions, aggregately producing £27 0s. 8d. a-year, were bequeathed by Col. Bellew, Alderman Leigh, and Alderman Schoales, for the benefit of the poor; and a charity, yielding £20 a-year, was instituted by Dr. Cox, vicar of St. Peter's and dean of Ferns, for apprenticing the sons of Protestant freemen. In 1841, the Drogheda Loan Fund had a capital of £2,141; circulated £8,261 in 3,459 loans; realized a nett profit of £18 10s. 10d., and expended for charitable purposes £39 5s. 7d.

Trade and Manufactures.—Fairs are held on March 9, April 10, May 12, June 22, Aug. 26, Oct. 29, Nov. 20, and Dec. 18. Saturday is the general market-day for the sale of agricultural produce from districts near the town; but on every day, except Sabbaths and holidays, sales of corn are made to merchants and millers at their stores, by dealers who buy it in other markets. The great bulk of the corn brought to the town, with the exception of what is consumed in distilling and brewing, is exported in either a raw or manufactured state to England or Scotland. The average annual shipments of corn, during the years 1833-35, amounted to 5,375 tons of wheat, 3,500 of oats, 1,020 of barley, 1,025 of pease and beans, and 500 of vetches. Flour, bran, and oatmeal, are exported in much larger quantities; but are shipped, to only a small amount, by the merchants. Potatoes are the only agricultural produce taken in large quantities from the town by land; but the carrying of them occurs only in spring, and

is occasioned by the great reputation which the potatoes of Louth enjoy south of the Boyne for seed. Eggs are exported to the annual amount of upwards of 2,000 crates. Flax, both for the use of the local spinning-mills, and for exportation to Dundee, is brought from the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. Cattle and sheep for exportation are brought from Louth and Meath; and pigs from remoter districts. A great portion of the timber, iron, and coals, carried from the town, is conveyed up the Boyne navigation into Meath [see *BOYNE*]; and three-fourths and seven-eighths of respectively all the timber and the iron imported, are carried either in that direction, or to other destinations out of the town. Cotton-wool is imported to the amount of upwards of 200,000 lbs. a-year; and part of it is carried to Balbriggan. Scottish-cured herrings are imported to the amount of about 7,000 barrels a-year; and are nearly all taken into Meath, Longford, and Cavan. Sugar, tea, wine, woollens, &c., are obtained by land from Dublin in quantities far exceeding those directly imported. The trade with England is rapidly increasing; and, in 1837, there were 5 steam-vessels belonging to this port, and a sixth, intended to be of 220 tons, was on the stocks. The steam-vessels all plied to Liverpool; they aggregately registered 1,124 tons, and possessed 810 horse-power; and they carried, in 1836, a total of 15,600 passengers. In 1835, the exports of the town were estimated in value at £766,027; and their chief items were £256,852 of corn, meal, and flour, £235,858 of swine, £136,240 of cows and oxen, £37,500 of eggs, £27,961 of sheep, £17,200 of flax and tow, £4,000 of butter, £3,220 of wool and cotton, and £2,520 of horses. In the same year, the imports were estimated in value at £259,854; and their chief items were, £80,911 of tobacco, £27,750 of coals, culm, and cinders, £26,759 of corn, £23,800 of wool and cotton, £15,000 of woollen manufactures, £15,000 of machinery and millwork, £9,000 of sugar, £7,200 of unwrought iron, £5,100 of glass and earthenware, £3,800 of herrings and other fish, £3,000 of stones and slates, £2,400 of oak-bark, £2,700 of British refined sugar, £2,000 of wrought iron and hardwares, £1,300 of salt, £1,000 of tinned plates, £1,000 of cast-iron, and £1,000 of unwrought lead. The estimated amount of carriage to the town, is 37,500 tons for exportation, 12,900 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 4,300 tons of agricultural produce for the use of local breweries and distilleries, 100 tons of exciseable and shop articles not directly imported, and 12,900 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and the estimated amount of carriage from the town is 8,200 tons of imported articles, 4,200 tons of brewery and distillery produce, and 27,500 tons of coal, manure, &c.

In 1837, one steam-power mill for spinning flax, employed 450 spinners, chiefly females, and distributed £120 weekly in wages; another, of much less extent, was ready for work; and the erection of two more—one of them of great extent—was in progress. The number of pieces of linen sealed in the market-hall by the officer of the late Linen Board during the years 1820–1834, averaged 34,255 in the year, and showed a decrease during that period from between 50,000 and 60,000, to only about 20,000 pieces; but, in 1837, while the weekly average of the hall linen was under 400 pieces, the weekly average of all manufactured for the town was estimated at 1,500 pieces. The trade was then in so very depressed a state that the manufacturers, even after reducing the weavers' wages, asserted that they lost two shillings on every piece. The fabrics made are sailcloth, sackcloth, canvass, ticken, coarse table and towel cloth, sheeting, and drills or trowser-cloth.—The cotton

manufacture, in 1837, employed not more than 15 looms, and was confined to chequers and domestic calico; but it was expected to revive on the completion of a large mill, then in progress, for spinning cotton and for power-loom weaving.—There are several leather manufactories. About 6 tons of glue are annually made. The shoemaking trade is local. In 1836, 2,200 puncheons of whisky, distilled in the town, were sent westward, principally to Navan, Mullingar, Longford, and Cavan. The trade of the breweries is very extensive: about 30 tons of ale are sent weekly to Dublin; and a considerable quantity is sent also to Dundalk and Newry. About 36 hhd. of tobacco are used annually by the tobacco-manufacturers. A very large quantity of soap and candles is made in the town, and sent into Meath and Cavan. The other noticeable manufactories in and near the town, are an iron-foundry, a manufactory for steam-boilers, six salt-works, and some brick-kilns.—An office of the bank of Ireland was established in 1834. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car to Louth, a mail-car to Navan, a car, a mail-car, a caravan, and a coach to Dublin, two coaches and a mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Belfast, two coaches in transit between Dublin and Armagh, and a caravan in transit between Dublin and Newry. A great increase in facility of communication is enjoyed since the completion of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, which it is now proposed to extend, by Newry, to Portadown on the Ulster line, so as to bring Drogheda into direct railway communication with Belfast, on the one hand, and Dublin on the other. See *DUBLIN*.—A railway between Drogheda and Kells has also been projected. It will be about 23 miles in length, and will greatly facilitate the conveyance of produce from the interior to the port of Drogheda.

Municipal Affairs.—The first institution of a body corporate in Drogheda cannot be traced. The earliest existing charter is one of 12 Henry III. Soon after the date of that charter, the town was divided into distinct boroughs, the one on the north side of the Boyne called "*Drogheda versus Uriel*," Drogheda toward Louth; and the other on the south side of the Boyne, called "*Drogheda versus Midiam*," Drogheda towards Meath. Charters were granted to Drogheda versus Uriel of 13, 18, and 37 Henry III., 33 Edward I., 10 and 12 Edward II., 5, 38, and 49 Edward III., 15 Richard II., and 4 and 5 Henry IV.; and charters were granted to Drogheda versus Midiam of 31 Henry III., 11 and 16 Edward II., 1 Edward III., 17 Richard II., and 4 Henry IV. From a competition of trade, a collision of interests, and a discrepancy of municipal regulations between the two boroughs, arose fierce mutual animosities, so that the inhabitants of the two places had no friendly intercourse. Blood was often shed, and many lives lost in their contests; until a proposal for the consolidation of their interests was made, and the two boroughs constituted one by charter of 14 Henry IV. The united borough subsequently received charters or statutes of 2 Henry V.; 5, 15, 16, 25, 33, 35, and 37 Henry VI.; 2, 5, 8, and 9 Edward IV.; 4 and 29 Henry VIII.; 3 and 4 Philip and Mary; 7 and 16 James I.; 10 William III.; and 3 William IV. The statute of 5 Edward IV. granted to the town a University; but has never been carried into effect. The style of the corporation "*The Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of the County of the Town of Drogheda*;" and it consisted, according to charter, of a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 23 aldermen, and an unlimited number of freemen. Under the new arrangement, the town is divided into Lawrencegate Ward on the east, Westgate Ward on the south-west, and Fairgate Ward

the north-west; each of which returns 2 aldermen and 6 councillors. The freemen, in 1833, amounted to about 400; of whom 153 were registered under the Reform Act as residing within 7 miles of the place of election. The guilds of trade are bakers, butchers, carpenters, shoemakers, skimmers, smiths, and tailors. The court of assizes is held at the usual periods. The court of quarter-sessions is held in Jan., May, July, and Oct.; and, by charter, has criminal jurisdiction to the extent of inflicting capital punishment. The coroner's court is held as occasion may require. The court of petty-sessions is held once a fortnight. The tholsel court is held on every Monday when there is business for it; and has unlimited jurisdiction over all civil actions exceeding in amount 40s. Irish. The court of conscience is held on every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, and has jurisdiction in all causes of debt under the value of 23s. The court of piepoudre is held on the days of fairs granted by charter. The civil bill court is held twice a-year by the assistant barrister of the county of Louth for the county of the town of Drogheda and for the barony of Ferrard. The constables consisted till lately of only "six town-serjeants, two bang-beggars, and the bellower;" but they now constitute a regular though not very large force. See DROGHEDA (COUNTY OF). A nightly watch-corps is maintained by means of a special assessment; and consists of 3 officers, and in winter 18 watchmen, in summer 12. The cost of supporting this corps, in 1833, was £308 9s. 11½d. Lighting the town is effected under the Act of 30 George III.; and, in 1833, it cost the parish of St. Mary £20, and the parish of St. Peter £300. Paving the streets within the ancient walls is effected at the cost of the corporation, and occasions an average annual expenditure of about £200. A special Board of Commissioners manage the affairs of the harbour; and, in 1832, their receipts amounted to £1,054 10s., and their disbursements to £1,262 10s. 11d. The total average annual income of the corporation exceeds £4,500; and the annual expenditure, in all items not regarded as incidental, amounts to about £2,306. But the public property possesses a real value greatly above its actual rental; and has to a shameful extent been practically appropriated by members of the corporation. "Very great dissatisfaction," say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "is felt at the mode in which the corporation have conducted the lettings of their property, the consequent depreciation of the rentals of their estates, and the appropriation amongst themselves of a large income, (between £10,000 and £12,000 a-year,) which is considered to be applicable to the municipal wants of the incorporated district. The members of the corporation themselves admit that the property, if now let in the usual manner between landlord and tenant, would produce over £12,000 a-year." They then show that 2,110 acres of land, and 819 houses, warehouses, and cabins belonging to the corporation, might to yield a rental of £14,737 1s. 6½d., but actually pay only £3,265 6s. 2½d.; and that 13 families, "who have acquired considerable influence in the assembly, and usually occupy the principal offices in the corporation," pay, in addition to regular fines, an annual rent of only £2,057 10s. 11d. for lands and houses whose real annual value is £11,000 17s. 1d. The corporation was originally constituted on principles free from sectarian distinction; but it was rendered exclusively Roman Catholic by James II., and afterwards predominantly Protestant by William III.; and it soon succeeded in rendering itself exclusively Protestant, and continued down to the date of the recent Municipal

Corporation Inquiry to oppose the claims of Roman Catholics to an equality of civil privileges.

History.—The greater part of the historical incidents of any interest connected with Drogheda, have been incidentally noticed in the preceding paragraphs. Tredagh, the ancient name of the place, afterwards corrupted into Drogheda, means 'the bridge of the ford.' The geographical position of the town, the character of its oldest monuments, and the prominence with which it figures in the earliest though comparatively trifling records of authentic history, all prove it to be a town of great antiquity. Yet very little is known with certainty respecting it till the great era of the Anglo-Norman conquest; and only two or three events of considerable note figure on its theatre from that era to the present day. The town or its neighbourhood is alleged to have been the landing-place of a colony of Milesians; but, even assuming the whole story of Milesian colonization to be true, the south-west coast must be allowed to carry away the palm of all primeval Milesian honours from any part of even the south, and especially from every part of the east. St. Patrick's alleged connection with the town is an imputed honour which the place shares with nearly one-half of all the thousands of Irish localities to which antiquarianism or legendary story assigns an ancient ecclesiastical edifice. In 911, Turgesius the Dane took possession of the town, fortified it, and made it his stronghold, and his diverging point of foray over the surrounding country. The Anglo-Normans, immediately after the conquest, appear to have regarded it as a post of great importance, and to have erected across the Boyne at its site a substantial bridge. The town was a principal rendezvous of the numerous armies and smaller forces which were marched by government, in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, against the refractory and rebellious Irish of Ulster; and it was the theatre of many meetings of the Irish parliament and the vice-regal court, and witnessed, in 1494, the passing of the statute, called Poyning's Act, which essentially destroyed the independence, and even freedom, of the Irish legislature. In 1467-8, Thomas, Earl of Desmond, was beheaded on the north commons of the town; and about the same period a mint was established. In the rebellion of 1641, a garrison of about 1,000 men, under Sir Henry Tichborne and Lord Moore, defended Drogheda against a large besieging force of Sir Phelim O'Neill, made numerous sallies, captured large booties, and eventually compelled the besiegers to rise and retreat. In 1649, a garrison of nearly 3,000 men, under Sir Arthur Ashton, was posted in the town to amuse Cromwell, and defend it against him, while the Marquis of Ormond levied forces in the midland counties. Cromwell arrived on the 2d of September; waited till the 9th for the arrival of his artillery, which he had despatched from Dublin by sea; and, at 5 P.M. on the 10th, without the formality of making regular approaches, gave the assault. Though twice repulsed, he succeeded on the third assault, which was led by himself; and immediately he poured his army into the town, and inflicted a carnage and desolation which still cause his memory to be abhorred by the inhabitants. Most of the garrison are said to have laid down their arms on a promise of quarter by Cromwell's officers and men; yet, excepting a very few, who escaped by the north gate, and about 30 whom the victor afterwards transported to Barbadoes, they were all put to the sword. Tradition asserts that, during the first evening, the victors spared neither age nor sex, but exercised barbarous cruelties on all persons who came in their way; and a document written by Cromwell himself shows that Sir Arthur Ashton, Sir Edmund

Verney, a number of officers of rank, staff-officers, and surgeons, 200 troopers, 2,500 foot soldiers, and many of the inhabitants, were slain. In 1690, a garrison of 1,000 men, under Lord Iveagh, held the town for the Roman Catholic party, and resisted the attack of a division of King William's army, but surrendered on the day after the battle of the Boyne: see **BOYNE**.—Drogheda gives the title of Marquis, in the Irish peerage, to the noble family of Moore. In 1616, Sir Garret Moore, member of parliament for Dungarvan, was created Baron Moore of Mellifont; and, in 1621, he was made Viscount Moore of Drogheda. In 1661, Henry, third Viscount, was made Earl of Drogheda; and, in 1791, Charles, the sixth Earl, was made Marquis of Drogheda; and, in 1801, he was created Baron Moore in the peerage of Great Britain.

DROGHETARSNA. See **DREHIDTARSNA**.

DROM, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 1½ mile south-west of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,480 acres, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,951; in 1841, 2,025. Houses 306. The greater part of the land is very good. The road from Templemore to Borrisleagh passes through the interior. The village of Drom had a population, in 1831, of 194; and is a constabulary station. The chief rural residences are Rathleasy, Clonismullon, and Brookley.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BORRISLEAGH** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £83 1s. 6½d., and the rectorial for £138 10s. 11d.; and the latter are impropriate in an hospital in Kilkenny, endowed by the Ormonde family. The occasional duties are performed by the incumbent of an adjoining benefice for a salary of £5. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Inch. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 2,046; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and enjoyed some other advantages—had on their books 201 boys and 137 girls.

DROMACOO, a parish on the west border of the barony of Dunkellin, 6 miles south of Oranmore, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,931 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,044; in 1841, 1,254. Houses 200. The surface lies along the head of Galway bay opposite Islandeddy; and consists of a light limestone soil, partly arable and partly pastoral, a large proportion of it rocky, but the pastoral lands of a superior description. The chief hamlet, and the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, is Ballindireen.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCOLGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £15 15s., and the rectorial for £37 16s.; and the latter are divided among the bishop of Kilmacduagh, the prebendary of Islandeddy, and the vicars choral of Christ's-church, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of from 700 to 800. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 4 pay daily schools were usually attended by from 160 to 170 children.

DROMAGH, a village in the parish of Drumtariff, barony of Duhallow, 2½ miles south-west of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. The village has bolting-mills, a distillery, and a coarse pottery manufacture; but is best known for its collieries, which exist in a principal part of the Munster coal-field, and have been long worked. The coal is not so bright as that of Kilkenny; but is slow in combustion, and emits little or no smoke. A very good culm is found above the coal, and is useful for forges and for burning lime.

The lands around the village are black and coarse, and afford small scope for the plough or even for the spade. Fairs are held on the 20th of May, Aug., and Nov. Dromagh-castle was built by the O'Kiefs, and was their chief residence; and was well walled, and flanked with four turrets. The present proprietor of Dromagh is Mr. Leader. Pop. returned with the parish.

DROMAHAIRE, a barony in co. Leitrim, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Rosslogher; on the east, by the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan; on the south, by the barony of Leitrim and co. Roscommon; and on the west, by co. Sligo. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 11½; and its area is 117,088 acres,—of which 7,709 acres are water. The upper and larger part of Lough Allen projects within the middle of the southern border; the beautiful Lough Gilly projects within the prevailing line of the western boundary; the upper Lough Macnean forms part of the eastern boundary; and two considerable lakes, called Clean and Clune, lie respectively on the eastern border, and in the centre of the barony. Part of the drainage is eastward to Lough Macnean; part is southward to Lough Allen, or direct through the Arigna river to the Shannon; and part—that of considerably the largest of the three sections—is eventually westward, though at first southward, by the picturesque Bonnet river, to Lough Gilly and the bay of Sligo. The surface is characteristically highland, but possesses many natural amenities, and abounds in romantic, grand, and boldly, or even beautifully, picturesque scenery. The mountains are sometimes loosely called the group of Slieve-an-Erin,—a designation which belongs, with equal propriety, to any congeries of uplands in "Erin;" but they may be more distinctively noticed as the mountains of Samore and Lurganboy in the north-west, of Mullagha on the north-east, of Lurgankyle in the east, of Mallyhunau in the south-east, of Arigna in the south, and of Mounterkenney in the west. A portion of the richest mineral field in Connaught lies within the south-west boundary, and around Lough Allen. See **ARIGNA** and **CONNAUGHT**. In the three parishes of Innismagragh, Cloonclare, and Cloonlogher, the area of untitheable bog and mountain amounts to 11,003 acres, while that of titheable and tithe-free land amounts to 51,379 acres. In 1836, the Earl of Leitrim and Mr. Wynne of Hazelwood, were endeavouring to introduce green crops on their estates, and had employed agriculturists from Scotland to instruct their tenantry; and Mr. Stuart, the agent of Mr. Fox of Dromahaire, had been annually expending large sums on the Dromahaire estate, had reclaimed from an overflowed and waste condition a very extensive tract of fine alluvial soil, had formed within the previous 5 years, 30 miles of new and good roads, and had drained a lake, constructed a superior description of cabins for the farmers and labourers, and effected many other useful improvements. Yet, in spite of these spirited and philanthropic ameliorations, the condition of husbandry, over the greater part of the barony, continued to be almost barbarous. A large proportion of the land consists of a strong, wet, soil; and by far the greater part of it subjected to tillage, was merely scratched or stirred with the pitiful hand-tool called "a loy." Draining, fallowing, and weeding—all so essential to the improvement and culture of such generally retentive land—seemed to be nearly unknown; and the profusion of rushes, coltsfoot, docks, thistles, root-weeds, and stoloniferous grasses, proclaimed the barony to be under the husbandry of the sluggard. The precious system—if system it can be called—was of course in thorough vogue, of man-

uring two successive crops of potatoes, and then scourging the soil to literal barrenness with an unintermitted series of corn-crops. But we studiously describe the barony's agriculture in the past tense; and have a hope that the philanthropic and far-sighted efforts of the landowners will be so successful as speedily to abolish the uncivilized and wasteful practices which so long prevailed.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Cloonclare and Drumreilly, and the whole of the parishes of Cloonlogher, Drumlease, Ennisnagrath, Killargy, and Killenumery. Its only town is Manor-Hamilton; and its chief villages are Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, and Killargy. Pop., in 1831, 31,606; in 1841, 35,836. Houses 5,716. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,915; in manufactures and trade, 822; in other pursuits, 236. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,696; who could read but not write, 2,476; who could neither read nor write, 8,334. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,498; who could read but not write, 2,409; who could neither read nor write, 11,340.

DROMAHAIRE, a village in the parish of Drumlease, barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It occupies a beautiful site in the picturesque vale of the Bonnet river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Sligo, on the road from that town to Drumkeeran and Ballytra. The village, in common with the surrounding country, has been much improved by the proprietor, G. L. Fox, Esq.; and it contains a manufactory of coarse pottery, and has fairs on Jan. 1, first Tuesday of June, old style, July 21, and Oct. 31. In 1626, Sir Edward Villiers, brother of the Duke of Buckingham, received a grant of 6,500 acres of arable land, and 5,114 acres of wood and bog, in the barony of Dromahaire; and he afterwards had the estate constituted a manor, and built a castle 60 feet long, 24 broad, and 32 feet high, amid a bawn of 400 feet in circumference, and surrounded by a wall 14 feet high. The castle still stands at the village, and has been partly repaired by Mr. Fox. Between this structure and the river are the dilapidated remains of a strong and spacious castle of older date, built by the O'Rourks, and well pictured in Grose's Antiquities, from an original drawing by Begari. Near the village are the ruins of Creevelea Abbey, the pleasantly situated villa of Friarstown, and the ruins of Harrison's castle. Area of the village, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 336; in 1841, 348. Houses 54.

DROMALEAGUE. See **DRIMOLEAGUE**.

DROMANA, a magnificent demesne in the parish of Affane, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the left bank of the Blackwater, 24 miles below Cuppoquin; and contains a series of the richest landscapes within the whole range of the long and gorgeous natural picture-gallery of the Blackwater valley. It is of great extent, opulently and tastefully wooded, powerful, expressive and varied in contour, and possessing the most fascinating features of both natural and artificial production. A view from the right bank of the river discovers the mansion overhanging the stream, the circumjacent ground shelving rapidly or steeping down precipitously to the water's edge, the woods and the gardens curving over an undulated or sloping surface, and the current of the Blackwater winding along a sinuous glen, overshadowed by rocky thickets, or overhung with a constant variety of alternately bare and wooded rock and precipice and escarpment. Most parts of the demesne are opulent in close scenes, and at the same time have a sublime background in the rugged acclivities and waving sky-line of the Knockmeledown mountains. A sweet chestnut-tree, near the entrance of the extensive gardens, is famed for its size, and, in 1824,

measured 15 feet in girth. The mansion, in spite of its noble site and imposing effect, is not in keeping with the demesne; and, though spacious and incorporating portions of an ancient castellated structure, it has the appearance of a plain, modern Grecian building. In 1561, a descendant of James, seventh Earl of Desmond, was created Baron Dromana and Viscount Decies; and, on his death without issue, his brother, Sir James Fitzgerald, inherited his possessions, but not his titles, and removed from Cappagh to Dromana. Sir Walter Raleigh, on his retiring from active life to improve his Irish estates, was received and entertained by the son of Sir James Fitzgerald, and is said, while here, to have introduced the potato, which has since become the staple food of the Irish peasantry, and a fine species of Canary-Island cherry, which still flourishes at Dromana. John, Earl of Grandison, succeeded to the Dromana estate in right of his mother, Catherine Fitzgerald; and Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., the present occupant, is a descendant of the original proprietor. Dromana-castle, built by the Lords of Decies, was burnt down by the Irish; and the mansion which succeeded it was intended to be only a temporary erection.

DROMARAGH, a parish in the baronies of Kinnelearty, Upper Iveagh, and Lower Iveagh, 5 miles east-south-east of Dromore, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Kinnelearty section, 7,024 acres,—of which 353 acres are water; of the Lower Iveagh section, 6,027 acres,—of which 30 acres are water; of the Upper Iveagh section, 8,141 acres,—of which 26 acres are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,129; in 1841, 10,070. Houses 1,993. Pop. of the Lower Iveagh section, in 1831, 3,332; in 1841, 3,017. Houses 569. Pop. of the Upper Iveagh section, in 1831, 3,574; in 1841, 3,737. Houses 727. Pop. of the Kinnelearty section, in 1831, 3,223; in 1841, 3,316. Houses 597. The south-eastern district is occupied by the western declivities of the Slieve-Croob mountains, and is rocky, bleak, and prevailingly waste; and some portions of the remaining districts are naked and pastoral, while other portions consist of good and fertile arable land. The nascent main stream and other headwaters of the Lagan run westward and north-westward through the interior from the mountains. A valuable slate quarry has long been worked on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire. The only noticeable mansion is Moydalgen. The road from Dromore eastward to Magheradroll impinges on the northern border. Dromaragh village stands partly within the Upper Iveagh section, but chiefly in the Lower Iveagh section. Area, 17 acres,—of which 12 acres are in Lower Iveagh. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 226; of the Lower Iveagh section, 165. Houses in the whole, 41; in the Lower Iveagh section, 32. Fairs are held on Feb. 6, March 20, May 1, June 29, Aug. 7, Sept. 18, Nov. 6, and Dec. 18. The Dromaragh dispensary is within the Lisburn Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 15,165 acres, with a pop. of 10,129; and, in 1839, it expended £84 3s., and administered to 700 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Tithe composition, £770 17s. 5d.; glebe, £42. Gross income, £812 17s. 5d.; nett, £662 10s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectory of Dromaragh and the sinecure rectory of Garvaghy constitute the prebend of Dromaragh in Dromore cathedral. Gross income from Garvaghy, £127; nett, £120 13s. The parochial church was built in 1811, by means of £600 raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance 150. Within the parish are the perpetual curacy and the church of **MAGHERA-HAMLET**: which see. Pop. of the *quoad sacra* parish of Dromaragh,

in 1831, 6,906. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 900, and the Roman Catholic chapel of 700. In 1834, the parishioners, exclusive of those in Maghera-Hamlet curacy, consisted of 764 Churchmen, 3,747 Presbyterians, and 2,545 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were usually attended by 731 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 553 boys and 292 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £8 from the National Board; one, with £6 from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £4 from that Society, and £2 10s. from Capt. Maginnis.

DROMARD, a parish in the barony of Tyreragh, 4½ miles west by north of Ballysadere, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 7,422 acres,—of which 9 acres are water in Lough Doo. Pop., in 1831, 2,613; in 1841, 2,445. Houses 456. The surface extends along the west shore of Ardnaglass Harbour, and up to the northern skirts of the Ox mountains. The arable land is tolerably good, and produces wheat, barley, and oats. The road from Sligo to Ballina traverses the interior; and at 4 miles from Ballysadere, leaves to the left the church and glebe-house at Beltra, and to the right Tanragoe, the handsome marine seat of Col. Irwin; and at 6 miles from Ballysadere, is overlooked by Longford, the seat of Sir James Crofton, Bart., near the base of the Ox mountains.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £22 10s. Gross income, £302 10s.; nett, £286 2s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 193, and the Roman Catholics to 2,191; and a daily school was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and had on its books 38 boys and 39 girls. In 1840, a National school had on its books 35 boys and 23 girls.

DROMAUL. See **DRUMAUL**.

DROMBOE. See **DRUMBOE**.

DROMCLIFFE, or **OGORMUCK**, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Islands, and containing the town of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 9,968 acres,—of which 30 acres are tideway in the Fergus, and 96 acres are fresh water. Pop., in 1831, 12,392; * in 1841, 13,211. Houses 1,921. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,681; in 1841, 3,893. Houses 602. The river Fergus runs southward along the eastern boundary; and the rivulet Clareen north-eastward through the interior. The parochial surface is bleak, cold, and craggy in its general appearance; yet contains much good land, and is diversified with several romantic dells, and groups of low, rocky, and rather picturesque hills. Various handsome villas adorn the environs of Ennis, or are snugly ensconced in the pleasant tiny vales. A chief one of the residences is Stamerpark, the seat of Michael Finucane, Esq.; and among other residences, including villas and cottages ornées, are Corr, Beechpark, Ashline, Greenhills, Charleville, Abbeyview, Cahirculla, Rathkerry, Lifford, Unionpark, Knapsack, Mahonburgh, Woodstock, Greenpark, Shanvogh, Craglegh, Busypark, and Willowbank. Part of a pillar-tower stands immediately north-west of the old church, and is still about 50 feet high. The door is about 20 feet from the ground, and has a moulding round it; and on different sides, and at different heights, are three windows.—This parish

is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £202 1s. 7d.; and one-half belong to the incumbent, and the other half is impropriate in R. Keane, Esq. The half-rectory of Dromcliffe, and the rectories of **KILMALLY** and **KILNEMONA** [see these articles], constitute the sinecure benefice of Dromcliffe. Gross income, £355 15s. 4½d.; nett, £288 9s. 7½d. Patron, the Marquis of Thomond. The incumbent is also a vicar-choral of Cloyne, and a vicar-choral of Cork, and holds the benefices which form the corps of the precentorship of Limerick, and likewise the benefice of Kill and Lyons in Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition of Dromcliffe, £129 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £8. The vicarages of Dromcliffe, **KILNEMONA**, **TEMPLE-MALLY**, and **KILRAGHTIS** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dromcliffe with cure. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 21,624. But the parish of **KILLONE** [which see] is also attached to the benefice; and the whole of that parish, as well as the sub-denominations of Inch and Ennis in Dromcliffe, are impropriate. Gross income, £297 16s. 10½d.; nett, £204 9s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is a very ancient structure, and was partly rebuilt in 1818. Sittings 350; attendance 260. The Protestant dissenting meeting-house is attended by 10; the Dromcliffe Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,000; and the Inch Roman Catholic chapel, by 300. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Killone, Kilnemona, and Kilraghtis. In 1834, the parishioners of Dromcliffe consisted of 753 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 11,808 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 802 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 21,761 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 2 Roman Catholic free-schools in Dromcliffe were supported with £80 a-year from collections, and had on their books 200 boys and 150 girls; 2 hedge-schools had on their books 88 boys and 54 girls, and 2 classical schools, an English school, and 2 female schools furnished no lists of their attendance; and 13 daily schools in the union, exclusive of 5 which made no report, had on their books 726 boys and 365 girls. In 1840, the National Board had an infant-school at Ennis, a boys' school at Newtownstackpool, and a girls' school at Lifford. See **ENNIS**.

DROMCLIFFE, co. Sligo. See **DRUMCLIFFE**.

DROMCOLLOHER. See **DRUMCOLLOHER**.

DROMCREEHY, or **DRUMCREEHY**, a parish on the north coast of the barony of Burren, 10½ miles north by west of Currofin, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,285 acres, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,758; in 1841, 2,331. Houses 362. The surface comprises a large aggregate of rocky, mountainous, and unprofitable land, but contributes largely to the bold and imposing features of the southern screen of Galway bay. Cappanavalla mountain, on the western boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,023 feet; and a mountain on the eastern boundary, has an altitude of 1,008 feet. The coast or seaboard winds round Ballyvaughan bay, and is the chief seat of population. The villages are **BALLYVAUGHAN**, **BALLYCONREE**, **BALLINACRAGGY**, and **LOUGHRASK**; see these articles. There are also two hamlets, called Wood and Acres; and there is a constabulary station. The seats are Clareville, Muckmish, and Turloughquin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHBOURNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £115. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 20 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 1,863 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DROMDALEAGUE. See **DRIMOLEAGUE**.

* But the Ecclesiastical authorities state the pop., in 1831, at 16,437.

DROMDEELY, or **TOMDEELY**, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by south of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,324 acres. Pop., in 1831, 430; in 1841, 375. Houses 51. The surface is washed on the north by the Shannon, and consists of tolerably good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £25; nett, £23 15s. Patron, the incumbent of Loughill. The vicar is also stipendiary curate of Castle-Ventry, and resides there; and likewise holds the benefices of Kilcoe and Clear, in the dio. of Ross. The incumbent of Askeaton performs the occasional duties of Dromdeely for a salary of £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £50, and are appropriated to the precentorship of Limerick cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 421; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DROMDOWNEY. See **DRUMDOWNEY**.

DROMGOOLESTOWN. See **DRUMGOOLSTOWN**.

DROMHANE. See **DRUMHOLM**.

DROMID. See **DROMOD**.

DROMIN, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Coshma, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Bruff, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 4,096 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,375. Houses 196. The surface is drained westward by the nascent Muig, and traversed northward by the road from Kilmallock to Limerick.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £305 9s. 3d. The rectories of Dromin and **ATHLACCA** [see that article] constitute the benefice of Dromin. Pop., in 1831, 2,835. Gross income, £631 5s. 4d.; nett, £590 19s. 7d. Patron, Edward Croker, Esq. The church is in Athlacca. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of 800. In 1834, the parishioners of Dromin were all Roman Catholics, and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 23 Churchmen and 2,812 Roman Catholics; a hedge-school in Dromin had on its books 56 boys and 25 girls; and there was also a hedge-school in Athlacca.

DROMIN, or **DROMYN**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ardee, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 24 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 2,042 acres. Pop., in 1831, 855; in 1841, 863. Houses 170. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 141; in 1841, 142. Houses 32. The whole of the land is profitable. The road from Dunleer to Ardee passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **COLLON** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £204 9s. 7d.; glebe, £20 0s. 2d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 550 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dunleer and Mosstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 840; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the rector, and had on its books 130 boys and 52 girls.

DROMINA, a village in the parish of Shandrum, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 213. Houses 41.

DROMINAGH, a mining locality in the barony of Dubhallow, 5 miles west of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. The coal pits of Drominagh are situated $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of those of Dromagh; and are in most respects quite similar to them in character. See **DROMAGH**.

DROMINEER, a parish on the west border of the barony of Lower Ormond, 5 miles north-west of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles;

breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 2,426 acres,—of which 687 acres are water in Lough Derg. Pop., in 1831, 561; in 1841, 756. Houses 118. The surface consists of good land; and is washed on the north by the Nenagh river, and on the west by Lough Derg. A quarry in the parish produces, in great quantity, a dove-coloured shell-marble; but, in 1838, had been opened only for specimens. Nearly in the centre of the parish is the seat of Annaghbog.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINACLOUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £110. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 544; and two daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 from the Countess of Farnham—had on their books 38 boys and 44 girls.

DROMINTEE, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Armagh, Ulster. Post-town, Forkhill. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

DROMISKIN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Louth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Castle-Bellingham, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the villages of **DROMISKIN** and **LURGAN-GREEN**. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 5,312 acres, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,620; in 1841, 2,507. Houses 441. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,036. Houses 364. Area of the village of Dromiskin, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 377; in 1841, 257. Houses 43. The surface is a rich and well-cultivated tract of country; it consists, over five-sixths of its extent, of prime land, and yields an average rental of upwards of 45s. per plantation acre; it is washed on the north by the Fane river, and on the east by the head of Dundalk bay; and it is traversed northward by the great road from Dublin to Belfast. The chief demesnes are Dromiskin, H. J. Brabazon, Esq.; and Milltown-Grange, Mrs. Fortescue. Sir Faithful Fortescue, who settled in Ireland early in the reign of James I., obtained possession of the castle and lands of Dromiskin. A pillar-tower in the parish must, in its original height, have been one of the loftiest and most spacious of its unique class of ancient structures in Ireland; but only a part of it remains, and this was a considerable time ago converted into a belfry. The ancient doorway is round-headed; and is situated, as in other pillar-towers, at a considerable elevation above the ground.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £560 0s. 8d.; glebe, £66. Gross income, £626 0s. 8d.; nett, £502 13s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1821, at the cost of £1,211; of which £1,107 13s. 10d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £46 3s. 1d. was gifted by the late incumbent, and £57 3s. 1d. was raised by parochial assessment. Sitzings 140; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Derver. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 151, and the Roman Catholics to 2,436; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and one with £17 10s. from the rector—had on their books 264 boys and 133 girls.

DROMKEEN, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west by north of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 860 acres. Pop., in 1831, 528; in 1841, 567. Houses 93. The land in general is good. The road from Limerick to Tipperary passes through the southern district.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Emly. The rectory is part of the benefice of Kilcornan, and corps of the archdeaconry of Emly, but does not yield any income to the incumbent. See **KILCORNAN**. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Tithe

composition, £36; glebe, £13 11s. 3d. Gross income, £81 11s. 3d.; nett, £37 9s. 10d. Patron, the archdeacon of Emly. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 30. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 533.

DROMLEASE. See **DRUMLEASE**.

DROMLINE, a parish in the barony of Lower Bunratty, 3 miles west by south of Six-mile-Bridge, and nearly the same distance south-east of Newmarket, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 2,955 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,182; in 1841, 1,327. Houses 187. The land is for the most part good; and the surface extends southward to a brief contact with the Shannon. The seats are Drumline, Smithstown, Ballycastlemore, Clonmaney, Firgrove, and Ballycuneen.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the sinecure benefice of **TRADDERY**: which see. Rectorial tithe composition, £55 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The vicarage is part of the benefice of **KILNASCOOLAGH**: see that article. Vicarial tithe composition, £38 0s. 11d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 1,264; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DROMOD, a village in the parish of Annaghduff, barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to Sligo, and on the shore of the Shannon's expansion of Lough Boffin, 3 miles from Mohill, 4 from Drumsna, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Longford. Wooded promontories, swelling hills, the creeks and bays of Loughs Boffin and Bodarig, and the profuse embellishments of Mr. Nisbett's beautiful demesne of Derrycain, produce, in the village's environs, a cheering contrast to the bleakness of the surrounding country. In the village are large iron-works, the property of Mr. Nisbett. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, March 28, May 16, June 29, Aug. 15, Oct. 10, and Dec. 5. In 1841, the Dromod Loan Fund had a capital of £735; and circulated £1,922 in 682 loans. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 162; in 1841, 185. Houses 30.

DROMOD, a parish in the barony of Iveragh, 7 miles south of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5; area, 50,702 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,600; in 1841, 5,247. Houses 865. The surface is drained chiefly by the Inny and the Currane rivers, and is washed on the west by the upper part of Ballinskelligs bay. Its chief features may be seen by reference to the articles **CURRANE** and **WATERVILLE**. Tillage and pasture grounds bear the proportion to mountains and bogs of only 1 to 17; yet the combinations of lake, mountain, demesne, and sea, form some thrilling and very powerful landscapes. Nearly all the interior is impracticable for wheeled vehicles, and even the road along the east, from Cahirciveen to Kenmare, is, in some parts, rugged and steep.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoo. Tithe composition, £226 0s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectories of Dromod and Prior (see **PRIOR**) constitute the benefice of Dromod. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 7,778. Gross income, £346 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; nett, £302 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Crown. A schoolhouse is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 20. The Dromod Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Prior. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 4,886; the Protestants of the union to 59, and the Roman Catholics to 8,266; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was supported wholly by subscription, and another, aided

with an annual grant from Mr. James O'Connell—had on their books 143 boys and 71 girls; and there were also 3 daily schools in Prior. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Spunkane.

DROMORE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5; area, 20,488 acres,—of which 108 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 14,911; in 1841, 14,954. Houses 2,704. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 12,969; in 1841, 12,844. Houses 2,302. The surface is undulating or softly hilly, and consists, for the most part, of excellent land. The noble seat and demesne of **GILLHALL** [which see] adorn the western district. Among various villas which enliven both that and other districts, is one called *Villa par excellence*, situated in a well-planted demesne of 60 acres. The river Lagan runs west-north-westward through the parish; and is overlooked by banks of cheerful character; and the small lake Aghery lies on the eastern border. The great north road from Dublin to Belfast passes through the interior; and is intersected at the town by the road from Lurgan to Ballinahinch. The principal features of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the treasurer'ship of Dromore cathedral, in the dio. of Dromore. Tithe composition and gross income, £910; nett, £834 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 8d. The church is an old building. Sittings 650; attendance 700. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly are attended by 600 and 500; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by 60; a Methodist chapel, by 200; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,849 Churchmen, 9,102 Presbyterians, 94 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,193 Roman Catholics; 12 Sunday schools were attended by 1,483 children; and 23 daily schools had on their books 1,092 boys and 790 girls. Five of the daily schools were salaried with severally £8, £13, £20, £6, and £10 from the National Board; eight with severally £5 11s., £5 8s., £6 10s., £2 12s., £3, £3 5s., £5, and £6 from subscription; one, with a graduated allowance from Mr. Dunglass; and one with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, £3 from the bishop, and £2 from the rector.

DROMORE,

A post and market town, and the nominal seat of a diocese in the parish of Dromore, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the river Lagan, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 34 miles south-south-west of Hillsborough, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Banbridge, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Belfast, and 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ north of Dublin.

Name and History.—The name *Druim-Mor*, corrupted into Dromore, signifies 'the great back of a hill,' and alludes to the town's position on the side of a rising ground. An abbey for regular canons is alleged to have been founded here, in the 6th century, by St. Colman, or Mocholmoe, and to have been constituted the cathedral or seat of a bishopric. But this tradition, like multitudes of homogeneous ones respecting Irish localities, can point to no more than some prominent local event in the early history of the Culdees. A Franciscan friary figures at a later date, yet with little more distinctness than the pretended abbey of canons regular. In the 14th century two corrupt English judges, Sir John Holt and Sir Robert Belknap, who gave an opinion that

Richard II. was above the law, and who in consequence incurred the penalty of high treason, had their sentence of death commuted into banishment to "the village of Dromore in Ireland." A patent of James I. erected the lands of Ballinegalga and Ballynaries, and many other denominations, into a manor, to be called the manor of Dromore, and created a court-leet to be held twice a-year, and a court-baron, with jurisdiction in cases not amounting to £5, to be held every three weeks. The rebellion of 1641 desolated the town, and totally destroyed the cathedral and a new Episcopal residence which had been erected by Bishop Buckworth. The first Protestant blood, in the memorable year of the Revolution, was shed in the vicinity of the town; and William III. marched through on 24th June 1690, on his way to the field of the Boyne.

Appearance, Trade, &c.—The town may be described as consisting of a central square, and radiating streets; but the square is not very spacious, the streets are neither long nor very airy, and the *tout ensemble*, though quite free from offensiveness, and even partially agreeable, is not particularly pleasing. Though nominally a city, it is really but a small and common-place market-town. The market-house, situated in the square, is a substantial edifice. The cathedral or parish-church is a comparatively small and unpretending structure, not cruciform; and derives most of its peculiar interest from having been built by the celebrated Jeremy Taylor, and from containing his mortal remains, as well as those of other bishops of the see. The Episcopal residence, adjoining the town, was built in the time of Bishop Bernard; and the woods around it were planted by Bishop Percy, on the model, it is said, of those of Leawoes, the seat of Shenstone. In the vicinity of the cathedral are two houses for ministers' widows supported by the clergy of the diocese. At the north-east end of the town is a Danish rath 60 feet high, of great circumference, with three concentric intrenchments, and communicating with the Lagan by a passage 260 feet long. On the banks of the river near the town is a mineral spring of some note.—Considerable quantities of linen cloth have long been sold in Dromore markets and fairs; and many of the inhabitants of both town and parish are linen-weavers. See DOWNS. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 7, May 12, July 28, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, and Dec. 12. The only public conveyances are those which are en route along the great north road. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, has its seat in Dromore, exercises inspection over 11 congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. The Dromore dispensary is within the Banbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 26,300 acres, with a pop. of 14,910; and, in 1839, it expended £103 14s., and administered to 837 patients. In 1841, the Dromore Loan Fund had a capital of £1,427; circulated £5,444 in 1,558 loans; and realized a nett profit of £53 2s. Area of the town, 67 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,942; in 1841, 2,110. Houses 402. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 59; in manufactures and trade, 320; in other pursuits, 81. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 288; on their own manual labour, 153; on means not specified, 1.

The Diocese.—Though these of Dromore affects to have been founded in the 6th century, it is either not at all or very obscurely known to early record, and in all probability did not exist till after the Anglo-Norman conquest. The most distinguished of its bishops since the Reformation, are the pious and excellent Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who obtained the diocese

in commendam with the united dio. of Down and Connor, and the ballad-loving Dr. Thomas Percy, previously Dean of Carlisle, who is known among the votaries of light literature for his collection of English ballad poetry. The diocese was long remarkable as the smallest unannexed one in Ireland; but, by the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, it is henceforth to be united to Down and Connor.—This diocese chiefly consists of the south-western part of the county of Down, yet comprises portions of the counties of Armagh and Antrim. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 155,800 acres, its parishes at 26, and its churches at 27, assigns 143,700 acres, 22 parishes, and 23 churches, to Down; 10,600 acres, 3 parishes, and 3 churches, to Armagh; and 1,500 acres, 1 parish, and 1 church, to Antrim. Its length is 35½ statute miles; its breadth, 21½ statute miles; and its area, 274,960 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 182,178. The number of parishes, including perpetual curacies, is 27; of chapelries, 1; of benefices, 25; of resident incumbents, 19; of non-resident incumbents, 6. Tithe composition of the benefices, £6,657 8s. 1½d.; glebes, £2,857 8s. 2d.; gross income, £10,196 6s. 3½d.; nett, £8,466 0s. 7½d. Patron of 22 benefices, the diocesan; of 2, incumbents; of 1, the Earl of Kilmorey. Total of appropriate tithes, £2,977 9s. 9d.; of impropriate tithes, £514 4s. 3d. Number of stipendiary curates, 18; gross income of the stipendiary curates, exclusive of other advantages enjoyed by 5 of them, £1,362 13s. 11½d. Number of churches, 27; sittings, 10,860. Cost of building 14 churches, enlarging 3, and repairing 1, £29,014 9s. 1½d.; of which £5,742 15s. 4½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £5,207 2s. was lent by that Board, £10,668 8s. 8d. was obtained from private donations, and £7,396 3s. 1d. was raised by parochial assessments. Number of other establishment places of worship besides churches, 5; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 45; of meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, 19; of Roman Catholic chapels, 34. In 1834, the number of members of the Establishment was 41,737; of Presbyterians, 69,264; of other Protestant dissenters, 933; of Roman Catholics, 76,275; and only 5 benefices contained fewer than 500 each of members of the Establishment. In the same year, 222 daily schools had on their books 9,692 males, and 7,219 females; and 1 other daily school was attended by 76 children; 114 were supported wholly by fees, and 109 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 23 were in connection with the National Board, 11 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 2 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, and 33 with the London Hibernian Society.—The gross and the nett amount of episcopal revenue is respectively £4,813 6s. 9d., and £4,216 18s. 6½d. The dignitaries, with their respective corps and gross incomes, are the dean, Aghaderg, Drumballyrone, Drumgooland, Magherally, Seapatrik, and Tullylish, £1,491 19s.; the Archdeacon, Sogoe, £752 8s. 5d.; the chancellor, Clonallan and Drumgath, £1,189 10s.; the precentor, Magheralin, £650; the treasurer, Dromore, £910; and the prebendary of Dromaragh, Dromaragh and part of Garvaghy, £960.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Dromore continues unannexed, and is distributed into 17 parishes. The bishop's parish is Newry, and the number of parochial and coadjutor clergy is 36. The chapels of Newry parish are at Hill-street and Bout-street in Newry, and at Shin and Sheeptown; of Dromaragh at Dromaragh; of Glenn, at Glenn and Barr; of Moira, at Moira and Magherlin; of Annaghlone, at Monleith and Magherel; of Annaghlone and Aghaderg, at Loughbrickland and Sisnagade; of Dromore, at Dromore

and Ballyally; of Kilbroney, at Rosstrevor and Killowne; of Tullylish, at Tullylish, Clare, and Banbridge; of Clonaff, at Hilltown and Cabra; of Sogoe, at Derrymacash and Bluestone; of Lower Drumgooland, at Gargury and Dichament; of Clonallan, at Warrenpoint, Mayo, and Burnes; of Lurgan, at Lurgan; of Upper Drumgooland, at Leitrim; of Drumgath, at Barnmeen, Rathfryland, and Drumgath; and of Dunmore, at Dunmore and Ballinahinch.

DROMORE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Omagh, and on the western border of the barony of Omagh, and of co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8; area, 25,492 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 42 acres, 21 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,422; in 1841, 10,601. Houses 1,792. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 486; in 1841, 551. Houses 97. The surface is hilly and bleak; yet the arable grounds are, for the most part, good. Part of the drainage is westward by a stream which falls into Lower Lough Erne; and part is northward and eastward by the Onreagh river, a remote affluent of the Foyle. The roads from Omagh to Ballycassedy, and from Fintona to Pettigoe, pass through the interior; but the district is sequestered, and has little natural facility of communication with either great towns or the seaboard. Fairs are held on May 1, June 24, Aug. 1, Sept. 29, and Nov. 1. The Dromore dispensary is within the Omagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,492 acres, with a pop. of 10,422; and, in 1839, it expended £81 14s., and administered to 761 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £694 1s. 6d.; glebe, £388 17s. Gross income, £1,082 18s. 6d.; nett, £901 5s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is an old building. Sittings 1,000; attendance 1,000. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 150; the Methodist meeting-house by 100; and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,275 Churchmen, 802 Presbyterians, and 7,865 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had on its books 18 boys and 45 girls; and 21 daily schools had 809 boys and 464 girls. Two of the daily schools were salaried with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board; one, with £6 from subscription; two, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one of these two with £3 3s. from subscription.

DROMORE, a village, on the southern border of the parish of Kilnaboy, barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. It stands near the north bank of Lough Tadon, and 5 miles north by west of Ennis, on the east road thence to Corrofin. Fairs are held on June 17 and Sept. 26. Pop. returned with the parish.

DROMORE, one of the chain of beautiful lakes, and one of the cluster of interesting demesnes, on the mutual border of the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, a little north-east of Cootehill, Ulster. See COOTEHILL and DAWSON-GROVE.

DROMORE-WEST, a village in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the river Easky, and on the road from Sligo to Ballina, 12 miles north-east of Ballina, and 17 west by south of Sligo. It is a poor place, in the midst of a bleak country; but is the seat of a post-office, and has fairs on April 6, June 6, Aug. 14, Oct. 14, and Dec. 21. The Dromore-West dispensary is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 63,056 acres, with a pop. of 20,246; and, in 1839-40, it expended £124 2s. 11d., and administered to 1,463 patients. Pop. returned with the parish.

DROMSPERANE, an alias name of **DROM**: which see.

DROMYN. See **DROMIN**.

DROUGHLANE, a lake, of probably 2 or 3 miles in circumference, in the barony of Clonkee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It lies on the east side of the road from Dublin to Clones, midway between Kingscourt and Shirocock. In its vicinity is Northland, the seat of Dean Adams.

DROUMTARIFF, **DROMTARIFF**, or **DRUMTARIFF**, a parish in the barony of Duhallow, 3 miles south-west by south of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **DERNAGREK**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 15,224 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,926; in 1841, 7,271. Houses 1,079. The surface is drained eastward by the Blackwater; consists, to a very large extent, of bog and mountain; and has a very bleak and repulsive appearance. Even the arable grounds are but of middle-rate quality. But the district possesses great interest and value as a mineral field, and contains the coal-mines of Dromagh, and some other collieries in their vicinity. See **DRUMAGH**. The chief existing facility of communication is the road from Mallow to Killarney; but an enriching facility would be added in the event of the Upper Blackwater line of railway. See **CORK** (County of).—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are inappropriate in Lord Lisle. The vicarages of Droumtariff, **CELLEN**, and **KILMEEN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Droumtariff. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 10. Pop., in 1831, 18,633. Gross income, £750; nett, £655 16s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1821, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel of Droumtariff has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to 4 chapels in Kilmeen and Cullen. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 54, and the Roman Catholics to 6,105; the Protestants of the union to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 19,268; 3 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 163 boys and 33 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had 434 boys and 177 girls.

DRUM, a village in the parish of Currin, barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, 3 miles north-north-west of Cootehill, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Clones. In or adjoining it are a chapel of the Establishment, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Establishment place of worship is a chapel-of-ease to the benefice of **CURRIN** [see that article]; and was built, about 13 years ago, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. Sittings 250. A fair is held in the village, on the first Tuesday of every month. The Drum dispensary is within the Cootehill Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 39,543 acres, with a population of 21,248; and, in 1839-40, it expended £96 4s. 10d., and administered to 1,206 patients. In 1841, the Drum Loan Fund had a capital of £537; circulated £1,677 in 535 loans; and expended for charitable purposes £9. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 195. Houses 37.

DRUM, a mountainous ridge along the mutual border of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, and the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It extends from Helwick Head, at the south-west side of the entrance of Dungarvan Harbour, westward to very near the bank of the Blackwater; and is about 12 miles in length, and from 5 to 5 in breadth. Its summit is tableland, and, joint

with the higher declivities, has an area of nearly 25,000 acres. This great extent of land is supposed by some to have been entirely overlooked at the distribution of the adjacent lands; by others, to have belonged in proportionate shares to the proprietors of the surrounding estates; and, by the mass of the common people, to have been reserved by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor of Ireland. Parcels of it have, from time to time, been enclosed within adjoining estates; parcels have been appropriated by persons whom the Americans would term "squatters," and who have virtually become freeholders by the law of nature; and large tracts still remain the unacknowledged property of any one, and an object well deserving the attention of the government for the benefit of the poor and unemployed. The principal summits or swells of the tableau of the mountain have altitudes above sea-level of 709, 728, 759, 782, and 995 feet.

DRUM, or **DRUMMONAGHAN**, a parish in the barony of Carra, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,768 acres,—of which 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,497; in 1841, 4,127. Houses 731. Most of the arable lands are fertile; yet the surface of the western district has a broken and a tessellated appearance, occasioned by the protrusion of multitudinous masses of naked rock, and by the mutual intersection of bogs and arable fields. Lough Cloonagh lies in the north corner; and Loughs Lakeland and Walshpool lie on the eastern boundary. Ballinad, the seat of Maurice Blake, Esq., is on the eastern border. The village of **BALCARRA** [see that article] is the site of the parish-church, and of the Roman Catholic chapel. The roads from Castlebar respectively to Ballinrobe and to Tuam, pass through the interior.—This parish is in the dio. of Tuam; and is wholly inappropriate in the vicars choral of Dublin. The glebe is valued at £13 per annum, and belongs to the incumbent of **BALLA** [which see]; and the curate of Balla officiates in the parish without receiving any emolument from the impropiators. The church was built about 86 years ago by the Board of First Fruits. Sittings 160; attendance, about 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 650 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Balla. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 112, and the Roman Catholics to 3,641; and 3 daily schools—one of which was a free school, and enjoyed £10 a-year from the Diocesan Society, and a house and two acres of land by grant from the late Colonel Cuffe—had on their books 347 boys and 129 girls.

DRUM, or **EDARDRUM**, a parish at the southern extremity of the barony of Athlone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 16,149 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,957; in 1841, 5,048. Houses 879. A detached district, comprising 665 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, lies near the foot of the west side of Lough Ree, and is cut off from the rest of the parish by the intervention of St. Peter's of Athlone. The main body is bounded on the south-east by the Shannon. The general surface is exceedingly tame, very flat, and of such poor soil, though almost all arable, as to yield an average rental of only from 15s. to 20s. per acre. The seats of Johnstown and Thomastown, the former the property of Mr. Dillon, and 4 miles from Athlone, the latter, the property of Mr. Naghten, and 6 miles from Athlone, produce a pleasing relief by the extent of wood on their demesnes. Eight and a half acres of the parochial area are in Lough Clethiagh; and 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in the Shannon. The great western road from Dublin to Galway and Westport

passes through the interior. Archdall states, for the benefit of the credulous in Irish hagiology and monastic antiquities, that "an abbey was founded in Drum by St. Diradius, or Deoradius, brother to St. Canoo, who flourished A. D. 492."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MOORE [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £90; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society; but three-fourths of the tithes of a certain district, compounded for £12, are appropriated to the deanery of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to 3 chapels in St. Peter's of Athlone. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 4,891; and 4 daily schools were attended on the average by about 207 children. In 1838, the National Board granted £172 4s. 8d. toward the erection of a school at Cornafulla.

DRUMACHOSE, a parish in the barony of Ken-aught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the town of **NEWTOWNLIMAVADDY**: which see. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 11,684 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches,—of which 24 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,280; in 1841, 5,463. Houses 981. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,852; in 1841, 2,362. Houses 415. The surface includes part of the beautiful vale of the Roe; and presents, both in that vale and along the course of minor streams, much interesting scenery. The land, as to aggregate quality, is good: most of it is arable: the grazing grounds are excellent; and turbary and limestone are sufficiently abundant. See **ROE**. The principal mansions are Roe Park, the handsome seat of E. C. MacNaghten, Esq., in the vale of the Roe adjoining Newtownlimavaddy; and Fruit Hill, the seat of M. MacCausland, Esq. The road from Coleraine to Londonderry passes westward through the interior; and two other important lines of thoroughfare diverge from Newtownlimavaddy.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £425; glebe, £124 6s. 3d. Gross income, £549 6s. 3d.; nett, £432 0s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about 86 years ago by subscription; an aisle was added in 1822, by means of a loan of £184 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and a gallery was afterwards erected at the cost of £60, raised by subscription. Sittings 500; attendance, from 200 to 250. The market-house of Newtownlimavaddy is used as a parochial week-day lecture-room, and has an attendance of from 50 to 90. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly of the Synod of Ulster, is attended by from 800 to 1,200; a Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly Se-cessionist, by 300; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by from 100 to 200; a Remonstrants' meeting-house, by from 40 to 80; an Original Burgher meeting-house, by from 150 to 300; a Methodist meeting-house, by from 100 to 140; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by from 700 to 1,000;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapels of Balteagh and Tamlaghfinlagan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 768 Churchmen, 2,939 Presbyterians, 97 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,680 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 341 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 400 boys and 236 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £3 3s. from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; one, with £10 from the National Board; one, with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society; one, with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with sub-

scriptions from ladies; one, with £5 4s. and a house and garden from Mr. MacCausland;—and of the remaining schools, one was for infants, and one for 5 Bible classes of young persons.

DRUMACROE. See **DROMACOO.**

DRUMADOON, a village in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Post-town, Ballycastle. Fairs are held on June 9 and Nov. 28. Pop. returned with the parish.

DRUMAHAIR. See **DROMAHAIRE.**

DRUMALEAGUE. See **DRIMOLEAGUE.**

DRUMANA. See **DROMANA.**

DRUMANEEN, an old castle in the parish of Kilshanig, barony of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. It surmounts a lofty rising ground on the bank of the Blackwater; and though a mere ruin, yet, as seen from the opposite side of the river, it has an imposing appearance. Its bawn is large, and is enclosed with a high wall, flanked with round towers. This castle was the chief seat of the O'Callaghans; it suffered severe reverses in the various civil wars; and, immediately after the Revolution, it was garrisoned for a considerable time by the troops of King William.

DRUMATEMPLE. See **DRIMTEMPLE.**

DRUMMAUL, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the town of **RANDALSTOWN**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 32,394 acres, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 9,737; in 1841, 9,818. Houses 1,705. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,119; in 1841, 9,230. Houses 1,597. Of the entire area, 11,471 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are in Lough Neagh; and 171 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are in the river Maine. The land is for the most part good, and yields an average rental of 30s. per Irish acre. The river Maine runs southward through the interior; and Antrim bay, or the north-east part of Lough Neagh, bounds the south. An expansive, embellished, and very prominent feature is the noble demesne of **SHANE'S CASTLE**: which see. The district north of this demesne, or of Randalstown, is a naked undulating plain, minutely divided into small farms, thickly powdered with humble dwellings, and considerably interspersed with hills and turbaries. The roads from Antrim, toward respectively co. Tyrone and the town of Ballymoney, pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £468 9s. 9d.; nett, £411 5s. 4d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £523, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £300 from Earl O'Neill, and a loan of £1,500 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 280; attendance 200. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended respectively by 550, by 350, and by from 150 to 200. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Antrim and Connor. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 488 Churchmen, 5,365 Presbyterians, 107 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,267 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 685 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 519 boys and 251 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £4 4s. from Earl O'Neill; and four were salaried with severally £20, £10, £8, and £8 from the National Board. In 1840, there were National schools at Randalstown, Magheralane, Fairnsfough, Leitrim, Seymour's Bridge, and Ballydunmaul.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It contains, on

its southern border, part of the town of **RATHFRILAND**: which see. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 12,338 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches,—of which 112 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,544; in 1841, 9,138. Houses 1,752. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 7,820; in 1841, 8,405. Houses 1,608. The land, with the exception of a small portion of bog, is arable; yet it is immediately overhung on the south-east by the frontier declivities of the Mourne mountains. The Upper Bann, here a very inconsiderable stream, traverses the interior northward; a pleasant lake, skirted by a wooded demesne, and called Lough Ballyroney, lies nearly three miles north-east of Rathfriland; and another lake called Hunshigo lies about a mile south of Lough Ballyroney. The summit of the hill around whose skirts and upon whose declivities Rathfriland is situated, commands a map-like view of the parochial surface, and a fine perspective of the flanking uplands. The highest ground in the parish is the summit of Knock-Iveagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Rathfriland, and 785 feet above sea-level. The chief roads are those from Rathfriland toward respectively Castlewellan, Rathdrum, and Rosstrevor.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DRUMGOOLAND** [which see], in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £160 13s. 4d.; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £321 6s. 8d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Dromore. A curate for Drumballyroney has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built at the cost of £461 10s. 9d. gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 300; attendance, from 40 to 100. The other places of worship will be noticed under the word **DRUMGOOLAND**. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 670 Churchmen, 6,101 Presbyterians, and 2,009 Roman Catholics; 4 Sabbath schools at Lisanisk, Drumballyroney, Edenagary, and Emdel, were usually attended by about 480 children; and 10 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, and one with grants from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 433 boys and 264 girls.

DRUMBANAGHER, formerly a chapelry, now the site of the parochial church of Killeavy, in the district of Orior, 5 miles north by west of Newry, co. Armagh, Ulster. It is situated on the east border of the county, and on the road from Newry to Tanderagee, immediately adjacent to the Newry Canal. See **KILLEAVY**. Drumbanagher-house, the seat of Col. Maxwell Close, is a modern edifice, constructed entirely of Scottish sandstone, after designs by Mr. Playfair, and has been pronounced by far the most beautiful and magnificent specimen in the kingdom of the Italian style of architecture. A terrace in front of the mansion commands a charming view of the luscious and undulated country to the east.

DRUMBANE, an alias name of the parish of Glanbane, co. Tipperary. See **GLANBANE**.

DRUMBEG, a parish, three-fourths of a mile north-east of Lisburn, and partly in the barony of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, partly in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,704 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches,—of which 1,186 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are in co. Down. Pop., in 1831, 1,626; in 1841, 1,699. Houses 295. Pop. of the co. Down section in 1831, 886; in 1841, 884. Houses 164. The land is very good, and yields an average rental of 40s. per acre. The river Lagan traces the boundary-line between the counties, bisects the parish, and is rich in those features of landscape which possess beauty without grandeur,—picturesqueness without power. Villas are so numerous both within and immediate

beyond the limits, as almost to melt into one another, and form a pervading or general feature of the charming scenery. The industrious prosecution of the linen trade, and the comparatively skilful practice of agriculture, combine with groves, and gardens, and undulated surface, to render large tracts of the parish a fine foreground to the view of the Davis mountain, and the general range of heights on the southern frontier of the great trappean tableau of co. Antrim. In the Antrim section is the village of DUNMURRY: which see. The parish is traversed by the new and the old roads from Lisburn to Belfast, the Ulster railway, and the Lagan navigation.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £85 12s. 6d.; glebe, £10. Gross income, £346 16s. 6d.; nett, £307 13s. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £94 13s. 6½d., is inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal. Since 1834, the political and the ecclesiastical parish have not been co-extensive. The rectory, as it existed before that date, was appropriated to the archdeaconry of Down, and the parish was a perpetual curacy; but the rectory now includes both the quondam rectory and 12 townlands of Drumboe, which yield a tithe composition of £251 4s. The superadded townlands are Hill-Hall, Tullyard, Lisnode, Ballymacbreannan, Clogher, Lisnastrean, Crossan, Legachorry, Craige-croy, Creevy, Drennan, and Drumra. The church was built in 1784, by means of an unknown amount from subscription, and of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 150 to 200. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly belonging to the Presbyterian Synod, and the other belonging to the Remonstrants or Arians. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 532 Churchmen, 779 Presbyterians, 35 other Protestant dissenters, and 160 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 25 boys and 109 girls.

DRUMBOE, a parish, 4 miles north-east of Lisburn, and on the western border of the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and of co. Down, Ulster. It contains the village of PURDYBURN: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,793 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 19 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,851; in 1841, 8,271. Houses 1,532. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,145. Houses 1,504. The land is all arable and fertile. The river Lagan traces the western boundary. Among the mansions and villas are Belvidere, New Grove, Edenderry, and Fairview. Much of the surface possesses the undulating character and the luscious and charming aspect which so generally distinguish the lower part of the vale of the Lagan. "On the hill of Drumboe," says the Old Survey of Down published in 1744, "are the ruins of a church 45 feet in length and 20 broad; and, at the north-west corner of the church, 24 feet distant from it, stands an old round tower, about 35 feet high, 47 in circumference, and 9 in the diameter in the clear, the entrance into which is on the east, 6 feet from the ground. It is the opinion of some, that there has been a small fortified town on the hill of Drumboe, and that the foundation of the wall of it is at this day easy to be seen; and it is observed that the spot of ground whereon the town seems to have stood is more fertile than any other round about it, which is imagined to have proceeded from the lime and rubbish of the houses." The remains of the gate-tower are still standing. Careless copyists of monastic story assert that the ruined church was the vestige of an abbey founded by St. Patrick, presided

over about the beginning of the 7th century by St. Mochumma, and plundered by O'Connor the son of Artgal MacLochlin. Near Edenderry villa, and about 4 miles from Belfast, is the huge and curious antiquity called the Giant's Ring: see GIANT'S RING.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £768 4s.; glebe, £10 13s.;—but from the amount of tithe composition is deducted the sum of £251 4s. payable to the rector of Drumboe. Gross income, £527 13s.; nett, £467 14s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. Previous to 1834, the parish was a perpetual curacy, and the rectory of it was appropriated to the archdeaconry of Down; but at that date the rectory was disappropriated, and 12 townlands of the parish annexed to DRUMBEG: which see. The church was built in 1789, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a sum of £693 4s. 6d. from subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 200. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 700 and 300; and a Covenanters' meeting-house, by 230. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,334 Churchmen, 6,415 Presbyterians, and 272 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with from £26 to £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, one with £8 from the National Board, and one with £2 2s. from the rector—had on their books 465 boys and 260 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Carryduff, Corr, Drumboe, and Leveroge.

DRUMBOE, a demesne in the valley of the Finn, and immediately adjacent to Ballybofey, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. The mansion is a tall, square edifice, in the midst of a park adorned with many stately trees, and of exterior grounds, which climb the hill-screens of the vale, and are extensively featured with coppices and young plantations. The proprietor is Sir Edward Hayes, Bart., M. P.

DRUMBRATTAN, a cove in the barony of Middlethird, 1 mile west of Annewstown, and 4 south-west of Tramore, co. Waterford, Munster. It is a fishing-station, and has a small pier.

DRUMCANNON, a parish, partly in the barony of Gualtier, but chiefly in that of Middlethird, 4 miles south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the town of TRAMORE: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Gualtier section, 89 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches; of the Middlethird section, 7,582 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches. Pop. of the Gualtier section, in 1841, 18.* Houses 3. Pop. of the Middlethird section, in 1831, 3,439; in 1841, 3,970. Houses 628. Pop. of the rural districts of the Middlethird section, in 1831, 2,529; in 1841, 2,850. Houses 446. The surface partly lies round the head of Tramore bay, but is not traversed by any stream larger than a rill. The land is of poor quality; and, estimated in 1812 to amount to 4,219 acres, it was then distributed into 1,197 acres of tillage ground, 170 acres of meadow, and 2,852 acres of untillied ground. Two hills, called Carriglong and Picardstown, variegate the prevailing flatness; yet the loftier of them has an altitude of only 236 feet. The principal rural residences are Rosemount, Ballydrishane, Crobally, Newtownhill, Newtown-house, Newtown-lodge, and Seaview. At Ballynattin is a spa. Turbaries occur at Castletown, Duagh, Picardstown, and Coolnagopogue. Building-stone is abundant; but limestone is not found. The chief road is that from Tramore to Waterford.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £535 3s. 8d.; glebe, £15 7s. 6d. Gross income, £550 11s. 2d.; nett, £468 7s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

was built in 1810, by means partly of subscriptions, and partly of two loans of £304 6s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 100 to 400. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by from 60 to 70, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 5,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to Corbally chapel. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 182 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 3,167 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by 300 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with subscriptions, and one with £10 a-year from a legacy—had on their books 149 boys and 98 girls.

DRUMCAR, a parish in the barony of Ardee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the village of **ANNAGASSON**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,041 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,634; in 1841, 1,624. Houses 279. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,399; in 1841, 1,431. Houses 242. The land yields a rental of from 30s. to 40s. per plantation acre. The river Dee effects the drainage eastward to its confluence with the Glyde, and their common embouch into Dundalk bay. Drumcar, the demesne of John Mac-Clintock, Esq., lies on the Dee, amidst fertile and luxuriant grounds. Archdall asserts that there was an abbey in Drumcar in 811, and that, at the time when he wrote, the edifice was a parish-church.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DUNLEER** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £53; glebe, £61 8s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £280, and are appropriate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 120, and the Roman Catholics to 1,528; and 2 daily schools—one of which was supported by Mr. Mac-Clintock, and one salaried with £14 from Mr. Thompson—had on their books 76 boys and 65 girls.

DRUMCHEERAN. See **DRUMKEERAN**.

DRUMCLIFFE, a parish in the barony of Carbery, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 9; area, 26,598 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 13,956; in 1841, 12,982. Houses 2,215. Pop., exclusive of villages, in 1841, 11,946. Houses 2,017. The seaboard lies along the head of Sligo bay, is deeply indented by the offset of that bay called the bay of Drumcliffe, and exhibits both some interesting features of landscape, and frightful specimens of the devastating effects of drift sand, and of the action of the Atlantic on a permeable and comparatively flat shore [see **RAUGHLEY**]; the district immediately within the seaboard is in part adorned with the interesting demesne and agricultural improvements of **LISSADIL** [which see], and is elsewhere naturally fertile, but has suffered shameful exhaustion from barbarous practices of husbandry; and the district along the eastern border both contains within itself much picturesque scenery, and affords fine foregrounds to the splendid mountain and marine views of Benbulbin and the expanse and screens of Donegal bay. Part of Lough Glencar, within the east boundary, has an area of 112 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches; and other lakes have aggregately an area of $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Three principal summits in the east have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 1,447, 1,722, and 1,965 feet. The residences, additional to Lissadil, are Mount-Edward, Oxfield, Tully, Wynnesfort, Springfield, East and West, Elsinore, Cregg, Millbrook, Washington, Bath, Belview, Mount-Shannon, and Summerhill. The villages are Drumcliffe, **ROSSES**, **RAUGHLEY**, **CARNEY**, and **BALLYCONELL**: see these articles. Drumcliffe is a mere squalid hamlet, but is the site of the parish-church, two ancient crosses, the stump of a pillar-tower, and

some amorphous vestiges of an abbey, and figures magnificently in tradition as a quondam town of great importance, with several splendid stone churches, and 1,500 houses of oak. The pillar-tower is the only antiquity of its class in the county, and probably the coarsest and least handsome in Ireland. Tradition, which flings such gorgeousness over Drumcliffe, even alleges it to have been the seat of a diocese, now incorporated with that of Elphin. The abbey affects to have been founded in 590 by St. Columba, and to have been presided over by his disciple St. Thorian, or Mothorian. Most of its annals do little more than record the death of its abbots, "archdeacons," and "comarbs;" but those of 1416 assert it to have been fired by a body of plunderers. The interior of the parish is traversed by the mail-road from Sligo to Ballyshannon and Londonderry.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £360; glebe, £80. Gross income, £440; nett, £385 9s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £360, and are inappropriate in Owen Wynne, Esq. The church was built in 1809, by means of £738 9s. 2½d., borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 120. A chapel-of-ease was opened about 10 years ago, for a district containing about 400 members of the Establishment, and has an attendance of 95. Two Methodist chapels are attended by respectively 45 and 53; a Primitive Wesleyan chapel by 20; the Rathcormick Roman Catholic chapel by 1,350; and the Cloughvalley Roman Catholic chapel by 350. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2,290, and the Roman Catholics to 11,648; 4 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 122 children; and 17 daily schools had on their books 772 boys and 428 girls. One of the daily schools was in connection with the Diocesan Society, one with the London Hibernian Society, and one with the National Board; and two were salaried with respectively £10 and £30 from subscription.

DRUMCLIFFE, co. Clare. See **DRUMCLIFFE**.

DRUMCOLLOHER, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Upper Connello, and of co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 4,846 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,780. Houses 427. The Census of 1831 treats it as part of Castletown, and the Ecclesiastical authorities completely merge it in Corcomohide. See **CASTLETOWN** and **CORCOMOHIDE**. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,100 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killaliathan. The village of Drumcolloher stands on the road from Mallow to Newcastle, 8 miles west by south of Charleville. Fairs are held on March 16, May 2, June 18, Aug. 24, Nov. 5, and Dec. 3. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 658; in 1841, 714. Houses 117. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 34; in manufactures and trade, 83; in other pursuits, 20. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 76; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 4.

DRUMCOLLUM, a parish in the barony of Tiraghirl, 8 miles south-south-east of Ballysadere, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 4,528 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches,—of which 17 acres, 27 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,652; in 1841, 1,781. Houses 302. The parish consists of three mutually detached districts, shares the general character of the barony, and is drained north-north-westward by the **Arron** river. The most northerly section immediately adjoins the village of Riverstown, and the most southerly section has on its boundary the small lakes

bleak and boggy country amidst which they lie. The Drumcree dispensary is within the Mullingar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 17,387 acres, with a pop. of 3,719; and, in 1839-40, it expended £63, and administered to 677 patients. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 197; in 1841, 153. Houses 27.

DRUMCREE, a benefice or parochial union, in co. Westmeath, and dio. of Meath, Leinster. It takes name from the village noticed in the preceding article, and consists of the rectories of **KILCUMNEY**, **DYSERTALE**, **KILLAGH**, and **KILWEILAGH**; see these articles. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,949 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,449. Gross income, £265 12s 9½d.; nett, £227 19s 8½d. Patron of Killagh, the Crown; of Kilweilagh, the Marquis of Drogheda; and of Kilcumney and Dysertale, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices which constitute the corps of the precentorship of Ardferth cathedral, in the dio. of Ardferth and Aghadoe. A curate for Drumcree has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £1,338 9s. 2½d. from the late William Smith, Esq., and a loan of £784 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, about 60. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilweilagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 206, and the Roman Catholics to 2,334; and 4 daily schools had on their books 128 boys and 61 girls.

DRUMCREEHY. See **DROMCREEHY**.

DRUMCRIN. See **DRUMKRIN**.

DRUMCULLEN, a parish on the east border of the barony of Eglish, 5 miles south-west by south of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 5; area, 13,907 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches,—of which 34 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,113; in 1841, 3,066. Houses 506. The surface is varied in contour, and pretty, and improved in appearance; it includes part of the western skirts of the Slievebloom mountains, and part of the pleasant low country which stretches away from their base; and it consists entirely of profitable land. The principal stream is the Little Brosna river. The mansions and chief villas are Thomastown, Dovehill, Cloughanmore, Birch-lodge, Stromstown, Clonbeale, Raheenglass, Davistown, and Droughtville. The last of these was once a place of note. The villages are **RATH** and **KILLION**; which see. Archdall makes a St. Barrindeus abbot of Drumcullen in 590. The road from Dublin to Birr passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **FIRCAL** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £81 4s. 7d.; glebe, £135 12s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £147 13s. 10d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 800 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Eglish. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 127 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 3,026 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools were attended by about 127 children. The school at Killion was aided with £15 a-year from the National Board, and some advantages from Mr. Cassady of Monastereven; and that at Thomastown enjoyed some small aid from Mr. Bennett.

DRUMDA, or **DRUMDOE**, a village in the parish and barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the north margin of the county, 3¼ miles north of Boyle. Pop. returned with the parish.

DRUMDOWNEY, a parish in the barony of Orery and Kilmore, 2 or 3 miles north-west of Mallow, and about the same distance south-east of Buttevant,

co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each half a-mile; area, 659 acres. Pop., in 1831, 164; in 1841, 186. Houses 21. The land is good.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLYCLOUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £30, and the rectorial for £28; and the latter are inappropriate in John Longfield, Esq. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

DRUMENAGH. See **INNISMACHSANT**.

DRUMFEY, **DRUMFRY**, or **DRUMPHEY**, a chapelry on the east border of the barony of East Idrome, 5 miles south-east by south of Leighlin-Bridge, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop. returned with Fennagh. The land is of inferior quality, and very little diversified. Drumfey is part of the benefice of Fennagh, in the dio. of Leighlin. See **FENNAGH**.

DRUMGATH, a parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It contains part of the town of **RATHFRILAND**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,330 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,448; in 1841, 4,608. Houses 886. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,448; in 1841, 4,608. Houses 886. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,171; in 1841, 3,158. Houses 597. The surface ascends southward from Rathfriland to the Mourne mountains; and is prevailingly hilly, rocky, and sandy. The nascent Bann is the principal stream, and here runs northward; and the lake of Drum lies on the east border.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dro-more. Vicarial tithe composition, £89 6s. 8d.; glebe, £141 11s. 9d. Gross income, £230 18s. 5d.; nett, £210 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of **STRADBALLY** and **MOYANNA**, in the dio. of Leighlin. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £168 13s. 4d., and are appropriated to the chancellorship of Dro-more cathedral. A curate has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church was built in 1818 by subscription, and by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 80. One Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 500 to 600; another, by 200; another, formerly Secessional, by 300; a Methodist meeting-house, by 100; and a Quakers' meeting-house, by 10. The Roman Catholic chapels of Rathfriland, Barmeen, and Drumgath, have an attendance of respectively from 300 to 400, from 500 to 600, and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 337 Churchmen, 1,788 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,429 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 from the National Board, and one with £5 from the London Hibernian Society, and £8 from the Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 165 boys and 17 girls.

DRUMGLASS, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of **DUNGANNON**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,503 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 15 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,926; in 1841, 6,089. Houses 1,002. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,411; in 1841, 2,288. Houses 416. The land, as compared with other parts of the county, is of good second-quality. The principal mansion is Northland—per the seat of the Earl of Ranfurly, the proprietor, Dungannon. The drainage is eastward by several streams toward the Blackwater. Drumglass colli-

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and passing Annalee and several neat villas, we soon reach Cootehill." The principal demesne, not on this route, and indeed the principal one in the parish, is **BELLAMONT FOREST**: which see. The Annalee and Cootehill rivers run westward through the parish; some lakes lie on the southern border; and a profusion of softly yet exquisitely scenic lakes and woodlands adorn the north-east corner.—**Drumgoon** is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £513 9s. 9d.; glebe, £524 18s. Gross income, £1,018 7s. 9d.; nett, £903 2s. 11d. Patron, the Rev. James Hamilton, rector of Ardingly, Sussex. Two curates have a salary of respectively £80 and £75. The parish-church is situated at Cootehill, and is of unknown date of erection. Sittings 1,200; attendance 260. A chapel-of-ease, situated 4 miles from Cootehill, was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £2,953 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a gift of £369 4s. 7d. from the bishop of Kilmore. Sittings 400; attendance 104. The Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, is attended by 240; the Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly Secessional, by 270; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 15; the Moravian meeting-house, by 60; and the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 90. The Roman Catholic chapels of Cootehill, Creyhea, and Muddabawn, have an attendance of respectively 700, 800, and 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,493 Churchmen, 1,014 Presbyterians, 60 other Protestant dissenters, and 9,524 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools—2 of which were Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist—had an average attendance of 250 children; and 27 daily schools had on their books 983 boys and 722 girls. Seven of the daily schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, 2 with the Kildare Place Society, and 1 with the National Board; and two were partially supported by subscription. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Corcreigha and Tullyinchin; a male school and a female school at Dernabisk; and a male school, a female school, and an infant school, at Cootehill.

DRUMGOWER, a village in the parish of Ballyheigue, barony of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 153. Houses 25.

DRUMHOLM, or **DRIMHOLM**, a parish on the west border of the barony of Tyrhugh, 4 miles north of Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the villages of **BALLINTRA** and **LACHY**: which see. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 5; area, 35,433 acres, 12 perches,—of which 669 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,501; in 1841, 9,993. Houses 1,732. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,212. Houses 1,604. The surface includes a chief part of the coast and little peninsula and headlands of the head of Donegal bay, and extends inland to a region of wild and mountainous uplands. The lower district consists chiefly of argillaceous tillage-land over limestone; and the upland district is partly reclaimed mountain, partly bog, and partly high and waste moors. The parish contains some interesting landscapes and natural objects; but in general may be described as consisting of a broad central belt of hilly, fertile, and densely-peopled country, between a flat tide-worn shore, and a bleak and lofty range of moorlands. The chief summits on the south border are two of respectively 254 and 412 feet in altitude; and the chief on the east border are three of respectively 626, 896, and 1,323 feet—the last, the Mountain Liegatania, in the north-east corner. The water area is disposed in a large number of small lakes. The principal demesnes are Brownhall and Coxtown. An extensive rabbit-warren oc-

cupies a low peninsula in the north-west corner. The road from Ballyshannon to Donegal and Londonderry passes northward through the interior. **Drumholm**, anciently **Druimthuoma**, is one of the very numerous sites of alleged abbeys of the 5th and 6th centuries, and is said to have had an abbot of the name of Ernoc or Marnoc, who died a very old man about the year 640. A toparch of Tyrconnel, called Flahertuch O'Maldory, was buried in the church or abbey-church of Drumholm, in 1197.—This parish is a vicarage, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £490 2s. 4d.; glebe, £388 13s. Gross income, £878 15s. 4d.; nett, £693 7s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £265 9s. 11d., and are inappropriate in E. M. Connelly, Esq. The church, situated in Ballintra, was built in 1795, by means of £461 10s. 9d. gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £928 5s. 11d. raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 600; attendance 263. Within the parish is the perpetual curacy of **ROSSNOWLOUGH**: which see. A school-house also is used as a chapel-of-ease, and has an attendance of 149. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 100; the Methodist meeting-house, by 35; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,160. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,331 Churchmen, 248 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant dissenter, and 5,069 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 245 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 478 boys and 233 girls. Thirteen of the daily schools were partially supported by either the London Hibernian Society, the Kildare Place Society, the Association for Discountenancing Vice, Robinson's Fund, Col. Conolly, the rector, the Rev. E. Hamilton, the Rev. W. Foster, or John Hamilton, Esq.

DRUMISKIN. See **DROMISKIN**.

DRUMKAY. See **DRUMKEY**.

DRUMKEEN, a village in the parish of Killury, barony of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. A dispensary for this place and Clanmorris is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 11,857. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 386; in 1841, not specially returned.

DRUMKEERAN, or **DRUMCHEERAN**, a parish in the barony of Lurg, 4 of a mile north of Kesh, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It contains part of the town of **PETTIGOE**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth 4; area, 23,661 acres, 27 perches, exclusive of 3,428 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches of water and islands in Lough Erne. Pop., in 1831, 8,522; in 1841, 8,755. Houses 1,502. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,625. Houses 1,483. The islets, bays, and peninsulæ of the north-east corner of Lower Lough Erne variegate the western border; the broad and beautiful bosom, and the exquisite though not beautiful shores, of that superb lake, form a magnificent view from vantage-ground in the interior; the district immediately inward from the lake is agreeably varied in contour, and highly rural in character; and the eastern and larger district is moorish and upland, yet forms a foil, in point of scenery, to the charming features of the west. About one-third of the land is good; and about two-thirds are inferior. The chief mansion is Clonelly, the seat of F. W. Barr Esq. The principal insulated ground in Lower Lough Erne is about one-half of the large island of Belle Isle. The road from Enniskillen to Pettigoe passes through the lake.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £415; glebe, £241. Gross income, £685; nett, £594 18s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1795.

by means of a fund left by the late H. V. Brooke, Esq.; and enlarged, in 1825, by means of £424 12s. 3d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £101 10s. 9d. levied off the parish. Sittings 500; attendance 350. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 80; the Methodist meeting-house, by 400; and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 100; the Roman Catholic chapels of Blackbogue, Edendycummin, and Banna, have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 1,300, and 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united, and have 2 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,680 Churchmen, 110 Presbyterians, and 5,312 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools had on their books 400 boys, and 177 girls. The school at Fedans was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £1 ls. from subscription; and the Vaughan charitable male and female school is managed by 13 governors, has a chaplain, provides food, lodging, and clothing, for its pupils—who, in 1834, amounted to 60 boys and 18 girls—and is endowed, under the will of George Vaughan, with an estate which produces between £900 and £1,000 per annum.

DRUMKEERAN, or **DRUMKERIN**, a village in the parish of Innismagragh, barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands a little north of the head of Lough Allen, and of the Arigna mines, and on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Dromahaire and Manor-Hamilton, 5½ miles south-south-east of Dromahaire, and 15 north by west of Carrick-on-Shannon. Fairs are held on Jan. 27, March 8, April 20, May 27, June 24, July 18, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, Oct. 19, Nov. 11, and Dec. 9. In the vicinity are Gruse-lodge, R. Johnston, Esq., and Corry-lodge, F. N. Cullen, Esq. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 284; in 1841, 409. Houses 74.

DRUMKEY, a parish in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,662 acres. Pop., in 1831, 254; in 1841, 339. Houses 57. An uninhabited pendicle of 7 acres lies within the barony of Newcastle. The main body contains part of the northern outskirts of the town of Wicklow; and "the glebe of Drumkey" all lies within that town's old borough limits. Yet it is often regarded as part of the parish of Rathnew. —Drumkey is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Wicklow [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Its church is in Wicklow, and serves as the mother church of the benefice. Sittings 500; attendance, about 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 283; and a pay daily school, open only during the summer months, was attended by about 30 children.

DRUMKRIN, or **ST. MARY DRUMKRIN**, a recently suppressed parish, 3 miles south by west of Newtown-Butler, and partly in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan, but chiefly in the barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,606 acres, 3 roods, 8½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,731. But, in 1831, the political parish included only the co. Monaghan section. Pop. 1,495. The land is averagely of middle-rate quality; and varies in rental from 20s. to 25s. per plantation acre. The surface is sluggishly drained westward by the Finn Lough; and much of it is greatly chequered by marsh and lake. Two very fine demesnes in the immediate vicinity are CRUM and CASTLE-SAUNDERSON; which see. The road from Cavan to Enniskillen passes through the interior. On the southern border of the Fermanagh section is the hamlet of Wattle-Bridge.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CURRIN [see that article], in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £184. On the death of the incumbent, who held the benefice 39 years ago,

and who still held it at the date of the last official report, this rectory becomes united, by act of council, to DRUMMULLY: which see. The church is attended by 153; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Drumslon by 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,377 Churchmen, 23 Presbyterians, and 2,445 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—one of which was connected with the Kildare Place Society, and one with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 229 boys and 100 girls.

DRUMLANE, a parish in the barony of Lower Loughree, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the Kilconny suburb of BELTURBET: which see. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 20,066 acres, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,764; in 1841, 9,448. Houses 1,606. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 8,185; in 1841, 8,988. Houses 1,533. The surface is drained northward to the head of Lough Erne, by the Erne and the Woodford rivers, and is, to a large aggregate extent, chequered with lakes, river-floods, and marshes. So large a proportion of the area as 622 acres, 7 perches, is water in Lough Erne; 643 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches, in Lough Oughter; and 1,809 acres, 4 perches, in smaller lakes. The chief mansions are Ashgrove, Nixon-lodge, Ballyhugh, Kilcar, Ture-lodge, Carrighill, Kilwilly, and Ardue. The principal height has an altitude of only 296 feet. The land is, for the most part, tolerably good. The roads from Cootehill to Swanlinbar and from Clones to Ballyconnel, pass through the interior. An old monastery in the parish appears to have had considerable celebrity; and, as usual with Irish edifices of its class, is popularly assigned a very early origin. Its cemetery is still in use, has large fame among the superstitious, and contains a pillar-tower. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £166 13s. 4d.; glebe, £359 15s. 9d. Gross income, £526 9s. 1d.; nett, £398 15s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Donaghmore in the dio. of Ossory. A curate for Drumlane has a salary of £90. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,200 and 1,240. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,784 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 6,807 Roman Catholics; and 15 daily schools had on their books 669 boys and 408 girls. Three of the schools were salaried with respectively £10, £10, and £8, from the National Board; one, with £8 from that Board and £4 from subscription; two, with £3 each from subscription; and one, with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Drumlane, Deravona, Milltown, and Deramfield, and two at Kilcunmy.

DRUMLARGAN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Upper Deece, 1½ mile south-south-east of Summer-Hill, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾; area, 1,276 acres. Pop., in 1831, 148; in 1841, 102. Houses 18. The entire surface consists of prime feeding land. The road from Kilcock to Trim traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RADDANETOWN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £36. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 131.

DRUMLEASE, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the village of DROMAHAIRE: which see. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 15,271 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,907; in 1841, 4,182. Houses 682. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,571; in 1841, 3,834. Houses 630. The surface

is prevailingly upland and naturally wild; but contains much softened and picturesque scenery along the course of the Bonnet river in the south, and round the head of Lough Gill in the west. The water within the parish includes 498 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches, in Lough Gill, and 208 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches, in small lakes. The arable and pasture lands amount to 5,638½ acres; and are aggregately of middle-rate quality.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £523 8s. Gross income, £703 8s.; nett, 587 5s. 2d. Patron the diocesan. One-third of the tithes are the reputed property of the abbot of Dromahaire; but though belonging to the diocesan, have never been claimed. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1816, by means of £923 1s. 6½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £120 18s. 5½d. obtained from the parish. Sittings 200; attendance 93. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 60; and the Roman Catholic Chapel by 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 621, and the Roman Catholics to 3,280; and 9 daily schools had on their books 476 boys and 402 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £2 from subscription; one with £12 from the Baptist Society; and two with respectively £12 and £10 from the Ladies' London Hibernian Society, and with each a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society.

DRUMLINE. See **DROMLINE**.

DRUMLISH, a village in the parish of Killoe, barony and county of Longford, Leinster. It stands 4½ miles north-east of Newtown-Forbes, at the intersection of the road thence to Ballinamuck with the road from Mohill to Edgeworthstown. Fairs are held in May, Aug., Sept. and Dec. A dispensary here is within the Longford Poor-law union. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ardagh. See **KILLOE**. Area of the village, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 574; in 1841, 533. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 40; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 22. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 58; on their own manual labour, 38; on means not specified, 7.

DRUMLOHAN. See **STRADBALLY**, co. Waterford.

DRUMLOMAN, or **DRUMLUMMUN**, a parish on the south border of the barony of Clonmahon, and of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It lies 2½ miles east-north-east of Granard; and is traversed by the road thence to Cavan and Ballyjamesduff. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 17,147 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,007; in 1841, 8,807. Houses 1,525. It is washed by Lough Sheelin on the east, and Lough Ganny on the west; and contains the summit-ground between the headstreams of the Erne, and those of the Inny. The surface is partly hilly and broken, and consists in the aggregate of second-rate land; and the eastern and western borders partake the scenic attractions of the most beautiful of the Leinster lakes. The water area includes 541 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches in Lough Sheelin; 121 acres, 5 perches in Lough Kinale; 140 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch in Lough Gowna; and 200 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches in other lakes. The principal residences are Bracklagh, Rockview, and Orangefield. An hospital which stood in the parish was leased by King James to Sir Edward Moore at the rent of 2s. 6d.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **GRANARD** [which see], in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £304 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £269 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 9d.,

and are impropriate in the *Misses* Blundell. The church is of unknown date of erection. Sittings 180; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel of the very extensive benefice are reported in *cumulo* under **GRANARD**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 265, and the Roman Catholics to 8,089; and 9 daily schools had on their books 580 boys and 489 girls. One of the schools was aided with £15 a-year, 2 acres of land, and apartments from Lord Farnham; six with respectively £10, £10, £10, £10, £9, and £9 from the National Board; and two of these six, with about £2 10s. each from subscription.

DRUMMARTIN, a village in the parish of Rattoo, barony of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 177. Houses 32.

DRUMMAUL. See **DRUMMAUL**.

DRUMMONAGHAN. See **DRUM**, co. Mayo.

DRUMMULLY, a parish, 4 miles west-south-west of Clones, and partly in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan, and partly in the barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Previous to 1804, the parish consisted of two townlands of the glebes of Galloon or Old Drummully parish, yielding £235 7s. 8d. of rent, and two other townlands producing £19 of tithe composition; but, by Act of Council in that year, it was increased by the addition of 17 townlands producing £166, 3 of tithe composition.—both that tithe composition and the church of Drumkrin to be transferred to Drummully, and the latter to become the church of Drummully, on the death of the then incumbent of Drumkrin. See **DRUMKRIN**. Length of the parish from Gubduff to the end of Carra, 6 miles; breadth, from Staughan-bridge to Ballyboo-bridge, 3 miles, and from Coleman to Clanford, about 2; area, 5,515 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches. Pop., as the parish continued to be constituted in 1831, 667. Pop. of the Fermanagh section as legally though not then actually constituted, in 1831, 3,024. In the parliamentary documents, the former is given as the pop. of the ecclesiastical parish, and the latter as the pop. of the political parish. The surface is watered by the Finn river, and consists in general of good land. Carra-house stands on the Finn, and on the road from Clones to Belturbet, 2 miles from Clones; and Farmhill-house stands a mile south-west of Carra. The parish, as constituted at the date of the Ordnance Survey, extends 5½ miles eastward from Lough Derrysteaon or the head of Upper Lough Erne; it has a breadth of 4½ miles; and it embraces its co. Monaghan section between a forking or two-wings form of its Fermanagh division. Area of the co. Monaghan section, 2,428 acres; of the co. Fermanagh section, 5,119. Pop., in 1841, of the Monaghan section, 1,587; of the Fermanagh section, 2,947. Houses, in the Monaghan section, 278; in the Fermanagh section, 480. Within the Fermanagh section are 349 acres of water in Upper Lough Erne, and 115 acres in the river Erne and in small lakes.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Gross income, exclusive of that from the new annexations, £254 7s. 8d.; nett, £226 10s. 3½d. Patron the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £90. A schoolhouse continued, at the date of the late reports, to be used as the parochial place of worship and had an attendance of 80. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, as then ecclesiastically constituted, amounted to 263, and the Roman Catholics to 420; and two daily schools—one of which at Annaghmore was in connection with the Kildare Place Society, and salaried with £6 from subscription—had on their books 106 boys and 53 girls.

DRUMNASOLE. See **ARDCLINIS**.

DRUMNOUGH, a headland about 1 mile north

of Rath, barony of Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. There is a martello tower on the headland.

DRUMOD. See **DROMOD.**

DRUMPHEY. See **DRUMFREY.**

DRUMQUIN, a village in the parishes of Longfield-East and Longfield-West, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the road from Omagh to Castlederg, and on that from Enniskillen by way of Dromore to Strabane, 6½ miles west by north of Omagh. It is overhung by the Dooish mountain, and washed by one of the chief headstreams of the Poe river. Fairs are held on Jan. 17, March 21, May 2, June 9, Aug. 15, Sept. 17, Nov. 9, and Dec. 12. In the village is a Presbyterian meeting-house. The Drumquin dispensary is within the Omagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 54,022 acres, with a pop. of 7,785; and, in 1839, it expended £98 16s., and administered to 1,560 patients. In 1841, the Drumquin Loan Fund had a capital of £600; circulated 2,667 in 850 loans; and realized £1 1s. 10d. of nett profit. Area of the Longfield-East section of the village, 6 acres; of the Longfield-West section, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Longfield-East section, 352; of the Longfield-West section, 100. Houses in the two sections, respectively 60 and 20.

DRUMRAGH, a parish in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of **OMAGH**: which see. The outline of the parish is nearly a circle of 6 miles in diameter. Area, 20,163 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches,—of which 161 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,289; in 1841, 11,453. Houses 1,888. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,078; in 1841, 8,506. Houses 1,506. The surface is a somewhat intricate series of devious and almost indefinable valleys, separated by rising grounds, hills, and the spurs of mountains; and it commands, from various points, a sort of profile view of the vast highland district which forms the great tableau between the basin of Lough Neagh and the western ocean. About five-sixths of the land are arable; and the remainder is bog and mountain. Rills and rivulets of different and changeable names, the chief of which is the Cammin, combine within the parish to form the Strule. Many good residences stand in Omagh and its outskirts; and New Grove, the seat of S. Galbraith, Esq., stands about 2 miles to the south-west, on the road to Enniskillen.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £560. Gross income, £1,160; nett, £989 9s. 3d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the benefices which form the corps of Cork deanery in the dio. of Cork. A curate for Drumragh has a salary of £75. The church was built many years ago; and large additions have at different times been made at the expense of the parish. Sittings 900; attendance, about 750. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, formerly belonging to the Synod of Ulster, are attended by respectively from 250 to 700, and from 150 to 400; the Ballynatty Presbyterian meeting-house, by 25; the Gillygooly Presbyterian meeting-house, by from 30 to 100; the Methodist meeting-house, by from 150 to 200; and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by about 100. The Roman Catholic chapel of Drumragh is attended by 1,000, and that of Omagh by 500 at one service and 1,500 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two churches are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,229 Churchmen, 2,596 Presbyterians, 35 other Protestant dissenters, and 6,406 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 600 children; and 16 daily schools had on their books 542 boys and 308 girls. Two of

the daily schools were connected with the Kildare Place Society, two with the London Hibernian Society, and 1 with the Society for Discountenancing Vice; and one, for a general classical, a mathematical, and a mercantile education, was under a committee of management, who paid the master a salary for teaching 28 scholars.

DRUMRANEY, or **DRUMRATH**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Kilkenny-West, 2½ miles west of Ballymore, and about 6 miles north-east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,102 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,494; in 1841, 3,367. Houses 581. The land is for the most part good; and the highest ground, called Carrickaneeba, is situated in the centre of the parish, and has an altitude of 451 feet. Walterstown, or Walderstown, within the parish, is one of the finest demesnes in the county, rich in wood and water, with a mansion of ample proportions; and was celebrated, nearly half a century ago, in a poem by George Hynde, M. D. Another prominent demesne is Dorington; and other noticeable residences are Newgrove, Fairfield, Drumraney, and Baskin. "Drumrany," says Mr. Brewer, "may be termed the cradle of the Dillons, as from the parent stock at this place are sprung the numerous branches of that distinguished Anglo-Norman family. Sir Henry De Lion, secretary to John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, obtained, about the year 1185, a large grant of lands in this quarter, being part of the ancient domain of the powerful sept of O'Melaghlin, MacGeoghegan, and others; to which newly acquired territory Sir Henry gave the name of Dillon's Country, by which appellation it was long known. Sir Henry held his lands *in capite* by the service of 60 knights' fees; a circumstance amply illustrative of the extent and importance of the grant with which he was favoured. He built the castle of Drumrath or Drumrany, in which his posterity flourished for many ages. Sir Henry De Lion, otherwise Dillon, died in the year 1244. From Sir Thomas Dillon, styled Baron of Drumrany, by Lady Maud, his wife, daughter of Edmond le Botitler, Earl of Carrick, are descended the families of Dillon now existing in Ireland and England. The castles of Killaniny and Ardnagrath, both of which are in this neighbourhood, and now in ruins, were built by the Dillons. The handsome demesne attached to the latter structure has been, since its forfeiture by the Dillons, successively the property and residence of the families of Burtles and Hatfield." A religious house of note, and dedicated to St. Enan, is said to have been founded at Drumraney in 558, and to have been burnt to the ground in 946, by the Ostmen.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Meath. The rectory is part of the benefice of **BALLYLOUGHLOE**: which see. Tithe composition, £291 13s. 4d.; glebe, £88. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Gross income, £97 2s.; nett, £93 1s. 6d. Patron, the incumbent of Ballyloughloe. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 86 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 3,419 Roman Catholics; 4 daily schools had on their books 104 boys and 71 girls; and 2 other daily schools produced no list of their scholars. One of the schools was a free-school at Walterstown for girls; one was in connection with the Kildare Place Society, and was salaried with £4 from the per. curate; and one enjoyed some small advantages, chiefly from the Roman Catholic curate.

DRUMRANEY, a nominal parish, alleged to be

in the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is ecclesiastically known as the rectory of Drumraney, and part of the benefice of Aglish or Castlebar, in the dio. of Tuam; but the Ecclesiastical Revenues' Report says, "The existence of it is nowhere to be discovered."

DRUMRAT, a parish in the barony of Corran, 3 miles south of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,730 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 134 acres, 35 perches lie in detached portions. Pop., in 1831, 1,606; in 1841, 1,754. Houses 297. The surface consists, to a considerable extent, of upland and bog; and is drained northward by the Awinmore river. An abbey is alleged to have been founded on the site of the subsequent parish-church by St. Fechin.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **EXLYFADD** [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £109 10s. 8d., and the rectorial for £95 3s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir Henry Montgomery. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 30 Churchmen, 51 Presbyterians, and 1,605 Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 95 boys and 38 girls. In 1840, a National school at Drumaneel had on its books 71 boys and 45 girls.

DRUMREILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster, but chiefly in the baronies of Carrigallen and Dromahaire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Ballinamore, co. Leitrim, Connaught. The Carrigallen section lies at a mean distance of 6 miles south-east of the Dromahaire section; the two being separated by the parish of Oughteragh. Area of the co. Cavan section, 3,178 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches; of the Carrigallen section, 14,218 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches,—of which 742 acres are water in Lough Garadice, and 350 acres, 30 perches, in small lakes; of the Dromahaire section, 16,276 acres, 24 perches,—of which 1,792 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are water in Lough Allen, and 26 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,195; in 1841, 10,289. Houses 1,686. Pop. of the Carrigallen section, in 1831, 5,399; in 1841, 6,107. Houses 1,024. Pop. of the Dromahaire section, in 1831, 3,242; in 1841, 3,745. Houses 596. The surface is characteristically upland, bleak, and wild; contains part of the great central group of alps loosely called the Slieve-an-Erin mountains; and is drained partly by some of the earliest head-waters of the Shannon, and partly by streams which belong to the basin of the Erne. One-third is barren mountain; and the remainder is variously land of second-rate, third-rate, and fourth-rate qualities. Few spots occur of a character approaching the soft or the simply beautiful; and one of the most agreeable of the few is the demesne of Garadice, Alexander Percy, Esq., on Garadice lough. A principal road is that from Ballinamore to Belturbet.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £100; glebe, £131. Gross income, £231; nett, £146 1s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are appropriated to the see of Kilmore. During some time previous to 1835, the vicarage was limited to Templeport. The church was built long ago, at the private expense of the Gore family. Sittings 240; attendance 135. Two school-houses are also used as parochial places of worship. Three Roman Catholic chapels at Listrockty, Drumlea, and Bannaghlane, have an attendance of respectively 400, 900, and 750. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 752, and the Roman Catholics to 8,911; a Sunday school was usually attended by 20 children; and 9

daily schools had on their books 311 boys and 302 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £10 from the London Hibernian Society; two with respectively £9 and £10 from the Ladies' London Hibernian Society, and with each a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; two with respectively £3 and £2 from subscription; and two with respectively £7 and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice.

DRUMRUARK, a hill on the north border of the barony of Glanerought, immediately south of Clogherreen, co. Kerry, Munster. It forms the first stage of the ascent of Mangerton, and commands an exquisite view of the middle lake of Killarney, the peninsula of Muckruss, and the adjacent mountains.

DRUMSHALLON, a parish in the barony of Ferrard, 4 miles north by east of Drogheda, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,585 acres, 2 roods. Pop., in 1831, 1,048; in 1841, 1,135. Houses 196. It lies immediately east of the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, and has an eastern exposure. Lough Kircock, on the west border, has an area of 9 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches; the highest ground, on the south border, has an altitude of 616 feet; and the townland of Labanstown, lying $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east on the coast, has an area of 372 acres, 26 perches. The seats are Drumshallon and Kiltalaght.—This parish has no provision for the cure of souls; and the Protestant inhabitants attend the church of Ballymakenny. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of upwards of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tynure. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,035; and a hedge-school had on its books 40 boys and 20 girls. Drumshallon is in the dio. of Armagh. One of St. Patrick's pretended multitude of monasteries for canons regular is said to have been founded here, and is alleged to have been a 'noble' one.

DRUMSHAMBO, a village in the parish of Kiltoghart, barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands half-a-mile east of the exit of the Shannon navigation from Lough Allen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Keadue, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Carrick-on-Shannon. Previous to 1825, it was a wretched hamlet, desperately dependent for support on illicit distillation; but between 1825 and 1830, it obtained the acquisition of several new houses, several cloth and general shops, and a new church; and since the latter date it has begun to give promise of becoming an important market-town. A harbour was planned by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Shannon navigation, to cost £2,292 3s., to be constructed at the commencement of the canal which connects Lough Allen with the navigable part of the Shannon, and to be formed by removing part of the eastern side of the present canal-bank, excavating a portion of the low meadow-land adjoining it, and constructing two piers. This harbour will be rather less than half-a-mile from Drumshambo, and will probably occasion considerable trade. Fairs are held on Feb. 15, April 1, May 16, June 9, July 17, Aug. 16, Oct. 6, and Nov. 16. The Drumshambo dispensary is within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 26,770 acres, with a pop. of 8,676; and, in 1840-41, it expended £73 19s. 11d., and made 3,928 dispensations of medicine. In 1841, the Drumshambo Loan Fund had a capital of £641; circulated £2,752 in 1,497 loans; and realized a nett profit of £31 8s. 11d. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 479; in 1841, 517. Houses 80. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 61; in other pursuits, 23. Families dependent chiefly

on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 65; on their own manual labour, 17; on means not specified, 9.

DRUMSHICANE. See **CULLEN**, barony of Du-hallow, co. Cork.

DRUMSNA, a small market and post town in the parish of Annaduff, barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the river Shannon, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, 1 mile south by east of Jamestown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Carrick-on-Shannon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Strokestown, $13\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Longford, and 73 west-north-west of Dublin. The village has, for several years, been rapidly increasing in size and prosperity; it has an airy, comfortable, and thriving appearance; and, as to both the neatness of its architecture and the beauty of its situation, it excels every other small town within a circuit of very many miles. The bridge across the Shannon here consists of 7 open arches and 1 closed arch, and measures about 300 feet in length, and 15 feet in width. At the village are extensive flour-mills; and within a mile of it is a strong sulphureous spa. Drumsna quay is occasionally crowded during the shipping-season, with drays and cars, bringing agricultural produce for shipment on the Shannon; and, though more distant than that of Carrick-on-Shannon, is preferred by the Boyle merchants for the disembarkation of goods brought from Dublin along the Royal canal. Fairs are held May 20, June 22, Aug. 25, Oct. 7, and Dec. 13. Drumsna is surrounded with the plantations of Mount Campbell, the seat of Admiral Sir J. Rowley, Bart.; and in the near vicinity are Charlestown, the beautiful seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., and Kilmore, the seat of A. Achmuty, Esq. Area of the town, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 427; in 1841, 516. Houses 90. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 32; in manufactures and trade, 37; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 39; on their own manual labour, 45; on means not specified, 5.

DRUMSNAT, a parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Monaghan, barony and county of Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 5,019 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,411; in 1841, 3,439. Houses 626. The land is moderately good, and yields an average rent of 28 shillings per plantation acre. A great tract of bog lies in the west, and a considerable tract in the south. There are 2 large and 6 small lakes. The demesnes are Thornhill, Agnamalla, and Brookvale. The road from Monaghan to Cootehill passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £83 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £35. Gross income, £118 1s. 6½d.; nett, £91 19s. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £106 3s. 1d.; and are inappropriate in Sir Thomas Lennard. The church was built in 1802, at the cost of the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 240; attendance 260. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmore. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 521 Churchmen, 198 Presbyterians, and 2,797 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by 60 children; and 7 daily schools—3 of which were connected with the National Board, and 1 with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 446 boys and 192 girls.

DRUMSURN, a village in the parish of Balteagh, barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 129. Houses 26.

DRUMSWORDS, a village in the parish of Kil-

levan, and barony of Dartry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Clones, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Pop. not specially returned.

DRUMTARIFF. See **DROUMTARIFFE**.

DRUMTEMPLE. See **DRIMTEMPLE**.

DRUMTULLAGH, a grange in the barony of Carey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Ballycastle, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of **MOSSIDE**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,753 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,468; in 1841, 1,359. Houses 261. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,237; in 1841, 1,186. Houses 225. The road from Ballycastle to Coleraine passes through the interior.—This grange, in the ecclesiastical distribution of the country, is included in the parish of **DERRY-KEIGHAN**: see that article.

DRUNG, a parish on the west border of the barony of Tullaghgarvey, 5 miles north-east of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the village of **BALLINACARGY**: which see. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 11,475 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,015; in 1841, 6,551. Houses 1,099. The surface is, to a considerable extent, broken and unequal, and contains some rocky bad land; and it is drained northward by an affluent of the Annalee river. The chief demesne is Rakenny, the property of T. L. Clements, Esq.; and the other noticeable residences are Woodlodge, Lakeview, and Lislin. The water area amounts to 77 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches; and a pendicle of land, which lies detached a little to the north-east, measures 316 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £273 10s. 3½d.; glebe, £129 2s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £202 4s. 7½d., and are inappropriate in the representatives of Richard, Earl of Westmeath. The vicarages of Drung and **LARAH** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Drung. Length, 9 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 13,823. Gross income, £1,287 2s. 5½d.; nett, £1,134 2s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also vicar-general of the diocese. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church of Drung was built in 1728. Sittings 230; attendance 130. There is a church also in Larah. The Roman Catholic chapel at Clifferna is attended by 1,170, and that at Muniota by 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 707 Churchmen, 74 Presbyterians, and 5,347 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,115 Churchmen, 74 Presbyterians, and 12,611 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools in the parish were usually attended by 120 children; 10 daily schools in the parish—2 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and 1 with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 485 boys and 268 girls; and 23 daily schools in the union had 1,107 boys and 580 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a male school and a female school at Cornakill.

DRUNG, a hill on the north border of the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. The old road from Tralee into Iveragh, climbs over this hill, and hangs in a terrific manner over Dingle bay.

DRYMNAGH. See **DRIMNAGH**.

DUAGH, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Listowel, and partly in the barony of Iraghticonnor, but chiefly in that of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Length and breadth, each 9 miles. Area of the Iraghticonnor section, 2,119 acres; of the Clanmaurice section, 16,724 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,723; in 1841, 5,065. Houses 780. Pop. of the Iraghticonnor section, in 1831, 495; in 1841, 654. Houses 99. About 3,000 acres are mountain

and bog; and the rest of the surface consists of good arable land. The river Feale drains the interior westward. The village of Duagh stands in the Clannmaurice section. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 210; in 1841, 345. Houses 57. The Duagh dispensary is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and has a district strictly identical with the parish; and, in 1839-40, it expended £34 14s., and administered to 2,001 patients.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £135; glebe, £47 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £124 12s. 3d., and are inappropriate in the representatives of the late Earl of Glandore. The vicarage of Duagh, and the rectory of KILCARRAGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Duagh. The two parishes are 5 miles asunder. Pop., in 1831, 4,859. Gross income, £321 8s. 5d.; nett, £244 14s. 3d. Patron, the Rev. Robert Hickson. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and of the union amounted to 54, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 3,957, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 5,143; and 3 pay daily schools in the parish and union had on their books 90 boys and 24 girls. In 1840, a National school at Duagh was salaried with £6, and had on its books 123 boys and 54 girls.

DUBLIN,

A maritime county, is bounded, on the north, by the county of Meath; on the east, by the Irish Sea; on the south, by the county of Wicklow; and, on the west, by the counties of Kildare and Meath. Three quondam detached districts, distant from 5 to 15 miles from the main body, and situated between the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, were recently transferred to these counties. The main body, and now the entire territory, is an irregular and slender oblong, extending from north to south; and, over by far the greater part of its landward limits, it is defined by an altogether artificial and somewhat capricious boundary-line. Its east or coast side, measured curvingly along the greater sinuosities, extends about 30 miles; its boundary with Wicklow, about 15; its boundary with Kildare, about 10; and its boundary with Meath, about 23. Its greatest length, due north and south, is 24½ miles; its greatest breadth is 16½; its breadth, north of Howth, is nowhere more than 12½ miles; and, at two points respectively north and south of Howth, is scarcely 7; and its area comprises 196,063 acres of arable land, 19,312 of uncultivated land, 5,519 of continuous plantations, and 5,520 of towns,—in all, 226,414 acres.

Surface.—Kippure mountain, on the boundary with Wicklow, rises upwards of 2,700 feet above sea-level; and is the nucleus of a small group of mountain-heights which forms a kind of upland isthmus between the mountains of Wicklow and the hills of Dublin. Respectively east and west of this group extend the vales of Glencullen and Ballinascorney. The Dublin hills constitute an irregular belt of about 2½ miles in mean breadth, along very nearly the whole of the southern border; they send up their central or chief summits to an average height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet; and, as seen from the great majority of vantage grounds in the vicinity of the metropolis, they blend in the perspective with the loftier summits of Wicklow, and form a magnificent background to the gorgeously ornate, low country which spreads away from their base. An advanced and towering offset, called the Three-Rock moun-

tain, is famed for the brilliance of the panoramic view which it commands. The only marked heights north of "the hills" par excellence, are the islands of Lambay and Ireland's Eye and the Hill of Howth,—the last 567 feet in altitude, and stooping precipitously down to the ocean; yet a line of low cultivated eminences, called the Man-of-War Hills, extends across the northern section of the county,—a considerable portion of the western and north-western border is charmingly diversified with picturesque vales and hillocks,—a broad band of country, from the northern boundary inward, is agreeably undulated,—the whole valley of the Liffey, up to a point within Kildare, is a rich and continuous variety of gentle romance and brilliant beauty,—and the rest of the county, though part of the vast dead plain, the "prairie," the "steppe" of the east of Ireland, exults, in common with valleys, undulations, rising grounds, and the skirts of hills, in an absolute profusion, as to both kind and quality, of the ornaments which arise from taste and cultivation. The Rev. Cæsar Otway, with singular happiness, catches at one glance a view of the county's chief attractions, when he says, "From that rich inclined plain that, on the north, for four or five miles slopes down to the bay, the whole prospect is gained of the south side,—the rich and splendid panorama which its shores, its hills, its mountains, present: besides, it possesses points of view peculiarly its own, afforded by Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay, and the Skerries Islands: then how exuberantly rich is it in historic recollections and antiquarian treasures; churches ruined or still standing, whose age must be told of by centuries; round towers and cryptic oratories, where Patrick prayed and preached; castles baronial or ecclesiastical; palaces of prelates, and ruins where once councils sat, and parliaments were convened; and monuments denoting the successive power of Milesian, Dane, and Norman. Nay, the very people marked and peculiar. The Fingalians, or white strangers, as their name signifies, are still a taller and a fairer race than is seen in almost any other part of Ireland; and as you enter Lusk, Skerries, or Rush, you observe the men more athletic, the women better favoured than the natives of the adjoining districts. Then to a botanist or geologist, the islands of Lambay, Holmpatrick, and Ireland's Eye, are full of interest, as also is the promontory of Howth, with its baronial castle, its ruined abbey, and its peculiar position, so like Gibraltar, and so possible of being made a similar fortress, to hold in future check the rebel Irish. All these are interesting; and he must be in the predicament of Sterne's traveller, who would travel from Dan to Beersheba without making a remark, that could not, in the wide and varied field of Fingal, find materials for supplying amusement and information to himself and others."

Coast.—The coast, from the boundary with Meath to the village of Skerries, a distance of 4 miles, trends south-eastward, and has a sandy shore. Balbriggan bay, within this reach, is small, yet affords the only tolerable harbour north of Howth. Off Skerries is a small group of islets, the chief of which bear the name of St. Patrick's and Shenex. The coast from Skerries to Rush, a distance of 3½ miles, trends southward, and consists for the most part of limestone cliffs. A mile north of Rush is the creek of Lough Shinney, small, but comparatively important; and immediately south of Rush, opens the bay of Rogerstown, penetrating the land to the extent of 3 miles westward, but narrow, shallow, and forming only a tidal harbour of little value. Off the entrance of this bay lies the rocky and interesting island of Lambay, the largest piece of insulated ground belonging to the county. Respectively 2½





and 5½ miles south by west of Rogerstown bay, open the bays of Malahide and Baldoyle, the former 2½ miles, and the latter a little upwards of 1 mile, long, but both narrow and forming tidal and valueless harbours. From Rush to Baldoyle bay, the coast, in a general view, trends southward, and is bluff and rocky; and from the south side of the entrance of Baldoyle bay, projects east-south-eastward the romantic promontory of Howth, terminating in Howth Head, or the Hill of Howth. About a mile north of the middle of this curious peninsula, lies the picturesque rocky isle, called Ireland's Eye; and in the sheltered sound between them is the costly, capacious, beautiful, but almost useless artificial harbour of Howth, constructed between 1807 and 1832 at the expense of not far from half a million of pounds sterling. Five miles south of Howth Head lie Dalkey Island, and several islets and rocks; and thence to the boundary with Wicklow, a distance also of 5 miles, the coast trends first due south, and then south by east, but has no indentation and scarcely any remarkable feature. Dublin bay enters between Howth Head and Dalkey Island; but is so important, at once in extent, in position, in commerce, and in scenery, that we reserve a notice of it for a separate article.

Climate.]—Easterly winds prevail in April. Winds from the west and south-west prevail during most of the other months, but bring less humidity than to districts nearer the Atlantic. Snow seldom lies long on the seaboard. Corn and hay crops—owing more, however, to soil than to climate—are later than in the same latitude in England. Dublin excels most cities both in healthfulness of situation, and in natural facilities for preventing artificial noxiousness.

Rivers.]—The Liffey has a course of only about 8½ miles from the western boundary to the head of Dublin bay; it runs nearly due east, and cuts the county into nearly equal parts; and it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to the Custom-house in the city, and for barges and row-boats to Chapel-Izod. The Dodder rises in the Kippure mountains, and runs in a north-north-easterly direction to Dublin bay at Ringsend. One stream which joins the Dodder at Rathfarnham drives a few mills; and another affluent, called the Temple Oge and Kimmage river, formerly supplied the whole basin for the domestic use of the citizens. The Ballybough or Tolka river runs somewhat parallel to the Liffey, at the mean distance of about 2 miles to the north, and enters Dublin bay through Ballybough bridge at Clontarf. A very good stream, capable of driving a number of factory mills, runs a few miles on the northern boundary with Meath; and several rivulets, which run to Balbriggan, Rogerstown, Malahide, and Baldoyle bays have difficulty in occasionally keeping a few mills at work in summer.

Minerals.]—A line drawn westward from a point on Dublin bay, halfway between the city and Kingstown, separates a region of primitive rocks on the south from a region of various character, but chiefly of carboniferous limestone, in the north. The primitive rocks are remarkable at once for their variety, for their indications of violence in the contortions of their strata, for the intrusion of granite veins into mica slate, and for the chemical changes which the hot granite appears to have effected on the schists. A central field of granite—the commencement of the great ridge which extends south-south-westward to the valley of the Barrow between Innistogue and New Ross—stretches from the point between Kingstown and Dublin to a point a little beyond the south headland of Dublin bay, and thence goes away into Wicklow with a mean breadth of about 6 miles.

The contour of the granite country has none of the sharp and spiry features which so generally characterize granitic mountains; and appears to owe the gentleness of its curvatures to the inconsiderable elevation of its hills, and to the highly decomposable nature of some of the varieties of the rock. The granite is almost completely free from hornblende and other ingredients foreign to strictly granitic character; it, for the most part, exhibits, in striking and beautiful contrast, black mica and pearly white felspar; and, in this form, it is much employed for architectural purposes in Dublin and its vicinity, and is shipped in large quantities as a paving-stone to Liverpool. Near Killiney, it is harder than elsewhere, and displays its mica in a plumose state; at Glencullen, at Glenismaule, and in other places, it is more coarse-grained, less compact, less abundant in quartz, and considerably more liable to disintegration; and in the vicinity of Glenismaule it is often, for a depth of 4 feet or upwards, reduced to sheer sand, which, under the name of freestone, is brought to Dublin and employed in such domestic purposes as that of scouring.—The junction of granite and mica schist may be distinctly seen at Killiney, Rathfarnham, and the Scalp; and in the first of these places, the schist rests on its upturned edges upon a basis of granite, and is traversed by numerous granitic veins, which run in two directions, and often intersect each other,—the one set being parallel with the schistose laminations or strata, and the other set cutting them across. The mica schist on the west side of the granite commences at Rathfarnham, and runs across Glenismaule to form the mountain of Seehon; and, on the east side, it commences at Killiney, occupies the east side of Rochestown hill, and extends thence to the Scalp, where it reposes very contortedly on the granite, and contains crystals of andalusite. The schist, agreeably to the general character of the rock, consists of quartz and mica in variable proportions; but sometimes its alternating laminæ are so minute that the quartz cannot very readily be discerned; sometimes the quartz attains the thickness of an inch, and almost excludes the mica; and often the whole rock passes into clay slate, and that again, when in contact with the granite, into hornblende slate.—Clay slate, in a general view, occupies all the primitive district west of the Dodder, and a district of 14 or 15 square miles in the north-east corner of the county around Balbriggan. In the primitive district it glides so insensibly into or out of mica slate, and, in common with that rock, has been so greatly disturbed or contorted, that its line of commencement cannot be very easily traced; and in its lower parts, it often passes into greywacke slate, or a schist which contains fragments of schistose rocks, and is now finely crystalline, and now coarsely conglomerate. These schists, when near the granite, undergo a very remarkable change; gradually losing their stratified appearance, and even their schistose structure, becoming hard and compact, and passing into either a greenstone porphyry, or a very close-grained greenstone of felspar and hornblende. In the ravines, portions of schori in scicular crystals are very common; but they have not been traced to their source.—The rock of Lambay Island consists of strata of schist and beds of greenstone and porphyry; the schistose strata much indurated and very intricately contorted; the greenstone insensibly evolving or consolidating itself out of the schists; and the porphyry sometimes becoming amygdaloidal, with nodules of calcareous spar.—Quartz rock, though distributed in small isolated fields along the greater part of the east flank of the great granitic ridge of Leinster, occurs in the county of Dublin, chiefly on the north side of Dublin bay,

forming the Hill of Howth; and there it exhibits, in a very beautiful manner, the phenomenon of contorted strata; some of the beds resting on their edges, some undulated, and some curved upon themselves so as to resemble the concentric crusts of a spheroidal concretion,—while a portion display so great a diversity of hues from purple to red as to render the contortions very distinctly apparent.—The carboniferous limestone of Dublin consists of the eastern and narrowed wing of the vast flint limestone field of Ireland; and, in the vicinity of the city, it possesses two different and very distinct characters,—the one, that of ordinary carboniferous limestone, with the usual organic remains,—the other, near the primitive rocks, schistose, impure, with few fossils, and constituting the calp of Kirwan. This calp usually exists in strata of not more than 2 feet thick, separated by thin beds of clay slate; it almost everywhere exhibits contortions which indicate violence; and it is extensively quarried, and used for architectural purposes. Magnesian limestone occurs at Howth, and between Milltown and Hasson-bridge; and it contains no organic remains, but occasionally imbeds fragments of the carboniferous limestone.—Manuring limestone, marl, and limestone gravel, are amongst the most valuable of the economical minerals. Copper is mined at Ballycorus, within half-a-mile of the Scalp; galena, manganese, and potter's clay occur at Howth; and fuller's earth, of middle-rate quality, has been found at Castleknock.—The water of most of the springs within the calp district is so much impregnated with sulphate or nitrate of lime as to be unfit for domestic use, except when corrected with large quantities of soda. Ten springs within the city were analyzed nearly a century ago, and found to yield on evaporation from 300 to 400 grains of salts per gallon. A spring strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas occurs at Lucan; and tepid springs of about 75° Fahr. exist in the vicinity of Leixlip and Finglass.

Woods.—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 69 acres of oak, 82 of ash, 73 of elm, 83 of beech, 92 of fir, 4,750 of mixed trees, and 370 of orchards,—in all, 5,519 acres; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 5 acres of oak, 41 of ash, 31 of elm, 7 of beech, 16 of fir, 1,217 of mixed trees, and 103 of orchards. The number of detached trees, in 1841, was 991,194, equivalent to 6,195 acres; and thus the total of wood was 11,714 acres.

Agriculture.—The soil of the granitic district is generally a light gravel, which requires strong manuring; and that of the limestone district is clay, mixed with gravel, and not so tenacious as many of the clay soils of England, yet generally superincumbent on so stiff and retentive an argillaceous subsoil as to need much draining, and a free supply of street manure from the city. The land in the west and north is superior to that in the vicinity of the city; and, to a large extent, is equal in quality to most of the wheat-bearing grounds of the midland counties. The barony of Balrothery somewhat fairly represents the whole county as to both the average quality of its soil, and the average condition of its agricultural practices. Its soil is, for the most part, rather stiff, and, in many places, a strong clay, varying from a middle to a good quality; yet it is generally drained without difficulty, is not so wet as its outward appearance would indicate, and is mixed with large stones and minute particles of sand, which keep it open, and cause it easily to dry and pulverize. Upwards of two-thirds of the barony is in tillage; and is divided into farms of from 10 to 30, or from 30 to 80, or from 80 to 300 acres,—the first of these

classes being by far the most numerous. The largest quantity of land held by a tillage farmer is 400 acres, and by a grazier 700 or 800 acres; and the grazing farms are all so large as to average at least 200 acres. The usual course of crops is first potatoes, manured; second, wheat; third, oats or barley; fourth, clover or vetches; fifth, potatoes, if manure can be had, and fallow, if it cannot; and sixth, wheat. The practice of fallowing is on the decrease, and the cultivation of potatoes and green crops is on the increase; yet a very marked defect is the comparative paucity and unskilfulness of green-crop cultivation. Clover and vetches are generally grown; but trefoil and rye-grass are regarded as suitable only for certain kinds of soil; and turnips are grown only to a small extent for cattle-feeding, by a few gentlemen and large farmers. The wheat raised in the barony is generally considered of the best quality, even in the Dublin market. The manures in common use are lime, sea-sand, sea-weed, mud, and street-sweepings, but neither night-soil nor soot. The fences are, generally, quickset hedges, but often mixed with brier and other wild shrubs, and flanked by a deep ditch and a line of furze. The ploughs are good, and are perfectly adapted to two horses, but are more frequently drawn by four or even six. Excepting thrashing-mills, worked by horses, and possessed on most farms of above 60 or 80 acres and occasionally a roller or a winnowing machine, no agricultural implement of modern invention is in use.—In 1841, there were within the Liberties of the city of Dublin, 176 farmers, 820 servants and labourers, 9 ploughmen, 332 gardeners, 4 graziers, 3 herdsmen, 38 care-takers, 13 land-agents, 31 land-stewards, 1 game-keeper, and 701 dairy-keepers; and, within the rural districts of the county, inclusive of all the towns except Dublin, there were 2,218 farmers, 18,257 servants and labourers, 253 ploughmen, 1,068 gardeners, 4 graziers, 322 herds, 108 care-takers, 8 land-agents, 273 land-stewards, 10 game-keepers, and 410 dairy-keepers. In the same year, there were within the Liberties of the city, 61 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 21 of from 5 to 15 acres, 8 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 3 of upwards of 30 acres; within the other civic districts of the county, 89 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 37 of from 5 to 15 acres, 4 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the rural districts of the county, 1,805 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,285 of from 5 to 15 acres, 749 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,102 of upwards of 30 acres.

Live Stock.—Black cattle and sheep are rapidly improving by crossing with the best English breeds. The horses, if they were kept in proper condition, are not of a bad description for agricultural work. The pigs, when compared with the old Irish breed which were common so late as 18 or 20 years ago, present a remarkable instance of great and rapid improvement, being now almost all well-shaped and kindly; yet they have acquired some defects in consequence of having attained their improvement by means of the Neapolitan breed instead of the Chinese. In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre were 1,844 horses and mules, 317 asses, 3,843 cattle, 352 sheep, 4,003 pigs, and 40,893 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,179 horses and mules, 14 asses, 1,519 cattle, 522 sheep, 1,074 pigs, and 12,982 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,811 horses and mules, 84 asses, 2,635 cattle, 1,650 sheep, 1,17 pigs, and 13,800 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,990 horses and mules, 64 asses, 2,879 cattle, 1,678 sheep, 1,056 pigs, and 10,095 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 5,213 horses and mules, 150 asses, 15,152 cattle, 16,304 sheep, 2,858 pigs, and



bay, and is wholly within the county. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes northward from the city, and is principally within the county. The Grand Trunk railway, as projected by the commissioners, will pass westward from the city, and send off ramified lines to all the great ports and markets in the south and west. But each of the canals and railways will be fully noticed in its alphabetical place. The chief toll-free lines of road are those from Dublin to Kingstown, Bray, and Enniskerry, and the military road into Wicklow; and the chief turnpike-roads are those from Dublin to Howth, Malahide, Drogheda by Swords, Ashbourne, Ratoath, Navan, Mullingar, and Carlow. The mail roads to all the principal towns of Ireland radiate from Dublin as their centre, and pass divergently through the county.

Divisions and Towns.]—The county is divided into the city of Dublin and the baronies of Dublin, East Balrothery, West Balrothery, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown, and Uppercross. But the divisions, as they existed in 1831, were the county of the city of Dublin, the half-barony of Rathdown, and the baronies of Balrothery, Castleknock, Coolock, Donore, Nethercross, Newcastle, St. Sepulchre, and Uppercross; and these were subdivided as follows:—Rathdown was distributed into 11 whole parishes, and parts of two other parishes; Balrothery, into 13 whole parishes, and parts of 2 other parishes; Castleknock, into 8 whole parishes; Coolock, into 21 whole parishes, and parts of 2 other parishes; Donore, into 1 whole parish, and part of another parish; Nethercross, into 3 whole parishes, and parts of 3 other parishes; Newcastle, into 10 whole parishes, and parts of 2 other parishes; St. Sepulchre, into 2 whole parishes, and part of another parish; and Uppercross, into 9 whole parishes, 3 parts of other parishes, and 1 extra-parochial district. The towns in Rathdown were Blackrock, Kingstown, Little Bray, Stillorgan, and Dundrum; the towns in Balrothery were Balbriggan, Garristown, Skerries, and Rush, and the principal villages were Ballyboghil, Ballymacdun, Balrothery, Donabate, Baldwinstown, and Naul; the only town in Castleknock was part of Chapel-Izod, and the chief villages were Castleknock and Blanchardstown; the towns in Coolock were Baldoyle, Clontarf, Drumcondra, Glasnevin, and Howth, and the chief villages were Belgiffin, Coolock, Malahide, Rabeny, St. Margaret, and Santry; the towns in Nethercross were Finglass, Lusk, and Swords; the towns in Newcastle were Crumlin, Lucan, part of Chapel-Izod, and Rathfarnham, and the chief villages were Newcastle and Saggard; and the towns in Uppercross were Ballymore-Eustace, Clondalkin, Dalkey, Rathcoole, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Milltown, Harold's-Cross, and the chief village was Tullaght. The following changes were made in the baronies by the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 96:—The barony of Balrothery was divided into the baronies of East Balrothery and West Balrothery. The baronies of Donore and St. Sepulchre were suppressed. Thirty-four whole townlands, and part of another, in the parish of Lusk were transferred from Nethercross to East Balrothery: pop., in 1841, 2,126. The parish of Kilmethan was transferred from Nethercross to West Balrothery: pop., 509. Three townlands in Killossory, the whole of Donabate, and one townland in Swords, were transferred from Balrothery to Nethercross: pop., 688. One townland in Swords was transferred from Nethercross to Coolock: pop., 5. Ten townlands in Killossory were transferred from Coolock to Nethercross: pop., 212. Uninhabited parts of two townlands were transferred from Coolock to the city of Dublin. The parish of Killeek was transferred from Coolock to Nether-

cross: pop., 185. The parish of Kilsallaghan was transferred from Castleknock to Nethercross: pop., 548. Twenty-seven townlands in Finglass were transferred from Nethercross to Castleknock: pop., 1,999. Two townlands and part of a third were transferred from Newcastle to Castleknock: pop., 370. A portion of the parish of St. James was transferred from the county of the city of Dublin to Castleknock: pop., 62. A portion of the parish of Graungegorman was transferred from Coolock to the city of Dublin: pop., 4,857. A portion of St. George's was transferred from Coolock to the city: pop., 15,048. The parish of Palmerstown, two townlands in Esker, the parish of Ballyfermot, and a portion of the parish of St. James, were transferred from Newcastle to Uppercross: pop., 4,909. A portion of St. James was transferred from Newcastle to the city: pop., 3,344. The parishes of Crumlin and Cruagh, and a townland in Rathfarnham, were transferred from Newcastle to Uppercross: pop., 2,078. Most of Rathfarnham was transferred from Newcastle to Rathdown: pop., 4,394. The parishes of Kilmabuddrick, Kilbride, and Rathcoole, and one townland in Clondalkin, were transferred from Uppercross to Newcastle: pop., 1,611. A portion of St. Catherine's parish was transferred from Donore to Uppercross: pop., 879. Another portion of St. Catherine's was transferred from Donore to the city: pop., 3,867. A portion of St. Luke's was transferred from Donore to the city: pop., 4,636. A portion of St. Nicholas-Without was transferred from St. Sepulchre to the city: pop., 2,455. Another portion of St. Nicholas-Without was transferred from Uppercross to the city: pop., 244. A portion of St. Peter's was transferred from St. Sepulchre to the city: pop., 8,241. Another portion of St. Peter's was transferred from Uppercross to the city: pop., 2,934. The whole of Dalkey and two townlands in Rathmichael were transferred from Uppercross to Rathdown: pop., 2,227. A portion of St. Peter's, an uninhabited portion of St. Mark, and twelve townlands in Donnybrook, one townland in Booterstown, one in Monkstown, and one in Tammam were transferred from the county of the city to the barony of Dublin: pop., 12,600.—The following changes were made by the Act 6 and 7 William I. c. 84:—The parishes of Tipperkevin, Ballymore-Eustace, and Ballybought, were transferred from Uppercross to co. Kildare: pop., 3,138. Ten townlands in Dunlavin, two in Rathtoole, and two in Tobber, were transferred from Uppercross to Wicklow: pop., 978.

Statistics.]—The amount of Grand Jury presentments for the county averages only about £18,000 per annum; and is rendered thus light by the circumstance of a large proportion of the public revenue being under turnpike trusts. The presentments in 1842, however, amounted to £27,552.—The assizes are held at Kilmainham; courts of quarter-sessions at Kilmainham, Balbriggan, and Swords, and courts of petty-sessions at Balbriggan, Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Drumcondra, Dundrum, Kingstown, Lucan, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Rathfarnham, Swords, Tullaght, and Ward. The county-gaol is at Kilmainham; the district gaols for the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Wicklow, in Dublin; fever-hospitals in Dublin and Kingstown; dispensaries at 35 places; workhouses at Balrothery, Rathdown, and two in the city of Dublin; and savings' banks at Balbriggan, Castleknock, and Blackrock.—The constabulary force of the county consists of 1 first-rate constable, 2 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables,

- 100

monuments are dispersed through the county; and a very fair proportion exists in the city.

DUBLIN.

A district, formerly of peculiar jurisdiction, and commonly called the county of the city of Dublin, but now constituting the larger part of the new municipal city of Dublin, the whole of the new barony of Dublin, and a small pendicle of the barony of Castleknock. See section 'Divisions and Towns' of preceding article.

The County of the City of Dublin.—This district was bounded on the east by Dublin bay, and on all other sides by the county of Dublin. Its limits were long somewhat doubtful, but became well defined in 1807. They differed considerably from those of the modern city as built upon, were very irregular and inconvenient, and, while sweeping at some points into the country, they at others passed through private dwelling-houses and gardens, and unequally intersected some of the public streets. Measured from Dublin-castle, they extended eastward in a narrow stripe of land to Blackrock, and down the beach of the bay to a point as far within low-water mark as a man on horseback could throw a dart from the edge of the water; north-eastward, to Ballybough-Bridge; and northward, westward, and southward, in a dentated and zigzag line at distances varying from half-a-mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. While Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ball's Bridge, Donnybrook, and part of Williamstown and Blackrock were included, Mountjoy-square, 8 or 9 streets adjacent to that square, the buildings near the Penitentiary and Island-Bridge, and the various streets within the baronies of Coolock, Donore, and St. Sepulchre, were excluded. The surface, with the exception of what is immediately washed by the bay or bisected by the Dodder, is strictly identical with the site of the city; and even the part of it which is suburban possesses no feature requiring separate notice, yet may be viewed as the most crowdedly peopled portion of the immediate shores of the bay.—The civil, though not ecclesiastical, division of the district into parishes, exhibited part of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. James, St. Mary, Donnybrook, St. Nicholas-Without, and St. Peter, and the whole of the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Anne, St. Audeon, St. Bridget, St. John, St. Mark, St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Michan, St. Nicholas-Within, St. Paul, St. Thomas, and St. Werburgh. Pop., in 1831, 204,155; males, 91,557; females, 112,598; families, 40,459. Inhabited houses, 16,042; uninhabited complete houses, 889; houses in the course of erection, 152. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 212; in manufactures and trade, 19,824; in other pursuits, 20,423.

The Barony of Dublin.—The barony of Dublin, erected by the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 93, and consisting wholly of rural and suburban portions of the quondam county of the city, contains part of the parishes of Booterstown, Donnybrook, Monkstown, St. Peter's, St. Mark's, and Taney. Area, 1,650 acres. Pop., in 1841, 12,600. Houses 1,001. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 624; in manufactures and trade, 906; in other pursuits, 889. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,956; who could read but not write, 720; who could neither read nor write, 1,143. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,285; who could read but not write, 1,307; who could neither read nor write, 1,670.

The Municipal City of Dublin.—The City of Dublin, as at present municipally constituted, comprises large portions of what constituted the extinct

county of the city of Dublin, and the extinct baronies of Donore and St. Sepulchre, and also considerable districts which formerly belonged to the existing baronies of Coolock, Newcastle, and Uppercross [see section 'Divisions and Towns' of preceding article]; and it contains part of the parishes of Glasnevin, Grangegorman, St. Catherine's, St. George's, St. James', St. Mark's, St. Nicholas-Without, and St. Peter's, the whole of the Liberties of Christ Church, of the deanery of St. Patrick's, and of the parishes of St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, St. Audeon's, St. Bridget's, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Michan's, St. Nicholas-Within, St. Paul's, St. Thomas', and St. Werburgh's. Area of the whole, 3,699.7 acres. The included portion of Glasnevin has an area of 4.5 acres, and is uninhabited; the Liberties of Christ-church have an area of 1.6 acre, and, in 1841, contained a pop. of 15; and each of the other districts will form the subject of a separate section. In 1841, the number of persons committed for offences within the city was 2,147; and of these 139 were charged with offences against the person, 12 with offences against property committed with violence, 1,958 with offences against property committed without violence, 21 with forgery and offences against the currency, and 17 with offences not included in the above categories; 3 were sentenced to transportation for life, 130 for 7 years, and 8 for other periods,—1 to imprisonment for more than one year, 18 for more than 6 months, and 970 for 6 months and under,—25 to be fined; 11 were discharged on sureties or were not sentenced, 2 were found insane, 640 were found not guilty on trial, 228 had no bill found against them, 104 were not prosecuted, and 7 were bailed and not tried; 1,309 were males, and 838 were females; 130 males and 10 females were aged no more than 12 years, 347 males and 54 females no more than 16 years, 333 males and 215 females no more than 21 years, 259 males and 364 females no more than 30 years, 126 males and 110 females no more than 40 years, 74 males and 42 females no more than 50 years, 33 males and 29 females no more than 60 years, and 7 males and 14 females above 60 years; 675 males and 243 females could read and write, 172 males and 270 females could read but not write, and 462 males and 325 females could neither read nor write.—The city sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 12,290; of whom 747 were £50 freeholders under the old qualification, 474 were £20 freeholders, were 40s. freeholders, 3,121 were freemen, 533 were householders, 258 were £50 freeholders under the new qualification, 25 were rent-chargers, 7 were £20 leaseholders, and 1,537 were £10 leaseholders.—In 1831, the pop. of the city inside the Circular Road, and as connected with the county of Dublin inside the Circular Road, was 232,327, and of Dublin and its suburbs, outside the Circular Road, and as connected with the county inside the Circular Road, was 265,316. In 1841 the pop. within the municipal boundary was 232,729, the pop. of those districts within the municipal boundary which formerly belonged to co. Dub was 45,626; the pop. of those districts within the quondam county of the city which now belong to Dublin, was 12,662; and the pop. of the city suburbs within the bounds of the metropolitan police which extend from Dalkey on the south, by St. Ignace, Crumlin, Chapel-Izod, the Phoenix Park, and river Tolka to Ballybough-Bridge on the north, was 287,729. The following statistics all refer to 1841 and to the pop. within the municipal boundary. Males, 104,630; females, 128,096; families, 40,459. Inhabited houses, 20,109; uninhabited com-

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Catholic chapel in Bridge-street is under the care of six officiates, and is attended by about 400 or 500 persons at each of 11 services on Sabbath. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 800 Churchmen, 42 Presbyterians, 131 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,748 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools had on their books 306 boys and 356 girls. The parochial male school taught, clothed, and apprenticed 30 boys; yielded its master a salary of £40, with apartments; and had its income from £340 in the 3¼ per cent. stock, the rent of a small tenement, two small legacies, and an annual charity sermon. The parochial female school yielded a salary of £20, and was partly supported by subscription. Another of the schools had about £90 a-year from subscription, an annual charity sermon, and the interest of £400 stock. The infant school gave a salary of £10 from subscription. The female orphan school attached to the Scotch church, educated, clothed, boarded, and afterwards apprenticed or sent to service 20 girls; and was supported by the girls' work, the proceeds of an annual charity sermon, and £64 18s. a-year from funded property, and money on mortgage. In 1840, three schools in the Mendicity Institution, and two other schools in the parish, were supported or aided with aggregately £116 a-year from the National Board.

St. Bridget's Parish.—This parish, also called abbreviatedly St. Bride's, lies wholly within the city; it extends southward from the castle to Bishop-street, a distance of about 80 perches, but is very irregular in breadth; it comprises a crowded district immediately south and south-west of the castle; and its church is situated in St. Bridget's-street, at the corner of Bride's alley. Area, 37.5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 12,543; in 1841, 10,629. Houses 675.—St. Bridget's is appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, yet forms a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice. Minister's money, £328. Gross income, £405 13s. 10d.; nett, £263 6s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's. The incumbent holds also the deanery of Kildare. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. from the incumbent, and £60 from the parishioners. The church is an old building, and was repaired in 1832 by means of a loan of £530 16s. 8d. from St. Bridget's Charity school. Sittings, nearly 700; attendance, from 400 to 750. The Molyneux Asylum Chapel is attended by 1,000; and the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house in George-street, by 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,643 Churchmen, 40 Presbyterians, 103 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,331 Roman Catholics; a parochial Sunday school had on its books 62 boys and 41 girls; and 5 daily schools had 285 boys and 273 girls. The parochial boarding-school educates, clothes, boards, and apprentices, 20 boys; it yields its master a salary of £40, with apartments; and has £200 a-year from canal debentures and house-rents, besides the proceeds of a charity sermon. The parochial daily school is chiefly supported with £10 Irish from a legacy, the proceeds of two charity sermons, and a few annual subscriptions. The orphans' boarding-school gives £30 of salary, with apartments and other allowances, to master and mistress; and is supported by voluntary contributions. The Chancery-lane daily and infant schools are partially supported from subscriptions and charity sermons.

St. Catherine's Parish.—This parish lies partly within the city, and partly in the barony of Upper-cross. The Upper-cross section contains part of HAROLDSCROSS [which see], and a considerable proportion of other suburban buildings; and the portion within the city, together with the edified part of the portion without, comprises the south-east ex-

tremity or wing of the actual city,—the northern boundary, running between Island-street and Thomas-street, and the eastern boundary winding irregularly from the east end of Thomas-street to the south end of Ardee-street. The church occupies an elevated position in Thomas-street, almost on the site of St. Thomas' abbey. Area of the city section, 288.8 acres; of the Upper-cross section, 195 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 23,237; in 1841, 20,749. Houses 1,486. Pop. of the city section, in 1841, 19,871. Houses 1,365. In 1831, the parish lay partly in the barony of Donore, and partly in the county of the city of Dublin. Pop. of the Donore section, 4,548; of the county of the city section, 18,689. But the ecclesiastical returns restrict the parish to the section within the county of the city's boundaries, and make even it less populous than as it is exhibited in the census. Pop., in 1831, 17,357. —St. Catherine's is a vicarage and a separate benefice. There is no rectory. Tithe composition, £50; minister's money, £392 10s. Gross income, £508 13s. 1d.; nett, £379 16s. 4d. Patron, the Earl of Meath. Two curates have each a salary of £110; one of them paid by the incumbent, and the other by the parishioners. The church was built in 1767, by means of a gift of £4,144 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the funds of the parish-school. Sittings 1,500; attendance, about 1,000. A place of worship in Swift's Alley was purchased from the Baptist Society in 1835, and is used as a Free church in connection with the Establishment; and the minister of it is appointed and paid by trustees. The places of worship within the Marshalsea of the Four Courts and Richmond Bridewell, are used in connection both with the Establishment and with the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic communities. The Roman Catholic chapel in Meath-street has six officiates, and is attended by about 500 persons at each of 11 services. The Roman Catholic chapel in John-street has also 6 officiates, and is attended by about 350 persons at each of 12 services. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4,165 Churchmen, 115 Presbyterians, 186 other Protestant dissenters, and 13,334 Roman Catholics; two Sunday schools in Thomas'-court and Cork-street were usually attended by 420 children; and 9 daily schools had on their books 1,132 boys and 705 girls. The parochial female boarding-school educates, clothes, boards, and apprentices 50 girls, and educates, clothes, and breakfasts 20 girls; it pays the mistress a salary of £30, with apartments; and its income consists of about £100 a-year from canal debentures and funded property, £450 from rent of houses, £100 from a charity sermon, and a few subscriptions. The parochial daily school for males and females has the same support as the preceding, and pays about £100 of salary to master and mistress. The daily schools received respectively £10, £60, £60 a-year from the National Board, and the proceeds each of a charity sermon; and an evening school connected with one of them was free. Edmund Smith's school was free, and paid master and mistress a salary and gratuity of £50 a-year. A free boarding-school for females educated, clothed, boarded, and apprenticed 10 girls; paid the mistress a salary of £24, with apartments; and was supported by subscriptions and charity sermons. The infant school gave a salary of £35, and was supported by subscription.

St. James' Parish.—This parish is very distinctly exhibited in the civil and in the ecclesiastical returns of 1831,—figuring in the former as being in the barony of Newcastle, and in the latter chiefly in the county of the city of Dublin.

the book is a collection of essays, each of which is a review of a book. The essays are written by a variety of authors, including some of the most prominent figures in the field of international law. The book is organized into two main sections: the first section contains essays on the theory of international law, and the second section contains essays on the practice of international law. The essays are written in a clear and concise style, and they provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of international law. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of international law.

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church is situated in Mary-street, at the intersection of Stafford-street with Jervis-street. Area, 154.5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 25,305; in 1841, 23,904. Houses 2,014.—St. Mary's is a rectory, and a separate benefice. Minister's money, £1,010 7s. 11d. Gross income, £1,127 0s. 7d.; nett, £1,028 11s. 5d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Monkstown, Kill, Tullow, and Dalkey, in the dio. of Dublin; the second canonry of Kildare cathedral; and the sinecure archdeaconry of the dio. of Kildare. Three curates for St. Mary's, have each a salary of £70; the two senior have also £161 11s. from the parish; and one of the three has an additional allowance of £25, while another derives from surplice fees £25 18s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1708, at the cost of £2,194 16s. 3d., raised by subscription. Sittings 1,250; attendance 500. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease, situated in a commanding position in Mountjoy-square, on a piece of ground granted as a free site by the Earl of Mountjoy, was built in 1830, by means of a loan of £4,615 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a gift of £856 0s. 10d. from that Board, and £184 8s. 8d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 800; attendance 400. Bethesda chapel, in connection with the Establishment, is served by two chaplains and one assistant, and has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,300. The chapel of the Lying-in Hospital is served by two chaplains, and has an attendance of about 300. The Scotch church is attended by about 600; and the Strand-street Unitarian chapel, by 600. The Roman Catholic chapel in Denmark-street is served by 7 officiates, has 11 services on Sabbath, and is crowdedly attended. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 6,063 Churchmen, 325 Presbyterians, 267 other Protestant dissenters, and 17,771 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 242 males and 107 females. Six of the schools were supported by voluntary contributions; and one of these boarded 16 boys, and admitted 31 day-scholars free,—while another, the Bethesda orphan school, educated, clothed, boarded, and apprenticed the children attending it. In 1840, a female school in King's Inns-street, was salaried with £30 from the National Board, and attended by 200 girls; and an infant school was salaried with £14 from that Board, and had on its books 104 boys and 120 girls.

St. Mary's Donnybrook.—This parish lies wholly without the municipal city; yet previous to recent changes it lay chiefly within the quondam county of the city. It is a kind of rural parish, or contains only such suburbs as consist of detached villages and a thick sprinkling of villas and mansions. Its northern boundary is Dublin bay from the mouth of the Dodder; and its western boundary is a line which passes up the Dodder to Ringsend-bridge, deflects to Great Britain-quay, passes through Beggar's Bush, deflects a brief way toward Upper Baggot-street, and passes up the Swan Water. The parish itself has been noticed under the word DONNYBROOK; and the royal donative chapel of St. Matthew's within its limits, will be noticed under the word RINGSEND: see these articles.

St. Michael's Parish.—This parish is quite a minute city district; bounded, on the north, by the Liffey; on the east, by Rosemary-lane; on the south, by part of High-street; and on the west, by Schoolhouse-lane. The church is situated in High-street, at the corner of St. Michael's-hill, immediately opposite the west end of Christ-church cathedral. Area, 5.8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,289; in 1841, 1,271. Houses 106.—St. Michael's is a prebend of Christ-church, and a separate benefice. Minister's money, £36 10s. Gross income, £36 17s. 6d.;

nett, £32 13s. 6d.; but both these sums are exclusive of £169 16s. 10d. arising from rents, &c., belonging to the prebend. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dunboe, forming the corps of Derry archdeaconry, in the dio. of Derry. A curate for St. Michael's has a salary of £40. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d., and a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of sums not ascertained from a feoffee fund, and from the sale of the materials of the former church. Sittings 300; attendance, from 100 to 150. The Adam and Eve Roman Catholic chapel is under the care of 7 officiates, and has an attendance of about 1,000 at each of 3 services. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 270 Churchmen, 10 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,003 Roman Catholics; and the parochial school educated 9 boys, and educated and clothed 13, and was supported by voluntary contributions, and by the interest of £500 stock.

St. Michan's Parish.—This parish lies wholly within the city. It is bounded, on the north, by the old limits of the county of the city; on the east, by the parish of St. MARY'S [which see]; on the south, by the Liffey; and on the west, by a line which includes the Arran-quay Roman Catholic chapel, and passes westward along Stable-lane, and northward along West Arran-street and Smithfield. Its church is situated in Church-street, a short distance from the Law Courts. Area, 126.2 acres. Pop., in 1831, 23,918; in 1841, 22,793. Houses 1,381.—St. Michan's is a separate benefice, and a prebend of Christ-church. Minister's money, £521 7s. 3d. Gross income, £591 7s. 5d.; nett, £534 14s. 2½d. but both of these sums are exclusive of £183 4s. 10d. arising from rents, &c., belonging to the prebend. Patron, the dean and chapter of Christ-church. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Lagan and Munter-connaught, in the dio. of Kildare. Two curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1686. Sittings 1,000; attendance, from 260 to 280. A minister of the Establishment officiates in Newgate, the Sheriff's Prison and Smithfield Penitentiary; and a Roman Catholic minister also officiates in the two prisons. Michan's Roman Catholic chapel is under the care of 7 officiates, and has an attendance of 835 at each of 11 services. St. Paul's Roman Catholic chapel in Anne's-quay, is, jointly with Grangemore chapel, under the care of 7 officiates, and has an attendance of from 500 to 900 at two of 11 services. The Friary chapel in Church-street is under the care of six friars, and has an attendance of 275 at each of 12 services. The Nunnery chapel in George's-street is under the care of one officiate, and has an attendance of 75 at each of two services. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,739 Churchmen, 71 Presbyterians, 71 other Protestant dissenters, 20,842 Roman Catholics; the Church-street Sunday school was attended by 82 children; and 8 schools had on their books 422 boys and 314 girls. The parochial boarding-school and the Church-street daily school were wholly supported by voluntary contributions; and the other 6 daily schools two of which were connected with the Kildare Society, one with the London Hibernian Society, and one with the local nunnery—were all aided by voluntary contributions.

Parish of St. Nicholas-Within.—This parish is a very minute section of the city, situated immediately south of Christ-church cathedral, and consists of part of Nicholas-street, Skinner-row, Back-lane, Kennedy's-lane. The church stood in Nicholas-street, near High-street, and within a few yards

the health care system. The authors argue that the health care system is a complex system with many stakeholders, including patients, providers, payers, and regulators. The authors argue that the health care system is a complex system with many stakeholders, including patients, providers, payers, and regulators. The authors argue that the health care system is a complex system with many stakeholders, including patients, providers, payers, and regulators.

Health Care Reform in the United States: The Role of the Federal Government. This article examines the role of the federal government in health care reform in the United States. The authors argue that the federal government has a key role to play in health care reform, particularly in the areas of financing, regulation, and delivery.

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Donnybrook and Rathfarnham, have £50 each;—and the three for St. Peter's and St. Kevin's receive each about £160, and the junior curate for Donnybrook £60 additional from the parishioners. Besides churches and chapels of the Establishment within the benefice, which will be found noticed in the articles DONNYBROOK, RATHFARNHAM, TANEY, Booterstown, Kilgobbin, Ringsend, and Sandford, there are the churches and chapels of St. Peter's, St. Kevin's, St. Stephen's, Rathmines, Baggot-street, and the Magdalene Asylum. St. Peter's church was built in 1680, and was subsequently enlarged and improved. Sittings 1,700; attendance, from 1,200 to 1,500. St. Kevin's church is an old yet well-preserved building. Sittings 450; attendance, from 40 to 400. St. Stephen's chapel was built in 1823, by means of a gift of £3,784 12s. 3½d., and a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,200; attendance 1,000. The Rathmines chapel was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £3,230 15s. 4½d., and a loan of £400 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, from 700 to 800. The Baggot-street chapel was opened about 9 years ago, is attached to the Female Asylum, is served by a chaplain of its own, and has an attendance of 1,300. The Magdalene Asylum chapel is served by two chaplains, and an assistant chaplain, and has an attendance of from 600 to 700. The Independent chapel in York-street is attended by about 500; and the chapel of Wesleyan Methodists in connection with the Establishment by 1,000. The attendance at the Methodist chapels of Milltown and Cullen's Wood is not reported. The Roman Catholic chapels of Rathmines and Milltown are jointly under the care of 3 officiates, and have an attendance, the former of from 400 to 500, and the latter of 300. The Roman Catholic Carmelite chapel in Whitefriars-street is under the care of 8 friars, and has an attendance of 1,500. The chapel of the Roman Catholic nunnery in Baggot-street has one officiate, and an attendance of from 30 to 40. In 1834, the parishioners of St. Peter's and St. Kevin's consisted of 10,114 Churchmen, 70 Presbyterians, 323 other Protestant dissenters, and 18,179 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools—exclusive of a few other Sunday schools, the statistics of which could not be ascertained—were usually attended by about 275 scholars; and 29 daily schools had on their books 668 males and 1,283 females,—the sum of these two numbers, however, being plus 270. The two National Model schools were supported wholly by the Board; the Sandford male, female, and infant schools, chiefly by an endowment from Lord Mount-Sandford, the funds of Sandford church, and voluntary contributions; Walker's Methodist female orphan boarding-school, by nearly £100 a-year from its founder's bequest, and about £60 from other sources; Baggot-street infant school, wholly by the Misses Caldwell; St. Stephen's male and female school, chiefly by voluntary contributions; the parochial male and female boarding-schools, female daily school, and infant daily school, wholly by interest of bequests, rent of houses, and charity sermons; the Roman Catholic female orphan school at Harold's Cross, by £450 a-year from subscriptions, and a charity sermon; the Ranelagh female daily school, by the nuns of the Ranelagh convent; the Baggot-street female school, chiefly by the nuns of Baggot-street convent; Whitefriar-street male and female schools, chiefly from sources not reported; the Rathmines daily school, the Milltown evening school, and the St. Peter's orphan school, wholly by voluntary contributions; the Hatch-street daily school, Mesdames Ingliss' infant school, and Kevin's Port infant school, and a female daily school, chiefly by voluntary contributions; and the Cuff-lane

and Harold's-cross National school, partly by salary from the National Board. In 1840, five National schools were within the parish, and had on their books 497 boys and 769 girls.

Parish of St. Thomas.—This parish is all urban, and comprises the western part of the northern section of the city, and the outskirts thence to Ballybough-bridge and Dublin bay. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the old limits of the county of the city; on the east by Dublin bay; on the south by the Liffey; and on the west by the parish of ST. MARY'S; which see. It includes Sackville-street, the most splendid business thoroughfare in Ireland; and in its city section consists principally of good and partially of fashionable streets. Its length and breadth, in English miles, are respectively 1½ and 1¼. Its church stands on the west side of Marlborough-street, and confronts the whole length of Gloucester-street. Area, 663 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 20,881; in 1841, 22,008. Houses 2,576.—St. Thomas' is a rectory and a separate benefice. Minister's money £854 16s. 10½d. Gross income, £904 5s. 11d.; nett, £715 4s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Killisbee and Ballymany in the dio. of Kildare, and the sinecure chancellorship of Kildare cathedral. Two curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. from the rector, and jointly an allowance of £268 13s. 4d. from the parishioners. The church was built in 1767, by means of a gift of £4,615 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,300; attendance, from about 100 to 500. The chapels of the Fennaglan Institution, and the North Strand Sunday and day school have each a private chaplain; and are attended, the former by from about 150 to about 300; and the latter by about 90. The Presbyterian meeting-house in Lower Abbey-street is attended by from 500 to 700; and the Methodist meeting-house in Lower Abbey-street, by from 350 to 1,600. The Roman Catholic chapel in Marlborough-street is served by 8 officiates, and has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 6,946 Churchmen, 301 Presbyterians, 6 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,596 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 101 males and 307 females. One of the schools was aided with £15 a-year from the National Board, and a sum was named from subscription; one was supported chief by voluntary contributions, and by the interest of £1,066, 3½ per cent. stock; and one was supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and by £75 1s. 3d. from a bequest, and educated, clothed, boarded, and apprenticed 21 females. In 1840, the National Model schools had on their books,—the male, 1,212 boys,—the female, 633 girls,—and the infant, 212 boys and 180 girls.

St. Werburgh's Parish.—This parish is a small district of the city, and comprises chiefly the Castle-lane, Parliament-street, Exchange-street, Castle-street, Werburgh-street, and part of Essex-street, and Wellington-quay. The church is situated in Werburgh-street, near the west side of the castle. Area, 16.6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,384; in 1841, 2,969. Houses 212.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice. Minister's money £211 10s. Gross income, £278 9s. 1d.; nett, £265 3s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also benefices which form the corps of the chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral. Two curates have a salary of £75; and the senior curate receives in addition £20 of surplice fees. The church was built in 1759. Sittings 700; attendance from 90 to 1,000. The castle chapel is served by the Lord-lieutenant's chaplain, entitled the dean of the chapel, and is

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tendance, between 300 and 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 946 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, 15 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,645 Roman Catholics; the parochial school had on its books 47 boys and 28 girls, and partly in common with an infant school, was supported by an annual sermon in the church, and was in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and the Mill-street school had on its books 410 children, and was supported chiefly by an annual sermon in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and by a salary of £45 from the National Board.

DUBLIN.

An ecclesiastical province, and a diocese, the former nearly co-extensive with the southern or larger part of Leinster, and the latter comprehending all the county of Dublin, most of the county of Wicklow, and part of three other counties.

The Province.—The archbishopric of Dublin was erected in the year 1152; it contested, for a period, the primacy of Ireland with the archbishopric of Armagh; and it eventually terminated the stupid controversy by assuming the title of "the primacy of Ireland," while Armagh assumed that of "the primacy of all Ireland." See ARMAGH. The Archbishop of Dublin, at one time, was a member of the Privy-council of England, and had the prerogatives of a Prince-palatine within the liberties of the Cross. Various archbishops had at Harold's Cross a gallows for the execution of criminals; and Archbishop King erected in Kevin-street a handsome edifice as the court-house of his seneschal.

The province includes the dioceses of Dublin, Kildare, Ferns, Leighlin, and Ossory, and comprehends the whole of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Kildare, all Queen's county except one parish, and part of King's county. The act of 3 and 4 William IV., c. 37, unites the archbishopric of Cashel to that of Dublin. See CASHEL. The province, irrespective of this great annexation, has an area of 2,630,685 acres, 1 rood, 20½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,187,868. Number of parishes, 609; of chapelries, 10; of benefices, with cure, 316; of sinecure benefices, 10; of non-resident incumbents, 84. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £97,748 17s. 3½d.; glebes, £10,762 5s. 11½d. Gross income, £121,859 13s. 11½d.; nett, £103,183 19s. 10d. Patron of 35 benefices, the Crown; of 158, diocesans; of 28, incumbents; of 79, laymen and corporations; of 26, alternate parties. Amount of appropriate tithes, £15,219 19s. 4d.; of inappropriate tithes, £22,403 4s. 10½d., exclusive of 4 tithe-free parishes, 3 parishes unreported, a portion of a parish uncompounded for, and a parish whose tithes and land are demised together. Number of stipendiary curates, 194; gross amount of their salaries, £13,885 15s. 2½d. Number of benefices with churches, 274; of benefices without churches, 52. Total of churches and chapels-of-ease, 300; sittings 89,729. Cost of building 170 of these places of worship, of building and enlarging 9, enlarging 24, and repairing 5, £272,877 7s. 8½d.; of which £90,854 3s. 10d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £100,241 18s. 6d. was lent by that Board, £10,246 3s. 1d. was granted by parliament, £32,768 7s. 7½d. was furnished by private donation, and £38,766 14s. 8d. was raised by parochial assessment. Total of places of worship connected with the Establishment, 347; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 10; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 74; of Roman Catholic chapels, 416. In 1834, the population consisted of 177,930 Churchmen, 2,517 Presbyterians, 3,162 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,063,681

Roman Catholics; 6 benefices contained no members of the Establishment, 19 contained not more than 20 each, 29 not more than 50 each, 38 not more than 100 each, 59 not more than 200 each, 71 not more than 500 each, and only 43 contained more than 1,000 each. In the same year, 1,403 daily schools, of which lists were produced, had on their books 52,346 boys, 40,481 girls, and 1,644 children whose sex was not specified; and 209 schools, of which no lists could be obtained, were computed to be attended by 14,003 children. Of the total of 1,612 schools, 830 were supported wholly by fees, and 782 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 204 were in connection with the National Board, 48 with the Association for Discourteasing Vice, 25 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 17 with the Kildare-street Society, and 26 with the London Hibernian Society.—The Roman Catholic province is nearly co-extensive with the Protestant province previous to the act of 1833, but is usually called the province of Leinster; and it is divided into the archdiocese of Dublin, the dioceses of Ossory and Ferns, and the united diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

The Diocese.—The see of Dublin, while claiming as high an antiquity as other sees which affect to have been coeval with St. Patrick or his immediate disciples, offers a little, though only a little, more show of evidence than most of them for its claims. Livinius, who figures in obscure story as its bishop in the seventh century, is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Low Countries; and St. Rumold, the alleged fourth in succession after Livinius, is said to have been murdered near Meehlin. In 1152, the see was erected into an archbishopric; and, in 1214, it received the annexation of the see of Glendalough, —a see now so completely incorporated with it as scarcely to retain even a name. See GLENDALOUGH. The first Protestant Archbishop was George Browne, who had been an Augustinian friar in London. Among modern archbishops of note, may be named Dr. William Magee, celebrated for his erudite theological work on the Atonement; and Dr. Richard Whately, consecrated in 1831, and formerly Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford. The gross amount of episcopal revenue from Dublin and Glendalough is £9,320 12s. 9d.; and the nett amount is £7,766 18s. 0½d. The prebend of Cullen has been annexed from time immemorial to the united diocese; but it yields no revenue.

The diocese comprehends the whole of the county of Dublin, most of the county of Wicklow, and part of the counties of Kildare and Wexford, and of Queen's county. Dr. Beaufort, stating the total of parishes and churches, in 1792, at respectively 20 and 82, assigns 100 parishes and 56 churches to co. Dublin; 57 parishes and 9 churches to co. Kildare; 49 parishes and 16 churches to co. Wicklow; 2 parishes and 1 church to co. Wexford; and 1 parish but no church, to Queen's co. Length, 50 Irish, or 64 English miles; breadth, 36 Irish, or 46 English miles; area, 698,277 acres, 1 rood, 37½ perches exclusive of 3 benefices, the superficial extent of which was not ascertained by the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners. Pop., in 1831, 480,523. Total of parishes, 181; of chapelries, 7; of benefices, 102; of non-resident incumbents, 18. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £20,374 4s. 6½d.; glebes, £8,238 4s. 2½d. Gross income, £34,931 11s. 8½d.; nett, £29,406 5s. 10½d. Patron of benefices, the Crown; of 38, the diocesan; of 11 incumbents; of 35, laymen and corporations; of 1 alternate parties. Total of stipendiary curates, 73; gross amount of their salaries, exclusive of other advantages enjoyed by 9 of them, £5,439 14s. 8½d.

inmates; one, for aged men, has 15 inmates; and 6 for magdalenes, or penitent prostitutes, have 191 inmates. In 1842, eleven Roman Catholic Temperance Societies, whose head-quarters were in Dublin, are reported to have had 258,500 members,—thus, the Branch of Cork Society 175,000 members, St. Paul's 25,000, the Metropolitan 24,000, the Augustinian 500, the Irish 10,000, the National 5,000, St. Nicholas of Myra 2,500, St. Andrew's 4,000, St. James' and St. Joseph's 4,000, St. Patrick's 8,000, and St. Joseph's Juvenile 500.

The Chapter, &c., of Christ-church]—The economy estate, yielding, in 1831, an annual revenue of £2,386 8s. 6d., is the only property possessed by the dean and chapter of Christ-church, in their corporate capacity, and is appropriated by charter to the preservation of the cathedral and the maintenance of its officers; but, to the amount of £490 12s. 11d. a year, it was divided amongst the dean and chapter in lieu of residences, ground-rent, and interest of stock. The chapter consists of dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, and 3 prebendaries; and, though it does not include the archdeacon of Dublin as a corporator, it admits him to a stall in the cathedral, and gives him a voice in its own councils. Its patronage includes its own prebends, the benefices of St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas', and Bal-scudden, an alternate turn of the benefice of St. George's, a fourth turn of the united benefice of Baronstown, &c., and the places of 6 vicars choral in its cathedral. The dean holds quite a sinecure office; yet in right of his dignity receives an income of £5,199 11s. 8½d.,—has the patronage of the united perpetual curacies of Monkstown, &c., and Stillorgan and Kilmacud; and is, at the same time, bishop of Kildare, and preceptor of Tully,—the deanery of Christ-church having been held in commendam with the see of Kildare since the Restoration. The chanter has an income of £420 11s. 1½d. from his corps of the rectories whole or part of St. Douloghs, Glassnevin, St. George's, Kilcullen, and Drumshallow; and holds also the benefice of Bovevagh in the dio. of Derry. The chancellor has an income of £330 3s. 7d. from his corps of the rectories whole or part of Glassnevin, St. George's, Kilcullen, and Killenaule; and holds also the benefice of Dysertgalen in the dio. of Leighlin. The treasurer has an income of £196 7s. 4½d. from his corps of the sinecure rectory of Balsaden; and holds also the archdeaconry of Cashel with its corps, and the united benefice of Thurles, &c., in the dio. of Cashel. The prebendary of St. Michael has an income of £150 0s. 8d. from the prebend of St. Michael, and holds also the archdeaconry of Derry with its corps. The prebendary of St. Michan's has an income of £719 7s. 6d. from his prebend; and holds also the united benefice of Lurgan, &c., in the dio. of Kilmore. The prebendary of St. John's has an income of £200 from his prebend, and holds also the sinecure prebend of Wicklow in St. Patrick's, and the sinecure archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh.—The corporation of the prebendaries and vicars of Christ-church consists of the three prebendaries, two deans vicar, and five vicars choral. Their nett income is £980 0s. 3½d.; and is divided in equal shares among the members of the corporation. Six stipendiaries or choirmen receive £114 12s. 2½d. from the economy fund; six choristers receive each £36 18s. 6d.; and thirteen other officers of the cathedral receive salaries varying from £4 12s. 4d. to £113 6s. 8d.

Chapter, &c., of St. Patrick's.]—The chapter of the collegiate and cathedral church of St. Patrick, consists of the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, the treasurer, the archdeacon of Dublin, the archdeacon

of Glandelough, and 20 prebendaries. They possess, in their corporate capacity, no other property than that of the economy estate, which yields a gross income of £2,076 2s. 11d., and is devoted principally to the preservation of the cathedral and the maintenance of its officers. Their patronage is limited to 4 of the city curacies or benefices. The dean, in right of his dignity, has an income of £1,997 8s. 1d. from his corps of the rectories whole or part of Tullaght, Clondalkin, Rathcoole, Esker, Kilberry, and Saggard; and holds also the benefice of Castlecomer in the dio. of Ossory; and he is patron of the vicarage of Kilberry, the curacies of Malabide and Crumlin, and the 4 minor canonries and 12 vicar-choralships of St. Patrick's. The precentor has an income of £346 8s. 3½d. from his corps of the sinecure rectories whole or part of Burgage, Lusk, St. Andrew's, and Ardree; and holds also the benefice of Urney, Annagliffe, and Belturbet, in the dio. of Kilmore. The chancellor has an income of £591 4s. from his corps of the benefice of St. Werburgh and the rectory of Finglass. The treasurer has an income of £330 1s. 5½d. from his corps of the sinecure rectories whole or part of Ballymore, Boystown, and Lusk; and holds also the benefice of St. Peter's of Drogheda, in the dio. of Armagh. The archdeacon of Dublin has an income of £2,564 3s. 4d. from his corps of the benefices of St. Peter's and St. Kevins, and the rectories of Rathfarnham, Taney, Donnybrook, and Booterstown; and holds also the benefice of Narraghmore. The archdeacon of Glandelough has an income of £418 9s. 2d. from his corps of the benefice of Newcastle; and holds also the benefice of Killeslin, in the dio. of Leighlin. The prebend of Cullen is held without emolument by the archbishop of Dublin. Twelve of the remaining 19 prebends are held jointly with other benefices; and the corps of the several prebends, *per se*, yield incomes as follows:—Kilmactalway, £184 12s. 4d.; Swords, £102; Jago, £27 13s. 10d.; St. Audeon's, £234 1s. 4d.; Clonmethan, £638; Wicklow, £1,006 13s. 4d.; Timothan, no revenue; Mallahuddart, £210; Castleknock, £340; Tipper, £112; Tassagard, £163; Dunlevin, £514; Maynooth, £55 7s. 8d.; Howth, £231 5s.; Rathmichael, £305; Monmohenock, £222 10s.; Tipperkevin, £224 11s. 8d.; Donaghmore, £591 10s. 9d.; and Stagonil, £370. The corporation of the vicars choral consists of 12 persons, and has an estate whose revenue is divided equally among the members, and yields to each an annual income of £156 6s. 6½d. Six choristers receive from the economy fund of the cathedral a salary of £10 each; and 16 other officers of the cathedral receive from that fund salaries varying between £2 14s. 8½d., and £88 9s. 2d. A brief notice of the cathedrals themselves, and of their history, is reserved for its appropriate place in next article.

DUBLIN,

The metropolis of Ireland, the second city of the British empire, and the seventh city of Europe, stands in 53° 21' north latitude, and 6° 15' longitude west of Greenwich. It is, in nearly all senses, strictly and emphatically metropolitan;—at once the greatest single seat of population, the grandest assemblage of architecture, the chief focus of trade, the supreme retreat of learning and aristocracy, the centre of administrative influence, and the theatre of vice-regal power; and it, in consequence, possesses a strong practical connection with the remotest as well as with the nearest parts of the kingdom, and is the cynosure, the boast, the resort of all classes of Irishmen round the whole circle of the Emerald Island shores. We shall therefore exhibit in a note its

take from each of all the more important post-towns in the country.*

Site and Environs.—Dublin stands at the eastern extremity of the great fertile plain which stretches northward from the Dublin hills and the bog of Allen to the furthest parts of Meath, and of the grand central belt of champaign country which extends from the Irish sea to the Atlantic. Its immediate environs, within a radius of 6 miles, include the bosom and the gorgeously beautiful shores of Dublin bay on the east, the superb and luscious vale of the Liffey on the west, and two intermediate semicircular sweeps of country, rich in soil, very gently and flowingly undulated in surface, and brilliant to absolute profusion in the decorations of mansion, villa, demesne, and general cultivation. So multitudinous are the villas in the south, and up the vale of the Liffey, as well as partially in the north, and so closely segregated are the woods and shrubberies which embosom them, that the suburban country which they embellish appears like a magnificent model of park scenery, or even like a vast forest, relieved only by mansions peeping down the vistas, or by an occasional spire rising over the trees. The Phoenix Park, the Zoological, Botanic, and Royal Dublin Society's Gardens, the rapid series of laughing fairy scenes upon the Liffey, the constant succession of glade and grove over all the landscape, the exulting joyousness of the miniature type of the bay of Naples, the romance and boldness of the cliffs of Howth, the pleasing curvatures of the Killiney hills, the breaks and dells and panoramic visions of the Three Rocks and Kippure mountains, the impressive sublimity and thrilling power of the frontier peaks and glens of Wicklow,

and the museum mixture in all directions of almost all the classes of objects, whether natural or artificial, which fire the fancy and arouse the soul, render the neighbourhood of Dublin a far fitter subject for the poet or the enthusiastic sketcher, than for the plodding topographer. Let the radius of the environs be extended to twelve miles, and we cordially concur with *Cæsar Otway* in saying, "We do not know any city in the British Empire, whose environs afford more various and attractive scenery, than the metropolis of Ireland."

Approaches.—The approaches to Dublin educe utterly incompetent ideas of its splendour, and nowhere so far elevate the spectator above it as to afford him a bird's-eye view of its alignment and architecture. The chief objects which shoot up from its general perspective are the steeple of St. George's church, the tasteless spire of St. Patrick's cathedral, the summit of Lord Nelson's pillar, and the cupolæ of the Law-courts and the Custom-house; and even these are seen only from the immediate suburbs, and are all destitute of sufficient strength of feature to relieve the monotony of the city's horizontal outline, and aggregately far too few to suggest the promise of urban architectural magnificence. The approach by the bay and the Liffey, so frequently that by which British strangers obtain their first impressions of Ireland, is peculiarly unfortunate. The city, when viewed in this gradual advance, amidst scenery where the bold, the beautiful, and the luscious, are intermingled with exquisite effects, presents some of its meanest features, exposes the most disadvantageous circumstances of its site, and appears a level and indiscriminate mass of

* Dublin is distant, in directions to the south and to the east of south, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingstown, 10 from Bray, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Dangan, 17 from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, 21 from Ashford, 24 from Wicklow, 29 from Rathdrum, 40 from Arklow, 44 from Gorey, 56 1-8th from Ferns, 62 from Enniscorthy, 74 from Wexford, and 82 from Broadway; in directions from south to south-west, 8 miles from Rathcoole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Nans, 24 from Kilsallan, 22 from Blessington, 26 from Dunlavin, 61 1-8th from Athy, 34 from Castle-Dermot, 40 1-8th from Ballynash, 34 from Carlow, 46 from Tullow, 41 from Tinehly, 65 1-8th from Leighlin-bridge, 48 from Carnew, 53 from Omeegal, 49 from Bagnalstown, 49 from Castle-Comer, 53 from Ballyragget, 52 from Gowran, 57 from Kilkenny, 64 from Freshford, 54 from Thomastown, 62 from Knocktopher, 62 from Inistiague, 64 from Cullen, 81 from Taghmon, 70 from New Ross, 73 from Waterford, 75 from Thurles, 84 from Kilkennyle, 65 from Cashel, 78 from Carrick-on-Suir, 82 from Clonmel, 81 from Tramore, 87 from Kilmacthomas, 87 from Cahir, 94 1-8th from Clogheen, 97 from Dungarvan, 100 from Tappery, 101 from Mitchellstown, 108 from Kilworth, 106 from Cappoquin, 138 from Fermoy, 109 from Lismore, 124 from Youghal, 112 from Rathcoomack, 116 1-8th from Castletownroche, 128 from Cork, 134 from Castle-Martyr, 137 from Middleton, 131 from Passage, 141 from Cloyne, 121 from Buttevant, 127 from Mallow, 131 from Kanturk, 155 1-8th from Millstreet, 145 from Macroom, 138 from Innishannon, 140 from Kinsale, 141 from Bandon, 151 from Clonakilty, 158 from Rosscarbery, 159 from Duamallow, 167 from Skibbereen, 171 from Bantry, and 198 from Castletown-Berehaven; in directions from south-west to west, 6 miles from Lucan, 25 1-8th from Kildare, 30 from Rathangan, 30 from Monastereven, 33 from Edenderry, 33 from Ballybrittas, 35 from Emo, 40 from Maryborough, 40 3-8ths from Mountmellick, 40 from Tyrrelspass, 37 from Portlardington, 47 from Philipstown, 49 from Tallarone, 44 from Kilbeggan, 46 from Mountrath, 45 from Stra-Bally, 47 from Abbeyleix, 54 1-8th from Durrow, 52 from Moate-Grenogue, 59 from Athlone, 59 1-8th from Frankford, 65 from Banagher, 68 from Birr, 59 from Roscrea, 65 from Moneygall, 68 from Templemore, 72 from Borris-o'-Leigh, 64 from Shinrone, 71 from Borris-o'-kane, 74 from Naugh, 71 from Ballinasloe, 70 from Eyrecourt, 78 1-8th from Abbeyside, 78 from Portumna, 86 from Loughrea, 98 from Castle-Connell, 93 from Limerick, 98 from Tuam, 93 from Aghery, 100 from Oranmore, 104 from Galway, 98 from Carr, 92 from Scariff, 87 from Killaloe, 105 from Bruff, 104 from Adare, 114 from Charleville, 107 from Rathkeale, 125 from Abbeystale, 111 from Ennis, 128 from Ennistymon, 124 from Kilrush, 126 1-8th from Tarbert, 134 from Listowel, 136 1-8th from Clifden, 151 from Tralee, 167 1-8th from Kiltarny, 172 from Dingle, 179 from Kenmare, 182 from Cahirciveen, and 164 from Valentia; in directions from west to south-west, 6 miles from Leixlip, 11 5-8ths from Maynooth, 14 from Kilduck, 20 from Summerhill, 20 1-8th from Enfield, 25 from

Trim, 31 from Kells, 29 from Kinnegad, 33 from Killucan, 37 from Athboy, 38 from Mullingar, 38 from Castletowndelvin, 40 from Virginia, 44 from Ballyjamesduff, 45 from Oldcastle, 50 from Mount-Nugent, 55 from Cavan, 52 1-8th from Edgeworthstown, 58 from Longford, 55 from Ballymahon, 59 1-8th from Granard, 62 from Beltrubet, 64 1-8th from Killeshandra, 66 from Lanesborough, 75 from Rosecommon, 76 from Tulsk, 74 from Stokestown, 79 from Athleague, 76 1-8th from Swanlinbar, 77 from Ballinamore, 77 from Carrick-on-Shannon, 80 from Enniskillen, 89 from Churchill, 88 from Castlereagh, 85 from Ballymoe, 98 from Tuam, 97 from Ballyhaunis, 98 from Ballaghaderreen, 94 from Ballymote, 94 from Cooloney, 102 from Ballyshannon, 102 from Manorbhamilton, 103 from Sligo, 106 from Dromahaire, 111 from Hollymount, 117 from Claremorris, 116 from Ballinrobe, 121 from Cong, 127 from Killybegs, 125 from Ballina, 125 from Castlebar, 131 from Croosmolina, 131 from Killalla, 132 from Foxford, 139 from Swinford, 134 from Westport, 139 from Newportpratt, and 157 from Belmullet; in directions from north-west to north, 7 1-8th miles from Clonee, 10 from Ashbourne, 13 from Dunshaughlin, 23 from Navan, 22 from Drogheda, 29 from Slane, 30 from Dunleer, 34 from Castle-Bellingham, 34 from Ardee, 37 from Nobber, 38 from Dundalk, 42 from Ballieborough, 49 from Castle-Blayney, 50 from Newry, 50 from Kingscourt, 58 from Cootchill, 60 from Ballybay, 61 from Keady, 65 from Monaghan, 66 from Armagh, 68 from Clones, 60 from Banbridge, 63 from Tanderagee, 66 from Dromore, 67 from Lurgan, 70 from Portadown, 70 from Loughgall, 71 from Moy, 74 from Caledon, 72 from Newbliss, 73 from Lisnakea, 75 from Aughnacloy, 78 from Ballygawley, 76 from Dungannon, 82 from Clogher, 82 from Stewartstown, 84 from Antrim, 86 from Cookstown, 92 from Moneymore, 91 from Omagh, 96 from Magherafelt, 97 from Randalstown, 97 from Fintona, 99 from Newtown-Stewart, 107 from Strabane, 107 from Castlederg, 104 from Portglenone, 109 from Broughshane, 105 from Ballymena, 110 from Kilsrea, 110 from Garvagh, 111 from Raphoe, 111 from Castle-Pinn, 113 1-8th from Donegal, 118 from Stranorlar, 118 from Letterkenny, 118 from Londonderry, 119 1-8th from Coleraine, 118 from Cushendall, 125 from Dervock, 125 from Bushmills, 132 1-8th from Ballycastle, 131 from Newtown-Limavaddy, 123 from Ramelton, 129 from Buncrana, 133 from Moville, 134 from Carn, 134 from Ardara, 137 from Dunfanaghy, and 158 from Rutland; and in directions to the north and to the east of north, 7 miles from Swords, 7 1-8th from Howth, 9 from Malahide, 15 from Balbriggan, 51 from Carlingford, 55 from Warrenpoint, 58 1-8th from Roostrevor, 57 from Rathfriland, 64 from Castlewells, 65 from Kilkeel, 73 from Downpatrick, 78 from Ardglass, 74 from Killyleagh, 79 from Strangford, 70 from Hillsborough, 73 from Lisburn, 80 1-8th from Belfast, 88 from Newtown-Ardes, 88 from Carrickfergus, 91 from Bangor, 94 from Donaghadee, 97 from Larne, and 105 from Glenarm.

buildings cowering behind a disorderly and disgusting array of such uncouth and squalid objects as are usual to the maritime outlines of a trading city. The approach from the Pigeon-house, or old landing-place of the Holyhead packets, is even worse; and conducts the stranger through the miserable village of Ringsend, and other forlorn and revolting water-side excrescences, which cannot be better described than as the Rotherhithe and the Wapping of Dublin. The approach from Kingstown, not by railway—though that, too, has great attractions—but by the high road, differs almost in toto from the two former approaches; and, in spite of some ugly scenes at the Dodder and elsewhere, it gives the stranger an imposing idea of the extent and sumptuousness of the distant suburbs, and treats him to an early view of some of the most aristocratic portions of the city's interior. The approach by the great Connaught road possesses many points of softly thrilling interest; but it is nearly all a drive under the walls of the Phoenix Park, or along the wooded and smiling banks of the Liffey,—it reveals hardly a glimpse of the city till the immediate suburbs are actually entered,—and, in these respects as well as others, it resembles a passage more to a princely and improved demesne, than to the metropolis of a kingdom. The approaches from Howth, and by the great northern or Ulster road, we shall describe in the words of Mr. Brewer. "At the first indication of our proximity to the capital," says he, in reference to the former, "we pass, on the right, an assemblage of commodious but neglected buildings, termed the Crescent. On the left stands revealed the bay, lovely at every point of view; whilst the shipping in the river, and the wide-spread buildings of the crowded city, are just sufficiently disclosed to communicate anticipations of commercial activity and grandeur of civic disposal. On the opposite side of the waters rise those august mountains which impart so much romantic beauty to the virgineity of Dublin. The suburban streets by which the traveller proceeds are very irregular, but, in general, contain houses of respectable dimensions. The city is, perhaps, entered to the greatest advantage from the north. The borders in this direction are disfigured by cabins, equally wretched with those which afflict the traveller on the skirts of small provincial towns in Ireland; but, when these spectacles of misery are passed, one of those quick vicissitudes so frequent with this country, in regard to artificial as well as natural features, is displayed with unusual effect. A fine line of streets, varying in width, but possessing, through much of its course, a noble amplitude of proportions, leads from this northern entrance to the castle, many of the chief public buildings standing, in superb exhibition, within the view of the passenger at different stages of his progress." Yet every thing really imposing in urban appearance and character, is seen, in any direction, not strictly from the approach, but actually within the city itself; and let the stranger enter Dublin from whatever point he may, he must be indebted for a correct and connected view of its topography and architecture, either to vantage-grounds within its own limits, or to the results of detailed examination along its streets.

Architectural Progress.—All the private houses of Dublin, about 2½ centuries ago, were constructed of wattles and clay; and must have presented, in the aggregate, the appearance of a great assemblage of large mud wigwams huddled round the castle and the churches. In the reign of Elizabeth, structures of timber, fabricated in cage-work style, and covered with shingles, slates, or tiles, superseded the houses of clay-daubed wattle; but, in consequence of their

inflammable nature, whole masses and streets of them were frequently destroyed by accidental fires. In the reign of James I., edifices, partly of stone, but chiefly of brick, came into common use; and since that period, they have both been steadily multiplied in number, and undergone progressive improvement in commodiousness and elegance. In 1610, the city or walled town was all on the south side of the Liffey, and did not exceed a mile in circuit; its streets and lanes did not amount to thirty in number, and were narrow, crooked, irregular, and repulsive thoroughfares; Dame-street was built only on the north side, and was not more than 100 yards in length; all the space now occupied by the quays, the Custom-house, the Bachelor's-walk, and adjacent structures and streets up to within about 80 yards of Trinity-college, was a low expanse of silt, overflowed by the tides; and all the great area east and south of George's-lane, now the most sumptuously edified in the city, displayed little else than a continuous series of enclosed fields. The progress of extension and improvement was comparatively rapid; yet, as to both the great bulk, and all the finer parts of the modern city, it cannot be dated higher than about the year 1770 or 1775. Since that period, very greatly the larger portion of all the northern side of the city has been built,—pushing its wings into contact with Grange-Gorinan, Stoney-Batter, and Glasmanogue, which formerly were villages at a considerable distance,—and expanding itself to the north-east in Rutland and Mountjoy-squares, and in spacious, regular, and elegant streets of sufficient number to constitute in themselves a very important town; and, since the same period, some of the old parts of the south side of the city have been materially improved,—Stephen's Green, Merrion-square, and most of the streets south-east of Golden-lane, Stephen-street, and South Great George-street, have been built,—while, at a quite recent date, Fitzwilliam-square and the several elegant streets in its vicinity have been formed.

Extent and Arrangement.—The city is cut from west to east, into not very unequal parts, by the river Liffey. When Whitelaw and Walsh wrote their history of Dublin, the southern section occupied about 785 acres, and the northern about 478; but the former, though still the more extensive district, owes much of its superiority in population to the great density of its oldest parts, and a considerable degree of its superiority in acreable contents to the interposition among its streets of the College Park, Stephen's Green, and Merrion-square. The strictly compact city is very nearly circular, and measures, in almost every direction, about 1½ English mile; and its wings or outskirts are, in various quarters, sufficiently prolonged and expanded to give it in some directions a breadth and length of from 2 to 2½ English miles. The Circular Road—measuring 8½ English miles, and describing nearly an ellipsoid—is usually regarded as a kind of zone around the city; but it generally recedes from the actual edified outline, and at the same time cuts off considerable wings on the north and north-east, as well as some tiny wings in other quarters, so that it conveys but a proximate idea of the actual urban circumference. The number of squares, streets, alleys, and courts is upwards of eight hundred. Their general arrangement may be summarily described as a medium between regular and irregular,—free from the perplexing intricacy of the greater part of London, and equal destitute of the admirable alignment of the new town of Edinburgh. The double line of terrace, or the very spacious street traversed from end to end by the river right through the centre of the city, is a feature as beautiful and imposing as it is prominent.

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- **Training:** All 100,000 employees received training on the new system.
- **Support:** A dedicated support team was established to assist users.
- **Monitoring:** The system's performance was closely monitored.
- **Feedback:** Regular feedback sessions were held with users.
- **Documentation:** Comprehensive documentation was developed.
- **Security:** Robust security measures were implemented.
- **Integration:** The system was integrated with existing infrastructure.
- **Scalability:** The system was designed to scale as needed.
- **Flexibility:** The system was designed to be flexible and adaptable.

■ **How to use this book:** This book is designed to be used in a variety of ways. It can be used as a textbook for a course in the history of the United States, or as a reference work for students and teachers alike. It can also be used as a source of information for general readers interested in the history of the United States. The book is divided into two main parts: the first part covers the period from 1776 to 1865, and the second part covers the period from 1865 to the present. Each part is further divided into chapters, and each chapter contains a detailed account of the events of the period. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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■ **Wiederholungsfragen:** Diese Fragen sind in der Regel als Multiple-Choice-Fragen oder als Ja/Nein-Fragen formuliert. Sie dienen dazu, das Verständnis der Grundlagen zu überprüfen.

quay. The commencement of the quays on the north side of the Liffey is surmounted by a lighthouse; and the quays themselves, up to near the Custom-house, bear the general name of the North Wall. Two of the earliest streets, which go off at right angles, are appropriately called Fish-street and Wapping-street; the entrance to the small docks of the Royal Canal occurs upwards of half-a-mile above the lighthouse, and the canal itself passes away in a similar manner to the Grand Canal; but, when little more than half-way round the city, sends southward the branch-line to its city harbour at a point 6 or 7 English furlongs north by west of the castle; the wharves or stations of the London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cork, Belfast, and Glasgow steamers, are situated immediately above the canal's debouch from the Liffey; the Revenue Basin and Dock, and the Old Dock, occur between these wharves and the Custom-house; and the quay in front of that great and noble structure, and Eden quay, which extends nearly 60 English perches thence to Carlisle-bridge, are the resort of the chief merchant vessels employed in the miscellaneous trade of the city.

The "quays" above Carlisle-bridge consist, on each side of the river, of a granite wall 12 feet thick at the foundation,—a surmounting parapet, interrupted at convenient distances by iron-gates, stone-stairs and slips,—a roadway of rather various breadth, but generally uniform and spacious,—and a line of houses at the further side of the roadway, prevaillingly neat and imposing, and occasionally noble and beautiful, in their architecture. Some unsightly buildings formerly encumbered and disfigured the water-line of the quays, and the walls of the quays themselves were irregular, and, to some extent, clumsy; but the former have been all removed, and the latter are now neat, uniform, and substantial. A plan was proposed, in connection with the surveys of the Railway Commissioners for Ireland, to conduct the main trunk railway through the city on the platform of an Ionic colonnade, constructed within the bed of the Liffey, and so formed below as to contain a cleansing common-sewer for preventing the lodgement of silt and filth at the water's edges on the recession of the tide; and we do not know of any plan among the modern thousands for the improvement of British and Irish large towns, which so happily and richly combines economy in the cost with utility and ornament in the object.—The quays on the south side bear the names successively of Aston's quay to Lees-street, Crampton quay to the Iron-bridge, Wellington quay to Parliament-street, Essex quay to Fishamble-street, Wood quay to Wine-tavern-street, Merchants' quay to Bridge-street, Usher's quay to Bridgefoot-street, and Usher's island to the commencement of the Military road; and those on the north side bear the names successively of Bachelor's walk to the Iron-bridge, Lower Ormond quay to Capel-street, Upper Ormond quay to Chancery-lane, King's Inn quay to Old Church-street, Arran quay to Queen-street, Ellis quay to Barrack-bridge, and Pembroke quay to Liffey-street or the Royal barracks.

The bridges which span the Liffey between the Custom-house and the western extremity of the Circular Road are nine in number. Carlisle bridge, the lowest or most easterly on the river, connects Sackville-street on the north with Westmoreland-street on the south; it was built in 1791-4, and is a light, symmetrical, and elegant structure of 3 arches, and measuring 210 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth; and it forms a well-adapted line of communication for a thoroughfare which is at once the most crowded, the most fashionable, and the most scenic in the city. The Iron bridge connects Lower Liffey-street

on the north with a short and narrow street leading to the middle of Temple-Bar on the south; it is a light and pleasing fabric of one arch, in the form of a segment of an ellipse, and measuring 140 feet in length; and it was built in 1816, at the cost of about £3,000, but is available only for foot passengers, and imposes on each a pontage of a halfpenny. Essex bridge connects Capel-street on the north with Parliament-street on the south; it was originally built in 1676, during the Lord-lieutenancy of the Earl of Essex, and rebuilt at an expense of £20,681, in 1755; it is built exactly on the model of Westminster bridge, but has only 5 arches; and it measures 250 feet in length, and 31 feet in width. Richmond bridge connects Chancery-lane, or the east end of the Law courts, on the north with Winetavern-street on the south; it was built in 1813-16, at the cost of £25,800; it measures 220 feet in length, and 32 feet in width; and it consists of three arches, the key-stones of which are ornamented with colossal emblematic figures,—those on the one side representing Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry, and those on the other representing Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce. Whitworth bridge connects Old Church-street on the north with Bridge-street on the south; it occupies the site of the most ancient of the bridges of the metropolis, known in record as successively the Old Bridge, Dublin Bridge, and Ormond Bridge; it was founded in 1816 by Earl Whitworth, then Lord-lieutenant; and it is a handsome structure of three arches. Queen's bridge connects Queen-street on the north with Bridgefort-street on the south; it was built in 1768, on the site of Arran bridge, built in 1683; and it is a neat, symmetrical structure, 140 feet in length. Barrack bridge, formerly called Bloody bridge, stands 40 English perches south-east of the Royal Barracks, and 50 perches farther up the river than Queen's bridge; it occupies the site of a wooden bridge, which was constructed in 1670; and, though quite a plain structure of 4 semicircular arches, it acquires a picturesque appearance from the existence at its south end of a grand embattled Gothic gateway, leading to Kilmainham hospital. King's bridge is situated 60 perches below the entrance to the Phoenix Park; it was founded in December 1827, and completed at the cost of £13,000, in commemoration of George IV.'s visit to Ireland; and it consists of one handsome cast-metal arch, 100 feet in span, with abutments of cut granite. Sarah bridge is situated 1,000 yard above the entrance to the Phoenix Park; it was founded in 1791, and has its name from Sarah Countess of Westmoreland, who laid its foundation stone; it consists of one elliptic arch of 104 feet span, and is 256 feet in length, and 38 feet in breadth; and it has, with almost equal euphoniousness and poverty of compliment, been called the Rialto of Ireland.

The Squares and Principal Streets.—We might attempt to draw a sort of descriptive map of Dublin, and to combine with the delineation of its streets, a distinctive picture of their several character; but we should only lose our own labour, and fatigue our readers' patience; for such a labyrinth of streets can be intelligibly represented to a stranger's eye only by an actual map; and such sameness of appearance, which pervades many, combined with the patriotic and hideousness of not a few, would involve a description in tiresome repetition and mere mawkish twaddle. A knowledge of the city's topography may easily be obtained by reference to the map published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to that which accompanies Curry and Co's Picture of Dublin, or even to those of the Report on Borough Boundaries and Municipal Corporation.

and a fair idea of the only parts of the city which a visitor would desire to look upon, will be best conveyed by a brief notice of the squares and two or three of the principal streets.

St. Stephen's Green is situated, at its nearest point, about 550 yards south-east of the castle; and is approached, on the north side, by Dawson-street and Kildare-street,—at the north-east corner, by Merrion-row,—on the east side, by Hume-street,—at the south-east corner, by Leeson-street,—at the south-west corner, by Harcourt-street and Cuffe-street,—on the west side, by York-street,—and at the north-west corner, by South King-street and Grafton-street. The "green," or enclosed space within the roadways, comprises an area of 13 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, Irish measure: is tastefully planted with shrubs, and disposed in walks for the use of the proprietors of the surrounding houses; has in it a brazen equestrian statue of George II. by Van Noost; and is enclosed with an elegant iron-railing upon a dwarf-wall of cut granite, and zoned with an exterior gravel walk, 22 feet wide, and separated from the roadway by an alternation of iron chains and stone pillars. The square measures nearly an English mile in circumference, and is lined by about 124 houses; but it arrests attention unspeakably more by the amplitude of its extent than by the character of its architecture, and presents to the eye such irregularity, and occasionally such plainness and littleness in its buildings, as are utterly out of keeping with the grandeur of its pretensions. Yet, in spite of its faults, it impresses a stranger with respect, and contains the residences of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord-chancellor, the Chief Baron, and several noble or otherwise distinguished families.—Merrion-square is situated—as measured in a straight line between their mutually nearest angles—55 English perches north-east of St. Stephen's Green; and is entered on the north-west by Clare-street and Lower Merrion-street,—on the north-east by Holles-street and Lower Mount-street,—on the south-east, by Upper Mount-street and Lower Fitzwilliam-street,—and on the south-west, by Upper Merrion-street. Its enclosed area measures 1,030 feet in length, 530 feet in breadth, and about 12½ English acres in superficial extent; has an undulated surface; is tastefully laid out in shrubberies and gravel walks; and is surrounded by a neat iron palisade upon a dwarf-wall of granite. The exterior roadway is 60 feet in width; and the footpath is 10 feet, and flagged with granite. The west end of the square contains only seven houses; and is elsewhere open to a spacious lawn, overhung by the rear of the splendid edifice, which was originally the town mansion of the Duke of Leinster, and is now occupied by the Royal Dublin Society. The two sides and the east end are lined by substantial and very capacious houses, all at an uniform distance from the central area, and differing from one another only so far in height and character as to add to the amount of their combined effect; and though chiefly brick-built, and all comparatively plain, some are constructed of stone in their basement story, and the whole present so sumptuous an appearance, and have such harmony of proportions with the area which they environ, as to render Merrion-square by far the most elegant in Dublin, and one of the most handsome in the world.—Fitzwilliam-square is situated 35 perches east of St. Stephen's Green, and 70 south of Merrion-square; and is traversed across the ends by Pembroke and Fitzwilliam streets. It measures only about half-a-mile English around the flagged walk, but compensates in beauty and effect for its comparative smallness; its interior is disposed in shrubberies and flower-knots, and enclosed by a

handsome iron palisade upon a dwarf-wall of granite; and its houses possess uniformity of height and style, and display much architectural neatness.—Rutland-square is situated in the northern division of the city, at the upper end of Sackville-street. Its south end is occupied by the Rotunda and the Lying-in Hospital; its north end is called Palace-row, and has in its middle the elegant stone-built mansion of the Earl of Charlemont; its sides are called Cavendish-row, and Granby-row, and consist of ranges of handsome and capacious houses; and its central area is disposed in gardens and shrubberies, attached to the Lying-in Hospital, and, on the Tuesday and Friday evenings of the summer months, is lighted up with lamps, made vocal by military bands, and used as a fashionable promenade by the citizens.—Mountjoy-square is situated 85 perches east-north-east of Rutland-square, on comparatively elevated and airy ground; and is entered at the north-west angle by Gardiner's-place and Gardiner-street,—at the north-east angle, by Belvidere-place and Fitzgibbon-street,—at the south-east angle, by Great Charles-street and Mountjoy-place,—and at the south-west angle, by Lower Gardiner-street and Grenville-street. These streets are all regular and elegant; and in no instance are less than 70 feet in width. Each side of the square consists of 18 houses, nearly uniform in size and style, and all modern, neat, and remarkably commodious; the carriage-way is about 50 feet wide, and is flanked on each side with a raised pathway 10 feet wide, and paved with granite; and the central area contains about 4 English acres, is enclosed with a handsome iron palisade and dwarf granite wall rounded at the angles, and is disposed in a border of flowering shrubs, and a central level lawn.

Sackville-street, the most spacious street in Dublin, and one of the finest in Europe, is 650 yards in length; and extends southward from the south-east corner of Rutland-square to Carlisle-bridge. The Rotunda at its upper end, the bridge and city perspective at its lower end, the noble pillar of Lord Nelson in its centre, the rich and extensive facade of the General Post-office at the middle of its west side, and the size and sumptuousness of many of the houses with which the other parts of its sides are lined, combine with its remarkable spaciousness to produce a very strong and pleasing effect. But the basement story of the houses at the lower end is disposed in singularly elegant shops; several large houses higher up, which were originally built as the town mansions of noble or extensively proprietorial families, are now used as hotels; a large proportion of the other houses are occupied by persons engaged in professions or in traffic; and not a few of the structures greatly differ from the majority in size, height, and style; so that the character of the street, in spite of its first impressions of nobleness and grandeur, eventually reveals itself as that of far-gone transition from retired aristocracy to the commonplace of bustling and elbowing trade.—Westmoreland-street extends 220 yards southward from the south end of Carlisle-bridge, and opens upon the east end of College Green, between the National Bank on the right and Trinity College on the left; and, though less spacious than Sackville-street, has a commanding width, and is lined with capacious and handsome houses, occupied by families of the most respectable class of traders.—College Green—now a "green" no longer, but all paved over, and almost the focus of public resort, the centre of the vortex of Dublin throngs, the Irish representative of at once Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-Hill and Fleet-street—is rather an irregular area, yet may be viewed as a small oblong extending east and west; and it is altogether of gorgeous character—its west end wholly

occupied by the massive front of Trinity College,—its north side chiefly lined with the principal facade of the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament house, and quite grand enough to reflect the highest dignity on even the plainest street,—its south side occupied with lofty houses of business character, and perforated with the entrance to the Royal Arcade,—its west end gliding insensibly into the stir and picturesque perspective of Dame-street,—and its centre occupied by an object of a thousand times more political than artistic note, an equestrian statue of William III.—Dame-street extends about 400 yards westward; is wide and bustling; has an altogether business character; and is overhung, on the south side of its west end, by the Royal Exchange and the Chapel-yard of the castle.—Grafton-street extends 450 yards southward from the south-west corner of Trinity College to St. Stephen's Green, and has often been designated the Bond-street of Dublin; and though not so extensive as the London Bond-street, it bears a close resemblance to it in character and uses, is well furnished with elegant shops, and has a considerable degree of handsomeness of appearance.—Dawson-street runs parallel to Grafton-street, at the distance of 150 yards to the east; presents a very pretending transition character between the region of fashionable shopping, and that of fashionable abode; and has on the upper half of its east side St. Anne's church and the Mansion House.—The numerous other streets of the north-east and south-east quarters of the city possess a near resemblance in their style and uses,—one set of them, to the ranges of houses which line the squares,—and another set, to those streets which we have selected as the best specimens of the seats of either fashionable or ordinary business. The most remarkable for extent in the north-east quarter, are Marlborough-street, parallel to Sackville-street, and 130 yards to the east of it; Gardiner-street, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English mile in length, and passing from behind the Custom-house north by westward to the city's outskirts; Lower Abbey-street, 350 yards in length, running parallel with Eden quay at the distance of 100 yards to the north, and prolonged 600 yards westward, or on the other side of Sackville-street by Abbey-street; Earl-street and Talbot-street, forming jointly a line of 700 yards eastward from Lord Nelson's Pillar; Gloucester-street, Gloucester-terrace, and Amiens-street, jointly extending half-a-mile eastward from St. Thomas' church, and parallel to Talbot-street; Great Britain-street, Summerhill-parade, Edward-terrace, Foster-street, and Spring Garden-parade, forming jointly a line of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length east-north-eastward, from a point in the north-west quarter across the head of Sackville-street on to Ballybough-bridge; and Bolton-street, Lower Dorset-street, and Upper Dorset-street, forming jointly a line of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-eastward from the head of Capel-street to the vicinity of Binn's Bridge. The chief streets in the south-east quarter, additional to those already named separately, or in connection with the squares, are D'Olier-street, closely akin in length, width, and character, to Westmoreland-street, and leading south-eastward from Carlisle Bridge to the north side of Trinity College; Townsend-street and Hanover-street, jointly going half-a-mile eastward from the upper end of D'Olier-street; Great Brunswick-street, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east-south-eastward from the head of D'Olier-street, past the north side of Trinity College Park to the docks of the Grand Canal; and Nassau-street and Leinster-street, jointly extending 650 yards along the south side of Trinity College Park.

The Cathedral.—Christ-church cathedral stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city, 160 yards

west-north-west of the castle, and 230 south of Richmond Bridge; but it is approached by ugly and disagreeable thoroughfares, and surrounded with mean, crowded, filthy, discordant buildings. Even the cathedral itself has no exterior attractions; and appears to the eye a lumpish, cowering, cruciform pile, with a wide squat tower rising little more than high enough over the intersection of the nave and transept, than to make the whole mass seem hunch-backed. Sir Richard Hoare characterized the choir as "a sad medley of Gothic and Italian architecture, combined in the most unnatural manner," and he might have justly given a severer verdict against the whole structure. Yet, in spite of its broad defects and general ungainliness, the cathedral contains various important features of both artistic and antiquarian interest; and by judicious and expensive restoration, it has recently been cleansed from some of its deformities, and put into a condition of comparative attractiveness. The nave measures 103 feet in length and 25 in breadth; its south side is a plain plastered wall, raised by way of "restoration" in 1562; and its north wall presents, as the chief feature of interest, ancient pointed arches of peculiar beauty, and intervening pillars composed of alternate mouldings and small columns, and terminating in capitals of heads and foliage. An old Saxon doorway, which belonged to the north transept, and which has long been familiar to antiquaries as the most interesting feature in the cathedral's exterior, was taken down at the recent restoration, and placed in the south transept opposite Christ-church-place, formerly called Skinner-row. The ornamental parts of its arch display beaded moulding and duplicated zigzag; the chevron-work in the outward sweep is triplicated, by means of a bold and projecting central band; and two receding pillars on the sides of the door have capitals which comprise various sculptured figures. This doorway, cleaned, repaired, and freed from incongruous adjuncts, now constitutes the grand entrance, and overlooks a spacious area, which is enclosed with a handsome palisade, which has two openings or gateways for carriages; and, to aid the effect of the grand entrance, the side of the choir adjacent to it is surmounted with new battlements and turrets. The quondam place of the Saxon doorway in the north transept, and a corresponding place in the opposite transept, are now occupied by very handsome Roman windows. But the chief recent alterations and improvements occur in the interior, from the great tower eastward, and include such a development of the best of the old features, such a concealment or removal of quondam offensive features, and such a free addition of entirely new features, as combine to produce a very imposing effect. The view, as seen from the principal porch of entrance, includes the fine old Gothic columns with their fantastic capitals, a handsome border of tracery-work so constructed round the walls as to prevent the eye from being annoyed with the deformed irregularity of the building, a series of quadrangular mouldings on the ceiling with heavy bosses at their points of intersection, and an exquisitely formed altar, "composed of one splendid slab of green scagliola, highly burnished and set in a Gothic arch, relieved and extended at either side by square slabs of the same composition, in imitation of Sienna marble,—surmounted by a florid and deep border of open work, concealing the basement of the large east window, in which are set in stained glass the seven crests, heraldic bearings, and mottoes of the members of the chapter." The chief sepulchral monuments in the cathedral are those of Strongbow, the great Anglo-Norman conqueror of Ireland; Lord Bowen, chancellor of Ireland, who died in 1767; Lord La

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elegant pews, the one belonging to the Antrim family, and the other formerly belonging to the dukes of Leinster.—St. Audeon's church exhibits the architectural peculiarities of the 14th and 15th centuries, and originally consisted of a double aisle, separated by six massive octagonal columns, supporting pointed arches; but about three-fourths of it are now a roofless ruin, and only the remainder continues to be used for public worship. Among a few remaining specimens of numerous ancient sepulchral monuments in the church, is a handsome table one of black marble, bearing recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and of his lady, and erected, in 1455, by Lord Portlester, who died in 1496.—St. Bridget's church presents a very plain and mere 'meeting-house' appearance, but has a neat and comfortable interior.—St. Catherine's church presents a simple, massive, and handsome front of granite, 92 feet in extent, with Doric pilasters supporting a pediment in its centre; and it possesses an imposing though rather gloomy interior,—the pews and gallery front of carved and varnished oak,—the pillars on which the gallery rests Ionic, and succeeded by Corinthian pillars, which have an entablature connected with the ceiling,—and the recess for the communion-table beautifully decorated with stucco-work, and covered with an arched and richly ornamented ceiling.—St. George's church is by far the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the city, and stands in a position of the most advantageous kind as to at once the altitude of the site, the openness and beauty of the surrounding area, and the elegance of the adjacent streets; yet, in spite of the grandeur of its general effect, it somewhat offends a critical eye by an ambitious and vain attempt to unite discordant styles. It measures, in the exterior, 92 feet across the front, and 84 feet along the side; but sends out from its rear a projection of 40 feet by 20, disposed in vestry-room and school. A majestic tetrastyle Ionic portico, the columns fluted, adorns the principal front, measures 42 feet in length and 15 in breadth, rests on a landing-place which is ascended by a flight of steps; and supports an entablature and pediment, with a Greek inscription on the frieze signifying "Glory to God in the highest." The three other fronts are Ionic, but of much inferior dignity. The steeple, measured from the pavement, is 200 feet in height; and, in the part which rises above the church, consists of 5 stories or stages. The first story is a square tower, perforated on each side by a large, ornamented, circular-headed window, and adorned at each angle by an Ionic column supporting an entablature; the second story contains four clock-dials overhung by festoons, and has at the angles large urns; the third story is an octagonal tower, with alternate columns and panels; the fourth story is an octagonal tower or lantern; and the fifth story is an octagonal tapering spire, surmounted by a stone cross and ball. A passage or corridor encompasses the floor or lower story of the interior of the church; the gallery rests on the side walls of this corridor, and projects beyond them so as to have the appearance of being supported only by the cantelivers in the walls; and the pulpit, the reading-desk, and the communion-table stand in a recess at the east end of the church.—St. George's chapel, or Little George's church, is surmounted in front by an old square tower about 40 feet high, and has a comfortable though small interior.—St. James' church is a long, low, narrow structure, perforated on each side with six round-headed windows, and without any attraction; but its cemetery is in great vogue with the citizens, and contains vast numbers of tombs, many of which, as well as the graves, are usually adorned with garlands and other ornaments of white paper, during St. James' fair.—St. John's

church presents a front of four Doric columns supporting a pediment, and has a plain but handsome interior.—St. Kevin's church or chapel is a plain cruciform structure without galleries in the interior, and is surrounded by a large and crowded cemetery.—St. Luke's church is approached by an avenue of elms, and entered by a large doorway between rusticated columns; and, both without and within, is a very plain structure. Behind it is a small burying-ground.—St. Mark's church arrests attention only by the singularity of having its interior fitted up, not with pews, but with benches backed with panelled oak. On three sides of it is a crowded cemetery.—St. Mary's church, as to both exterior and interior, is a dull and heavy structure: a tasteless tower or belfry rises over its vestibule; and a burying-ground of considerable extent adjoins.—St. Mary's chapel-of-ease is by far the best specimen of modern Gothic architecture in the city; its entrance is a high and narrow lancet-arched door; its vestibule is octagonal; and its ceiling is of stone, and turned to a pointed arch. The clustering minarets and the tapering pinnacle of the chapel's spire form a handsome feature of the urban district in which it stands.—St. Michael's church is a tasteful little edifice, with an interior neatly fitted up in the pointed style; and attached to it is a disproportionately large and very high square tower which belonged to a former church, and through the lower part of which the portal leads to the vestibule.—St. Michan's church, previous to 1824, was a large, ancient, cruciform structure, ornamented with a comparatively modern tower; and the structure, as it now stands, retains the tower, is denuded of the old choir, and exhibits a condition of substantial and elegant repair. Its burial vaults possess a highly antiseptic quality; and have long drawn the attention of the curious to their perfect preservation of the bones, the skin, and almost the features of human bodies for centuries.* The church of St. Nicholas-Within is built of black calp, and consists of three stories, which diminish in breadth from base to summit. Its front is perilously off the perpendicular; and its interior is wretched.—The church of St. Nicholas-Without occupies, as we formerly noticed, the place of the north transept of St. Patrick's cathedral; and, in its present restored form, is adapted more to its proper uses, and the convenience of the adjacent thoroughfare, than to the

* A chemist of the city says, in an article which appeared in a periodical, "The bodies of those a long time deposited appear in all their awful solitariness, at full length, the coffins having mouldered to pieces; but from those, and even the more recently entombed, not the least cadaverous smell is discoverable; and all the bodies exhibit a similar appearance—dry, and of a dark colour. The floor, walls, and atmosphere of the vaults of St. Michan's are perfectly dry, the flooring is even covered with dust, and the walls are composed of a stone peculiarly calculated to resist moisture. This combination of circumstances contributes to aid nature in rendering the atmosphere of those gloomy regions more dry than the atmosphere we enjoy. In one vault are shown the remains of a man who died at the advanced age of 111; the body has now been 32 years in the mansion of death; and although there is scarcely a remnant of the coffin, the body is as completely preserved as if it had been embalmed, with the exception of the hair. In the same vault are to be seen the bodies of two Roman Catholic clergymen, which have been 50 years deposited here, even more perfect than the nun. In general, it was evident that the old were much better preserved than the young. A convincing proof of this was afforded in the instance of a lady who died in childbirth, and was laid in those vaults with her infant in her arms. Not long after, the infant putrefied and dropped away, while the mother became like the other melancholy partners of this gloomy habitation. In the year 1798, two brothers, of the name of Shoers, were executed the same day for high treason, and after suffering decapitation, were laid together in these vaults; and as a demonstration that the antiseptic power is to be attributed to the atmosphere peculiar to those regions, the bodies being just thrown at the entrance of the vaults, were exposed in a great degree to the influence of the external atmosphere, in consequence of which they shortly after totally decayed."

congruity of the ancient pile to which it is attached.—St. Paul's church is a neat Gothic edifice, surmounted by a small spire; and its cemetery is somewhat spacious, and not crowded.—St. Peter's church is a plain cruciform structure, and challenges attention chiefly on account of its being the largest church in Dublin, and that used for the more important of the public charity sermons.*—St. Thomas' church is, in many respects, a splendid edifice; but suffers enormous diminution in its effect from the lowness of its basement, from the height of its roof, from the want of a steeple, from a mixture of Grecian and Roman styles, and from the utter inharmoniousness of its main body with the high tone of character assumed by its front. Its ornamental parts are copied, with some alterations, from a design of Palladio. "The front consists of two pilasters and two three-quarter columns of the Composite order, which support an entablature and pediment. In the centre is a grand doorway of the Corinthian order, crowned by an angular pediment. The entablature is continued from the centre on each side of the principal entrance, to the extremity of the front, where it terminates in a Corinthian pilaster. On each side are niches decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned with pediments. The entrances to the galleries are in the north and south ends of the projecting front, in recesses formed by circular curtain-walls connecting two advanced gates, one on each side, with the building itself, and giving the appearance of a very extended front." The interior measures 80 feet by 52; and is abundantly ornamented in the Corinthian style.—St. Werburgh's church, though a patchwork of restorations, preserves considerable consistency and beauty. The basement story of its main front exhibits six Ionic columns supporting an entablature; the second story is in the Corinthian style, and has a large and profusely ornamented window, surmounted by a pediment; the third or belfry story is square, and has composite half-pillars at its angles; and above this, on a low pedestal which still remains, arose a spire to the height of 160 feet, perhaps the lightest and most handsome in Ireland, but composed of very perishable materials, and taken down in 1810. The interior of the church measures 80 feet by 52, is handsomely fitted up with pews and galleries of carved oak, and, in consequence of the castle being in the parish, has a seat for the viceroy.—The Free church in Great Charles-street has a front of granite, ornamented with an Ionic pediment; and is somewhat elegant in the interior. The other two Free churches are plain structures.

Dissenting Churches.—The Scotch church of Mary's Abbey or of Capel-street is large, and has a handsome interior; and is entered by a long and spiral passage from Capel-street.—The Scotch church in Usher's quay possesses no attractions as a building.—The Scotch church in Lower Abbey-street is a chaste and handsome edifice: a well-executed Ionic portico of granite adorns the front; and a well-constructed lantern on the roof lights the interior.—The Independent chapel in King's-Inn-street has a handsome front of cut granite, with three circular-headed windows and a pediment; and is enclosed with a very neat palisade upon a dwarf basement of granite. The Independent chapel in York-street has a front of hewn-stone, but is badly constructed in the interior; that in Plunket-street is a very plain building; and that in D'Olier-street is somewhat neat, but looks dwarfish.—Kelly's and Walker's meeting-houses

challenge no remark.—The Friends' meeting-house is large and commodious.—The Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Lower Abbey-street is a large and substantial brick building, with entrances of neat granite construction, and is separated from the street by a handsome palisade. Other Wesleyan Methodist chapels are in Whitefriar-street, Hendrick-street, Cork-street, and suburban sites; and Primitive Wesleyan Methodist chapels are in South Great George's-street, Summer-Hill, and Brown-street,—the first a neat and commodious structure.—The Moravian chapel and the Moravian house, the latter inhabited by a number of unmarried Moravians, are in Bishop-street. The Unitarian or Arian meeting-houses are in Strand-street and Eustace-street.—The Jews, though few in number, have a small synagogue in the city, and a burying-ground near Ballybough bridge.

Roman Catholic Chapels.—The Roman Catholic Metropolitan chapel is thus described in Curry and Co's 'Picture of Dublin,' published in 1835:—"The principal front toward Marlborough-street, which is not yet finished, will consist of a portico of six magnificent columns of the ancient Doric order, whose entablature is carried along the front and sides of the entire building. Above the portico will be a magnificent pediment; and within it are three entrances, the principal one in the centre, and the smaller near the extremities. The portico projects 10 feet, and stands upon an extensive landing or platea, approached by an extended flight of steps. The chaste and simple elegance which characterizes this building would not admit the introduction of statuary within any part of it. The portico and ornamental parts are of Portland-stone, and the rest of mountain granite. The sides of the chapel may be considered fronts also, being finished in a very beautiful and singular style. In the centre of each is a loggia or recessed colonnade, rising from a flight of steps, and supporting an entablature, and at each side, wings or pavilions, ornamented by one large window, divided into three compartments, by four pillars of Portland-stone, and crowned by an entablature and pediment. These windows rest on a broad fascia or band that divides the elevation into two stories or divisions, the lower one of which is quite plain, without any aperture. The interior is equally simple and chaste. The centre or grand aisle is enclosed by a range of columns on each side, which support an entablature, from which springs an arched ceiling, divided into compartments." The edifice had already cost £36,000, and would require probably £4,000 or £5,000 more for its completion. The great aisle is 150 feet long, and about 120 feet wide.—The Arran quay chapel is an elegant edifice, founded 6 or 7 years ago, to supersede one of much smaller capacity.—The Westland-row chapel, founded in 1832, is built in the form of a Latin cross, and measures 160 feet by 150. Its front is in the Doric style, displays two pillars and four pilasters, and is prolonged by dwelling-houses at its ends to a facade of 160 feet in length. Its interior is also in the Doric style.—The Jesuits' or Upper Gardiner-street chapel is likewise built in the form of a Latin cross; and it measures 133 feet by 86,—and affords the only instance in Dublin of an extensive portico being constructed exclusively of granite. "The front consists of a portico of the Roman-Ionic order, 50 feet high, seated on an elevated platea or landing, and surmounted by an entablature and pediment gracefully proportioned. The pronaos is terminated by pilasters corresponding in proportions and detail with the order; and in the centre of the interpilaster is a capacious door opening as the principal entrance to the nave. This centre is flanked by receding

* It was in this church that Dean Kirwan, so celebrated for his eloquence, roused an audience by one of his electrifying appeals to make a collection amounting to £1,000.

wings, forming the vestibules to minor or confessional chapels, which are adjuncts to the church, and each crowned with a dome 20 feet in diameter, resting on a cyclostyle of eight columns in the Corinthian order, 20 feet high." The ceiling of the interior is horizontal, and 44 feet high, and rests on a continuous entablature, which surmounts a regularly disposed series of Ionic pilasters.—The Francis-street chapel, or that of St. Nicholas-Without, measures in the interior 125 feet in length, 41 in breadth, and 43 in height. The plan of its exterior displays a portico of fluted Ionic columns, arranged in pairs, and surmounted by an entablature; and a square bell-tower, ornamented on each side with coupled Corinthian pilasters, and terminating in an emblematic statue.—The Anne-street chapel is decorated in the interior with stucco-work and sculpture. Its front is built of granite, and consists of two stories, and terminating battlements, pinnacles, and cross,—the first story pierced with three pointed doorways, and the second with three large pointed windows.—The Meath-street chapel is an octagonal edifice of brick.—The Exchange-street chapel has two fronts of hewn stone, each of somewhat similar style to that of the Anne-street chapel; and its interior is richly ornamented.—The North Circular Road chapel is a stone structure, in the pointed style, and measures 84 feet by 37.—The Bridge-street and James-street chapels offer no topic for remark. New chapels have quite recently been erected on Merchant's quay, on Arran quay, and in Upper Baggot-street.—The Discalced Carmelite chapel in Clarendon-street is the largest in Dublin except the Metropolitan chapel, but presents a very plain exterior, and has the form of a rectangle with the corners canted off.—The Calced Carmelite chapel presents a front of entrance to Whitefriar-street, and a grand front of 16 circular-headed windows to York-row; its arena measures 200 feet by 34; and its ceiling is coved, and divided into regular compartments.—Some others of the conventual chapels have a fine or tolerably fair appearance.

Convents.—The existing convents of Dublin and its vicinity are noticed in the section, "Roman Catholic Diocese," of the article DUBLIN (DIOCESE OF). We shall now notice those which existed before the Reformation, as they are enumerated by Archdall. St. Mary's abbey is fondly ascribed by some to early Irish princes, and by Archdall himself to the Danes about the year 948; it was at first Benedictine, and afterwards Cistercian; its abbot was a lord of parliament; and its buildings are said to have been "beautiful and noble," and were destroyed by fire in 1304. The abbey of canons regular, whose church afterwards became one of the joint cathedrals of the diocese, has already been noticed in connection with our view of Christ-church. An Augustinian nunnery, which admitted no women under 30 years of age, was founded in 1146 by Dermot, the son of Murchard, King of Leinster, in a village called Hogges, near the site of the present church of St. Andrew. A priory of Knights Templars is supposed to have stood at a place called Casgot, in the south suburbs, on or near the spot which afterwards became the site of the Archbishop's palace, now the horse-police barrack. The nunnery of St. Mary les Dames stood without the east gate of the city, and, in consequence of its having occasioned that gate to be called the Gate of St. Mary les Dames, it is supposed to be commemorated in the name of the modern Dame-street. The Augustinian abbey of St. Olave was built by a colony from Bristol, and named after an abbey of the same designation in their native city. The monastery of Witechan is obscurely known. The priory of All Saints was founded

about 1166, for canons of the order of Aroasia, by Dermot, the son of Murchard, King of Leinster; it stood on Hoggin-green, now College-green; and, in 1590, it was, with the exception of its steeple, entirely demolished for the founding of the University. The abbey of St. Thomas stood in what is now called Thomas Court; and was founded for Victorine canons by William Fitzandelm, butler to Henry II. The priory of St. John the Baptist stood in St. Thomas-street, or rather at the east end of St. James'-street, immediately without St. James'-gate; and its site is now the site of the parochial Roman Catholic chapel of St. James. A friary, whose chapel bore the name of the Chapel of St. Saviour, was founded between 1202 and 1218, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; and stood on the ground now occupied by the magnificent edifice of the Law Courts. The Franciscan monastery was built in 1235, on a piece of ground granted by Ralph le Porter, and stood in the suburban street to which it has bequeathed the name of Francis-street. The Augustinian friary, in which was the general college of the Augustinians in Ireland, was founded about 1259, and stood on the ground in Crow-street, which, in 1758, became the site of a theatre. The Carmelite monastery was built, in the reign of Edward I., by Sir Robert Bagot, Chief-justice of the King's Bench, and stood in the parish of St. Peter. The hospital of St. Stephen occupied the ground which afterwards became the site of Mercer's Charitable Hospital. Two other hospitals were founded respectively about 1220, by Archbishop Loundres, and, in 1504, by John Allen, dean of St. Patrick's.

The University.—The greater part of the University buildings are disposed in three spacious quadrangles. The grand front faces College-green, and is 300 feet in length, and 4 stories high; its centre is pierced with the grand entrance, and ornamented with a pediment resting on Corinthian columns; and its ends display pavilions decorated with coupled Corinthian pilasters, and are each surmounted by an attic story, terminating in a stone balustrade. The entrance through the front forms an octagonal vestibule, overarched with groined arches, but quite destitute of architectural beauty.—The first quadrangle was rebuilt chiefly by means of parliamentary grants, amounting to upwards of £40,000, and is, in consequence, called Parliament Square; it measures 316 feet in length, and 212 in width; it contains the chapel, the theatre for lectures and examinations, the refectory or dining-hall, and apartments for students and other members of the University; its buildings are all faced with hewn stone; and it possesses, in every respect, an appropriate and ornamental character, and may be pronounced one of the finest collegiate quadrangles in the empire. The chapel and the theatre were designed by Sir W. Chambers, and erected under the direction of Mr. Graham Myers; they stand mutually opposite, on respectively the north and south sides of the square; and they are so exactly alike in the exterior, and so closely similar in the great features of the interior, that a general description of either conveys a fair idea of both. The exterior of each presents a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, a surmounting angular pediment, and a stone balustrade; and the interior of the theatre, exclusive of a semicircular recess at the end, measures 80 feet in length, 40 in width, and 44 in height,—it sends up, from a rustic basement along each side, a series of highly decorated composite pilasters,—and it has a mosaic ceiling, richly ornamented in stucco. The refectory is a plain but respectable pile; and its dining-hall measures 70 feet by 35.—The second quadrangle is called the Library-square; it measures 265 feet by 214; and

the viceregal apartments; and a handsome flight of steps leads thence, through the yeomen's hall, to the presence chamber. This chamber is of considerable extent; but depends for its attractions, less on intrinsic beauty, than on a richly adorned throne and other insignia of state; the council-chamber has few pretensions to elegance; the private rooms are scarcely adequate to the Viceroy's accommodation; and the only apartment of real interest is the Ball-room, called since the institution of the order of the knights of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's hall. This apartment measures 82 feet in length, 41 in width, and 38 in height; its ceiling is divided into three compartments, and adorned with paintings; its cornice is also richly painted; and its ends are furnished with galleries for the musicians and spectators.—Attached to the south side of the viceregal apartments, and entered from them by a large flight of steps, is a small lawn, adorned with trees and shrubs, and called the Castle-garden; and on its south side, presenting a handsome front to the castle, and concealing the ugly houses of Stephen-street, is a suite of new stables, constructed of blue limestone.—The Lower court of the castle is situated east and south-east of the Upper court; it measures 250 feet by 220, but loses nearly all the effect of superior amplitude in great irregularity of outline, and much plainness of appearance; yet both one side of it and the general scope of the "Castle-garden," derive great dignity and magnificence from the Castle chapel and the Record Tower. On the north side of the Lower court are the Treasury, the Hanaper, the Register, and the Auditor-general's offices; and at the east end are the Ordnance office, guard-houses, the arsenal, and the armory,—the last containing 40,000 stand of arms, and some cannons and mortars.—The Castle chapel was built in 1807-14, at the cost of £42,000; and, though measuring only 73 feet by 35, exhibits the results of probably the most elaborate effort in modern times to revive the ancient pointed style of ecclesiastical architecture. Seven buttresses strengthen each side, and terminate in ornamented pinnacles; and twelve very graceful pointed windows are interposed among the buttresses, and surmounted by labels springing from historical or allegorical sculptured heads. The gable terminates in a rich antique cross; the angles send up square towers to the height of the roof; and the great east window is richly ornamented, and surmounted by a label with sculptures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The east entrance is a pointed doorway, surmounted by a label, depending on heads of St. Patrick and Brian Boromh; and the north-west or grand entrance is surmounted by successively a bust of St. Peter, a window, and a bust of Dean Swift, and opens into a vestibule. The interior consists of a choir, chancel, and side aisles, and is singularly beautiful. Six clustered pillars on each side, terminate in capitals covered with foliage, and support the roof; groined arches, springing from grotesque heads of modelled stucco, form the ceiling; and the ceiling is painted in imitation of stone, and richly ornamented with tracery. The east window is adorned with stained glass, representing Christ before Pilate; the pulpit desk, gallery, and pews, are all of carved oak; thrones for the viceroy and the archbishop are placed in the galleries; and the arms of all the viceroys from the earliest period are placed recedingly from the royal arms in the central panel of the front of the organ gallery.—The Record Tower adjoins the chapel on the west, and was the dungeon or prison of the castle, and coeval with its foundation. It stands on a rock of black stone; varies in thickness of wall from 9 to 12 feet; and was for upwards of five hundred years preceding the close of last century used as a state prison. It is a

massive and very spacious circular pile, recently rebuilt in the upper story, and ornamented all round the top with a projecting and embattled parapet. The documents preserved in it are excellently arranged, and consist principally of parliamentary records, statute rolls, the estimates, distributions, and maps of political and engineering surveys, and the records of Birmingham Tower. Many romantic and pathetic narratives might be written of persons who were incarcerated in the Record Tower,—or, as it was formerly called, the Ward, or Wardrobe Tower; and several curious stories might be told of judicial combats and other stirring incidents which occurred on the arena of the inner court of the castle; but only such as are important enough to figure in urban or national history can be noticed in a general work, and even these belong to the historical section of respectively the present article and our **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**. Matters connected with the viceregal court and government likewise fall to be noticed in the General Introduction; and the other residence of the Viceroy, or the Viceregal Lodge, falls to be noticed in our article on the **PHOENIX PARK**.

Public Monuments.—Nelson's Pillar is both the most conspicuous and the finest public monument in the city. It stands in the centre of Sackville-street, at its intersection by the line of Earl-street and Henry-street; and was erected in 1808, by means of subscription, at the cost of £6,856; and after a design by William Wilkins, Esq. It consists of a lofty square pedestal, a well-proportioned Doric column and capital, and a statue 13 feet high of Lord Nelson, leaning against the capstan of a ship. Its total height, from the ground to the crown of the statue, is 134½ feet; and the summit of the column is crowned round the edge by a parapet and iron-railing, commands an interesting view of the city and environs, and is reached by an interior stair of 108 stone steps. The four sides of the pedestal are inscribed with the names and dates of Lord Nelson's principal victories; and on the upper part of the south side is placed a sarcophagus, inscribed with the word "Nelson."—The Wellington Testimonial stands on high ground 70 perches within the gate of the Phoenix Park, and might be noticed in connection with that fine demesne; yet it closely adjoins the Conyngham or Circular Road, overlooks the Liffey, figures conspicuously in various vistas of the urban views, and belongs in most respects strictly to the city. It is a large, lofty, ill-designed, and almost ugly structure of granite, consisting chiefly of a huge square flight of steps, a great square pedestal, and a massive, truncated, and heavily proportioned obelisk; it was erected at the cost of about £20,000, raised by subscription; and it measures 480 feet in the circumference of the lowest step of the flight, 20 feet in the perpendicular height of the steps, 34 feet in the height of the pedestal, and 150 feet in the height of the obelisk. The sides of the obelisk, from top to base, are inscribed with the names of all the Duke of Wellington's victories; panels are cut in the sides of the pedestal, and were intended for figures in low relief of his principal victories; and an insulated pedestal is designed to receive an equestrian statue of the Duke after his decease.—The equestrian statue of William III. in College Green was erected in 1701, is well executed in bronze, and stands on a lofty pedestal, surrounded with iron palisades.—The equestrian statue of George I. in Dawson-street near the Mansion-house, was placed on its present site in 1789, but was originally erected on Essex-bridge in 1720.—The equestrian statue of George II. in the centre of St. Stephen's Green, was erected in 1758, and originally stood on a much lower

pedestal than at present; yet in spite of its comparatively lofty elevation, and of its possessing considerable merit, it looks tiny and insignificant in the middle of so great an area, and is far from being ornamental to the place.—Two pedestrian statues of George III. are placed in respectively the Bank of Ireland and the Royal Exchange.

The Bank of Ireland]—The Bank of Ireland, originally the Parliament House, presents a grand south front to College-green, a west front to Foster-place, and an east front to College-street and the upper part of Westmoreland-street. It is nearly of semicircular outline, and stands on an acre-and-a-half of ground. Its central part, including the grand front of 147 feet in breadth, was built in 1729-39, at the cost of about £40,000; the east part was built in 1783, after a design by Mr. Gandon, at the cost of £25,000; and the west part was built in 1787, after a design by Mr. Parke, at the cost of about £30,000. The grand front consists of a central facade and projecting wings, the great recess before the facade and between the wings, forming a court-yard, which is separated from College-green by a dwarf wall and iron palisade. A majestic Ionic colonnade, of the most exquisite symmetry and imposing character, is carried quite round the court-yard, the columns resting upon a flight of steps, and rising to about three-fourths of the whole building's elevation; in the centre of the colonnade, or of the facade, projects a tetrastyle portico, supporting a pediment, whose tympanum is ornamented with the royal arms, and on whose apex is a well-executed figure of Hibernia, flanked by figures of Fidelity and Commerce. Through the front of each wing is a circular-beaded gateway between two Ionic columns, and surmounted by a pediment. From these wings of the superb grand front to respectively the east and the west fronts, curves a screen-wall in the form of the segment of a circle, its height equal to that of the fronts, its base rusticated, its upper part cut with niches for statues, its summit balustraded, and its whole face hung with an Ionic colonnade, corresponding in proportions to that of the grand front. The east front, originally built as the entrance to the House of Lords, and incongruously erected in a different order of Grecian architecture from the rest of the building, consists of a noble hexastyle Corinthian portico supporting a pediment, whose tympanum is vacant, and on whose apex is a statue of Fortitude, flanked with statues of Justice and Liberty. The west front is a beautiful tetrastyle Ionic portico surmounted by a pediment; and adjacent to it, but forming the termination of Foster-place, is a magnificent archway, ornamented with Ionic columns, crowned with military trophies, and leading to a military guard-room.—The Parliament House was purchased, after the Legislative Union, for £40,000, and a rent of £240, and was very greatly altered in the interior to suit the purposes of its new proprietors, the company of the Bank of Ireland. The present Cash-office occupies the place of the quondam Court of Requests, and is a splendid apartment of 70 feet by 50: its walls are of Bath stone, pannelled, pierced with 24 real or artificial windows, and decorated with fluted Ionic columns rising on pedestals; and the ceiling is beautifully ornamented, and is surmounted by a lantern 50 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth. The House of Commons, now quite removed, or surviving only in the narrow corridors which encompassed it, was much famed for beauty of proportions and magnificence of disposal: it was an octagonal room, and had an ambostratrical gallery fronted with an iron balustrade of scroll-work; and from this rose a cyclostyle Ionic colonnade supporting a dome. The House of

Lords, now little altered, and used as the court of proprietors of the Bank, is an apartment of 40 feet by 30; with a recess which formerly contained the throne, but is now occupied by a pedestrian statue of George III.; each end of the apartment is ornamented with Corinthian pillars; and on its sides are two large pieces of tapestry, representing the defence of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne.

The Law Courts.]—The Law Courts, or Four Courts, are situated on King's Inn quay, between Richmond and Whitworth bridges; and, in point both of extent and of grandeur, form one of the noblest structures in Ireland. Yet the building can be seen with effect only from the opposite side of the river; and, from whatever point it is properly beheld, it displays broad defects in symmetry, a surmounting colonnade and dome being much too massive to comport with all the inferior features, or even with the grand central portico. The structure was erected in 1786-1800, at the enormous cost of about £200,000; and its ground-plan forms an oblong rectangle of about 440 feet by 170. The pile consists of two uniform wings, plain, and three stories high; two court-yards, or open squares, surrounded with the inferior courts and innumerable law-offices, and separated from the street by arcade-screens of rusticated masonry, each perforated with a grand archway, and surmounted by a handsome balustrade; and a grand central edifice, 140 feet square, containing the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and possessing both without and within all the chief architectural decorations of the whole pile. The front of this central edifice presents a splendid hexastyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by a well-proportioned pediment, on the apex of which is a statue of Moses, flanked by figures of Justice and Mercy; and at the extremities of the front rise duplicated pilasters, over which are statues in a sitting posture of Wisdom and Authority. A semicircular recess from beneath the portico of the front, has in its centre the doorway leading to the hall of the courts. This hall is a circular apartment of 64 feet in diameter, exactly in the centre of the great central edifice; and a circular lantern of precisely its own diameter, rises directly above it from the roof of the edifice, and is adorned on the sides of its exterior with a colonnade of 24 pillars surmounted by an entablature, and crowned with a magnificent dome. The hall has a grandly imposing architectural character, and exhibits, in term time, a perfect whirl of business and bustle. At the cardinal points of its circumference are the entrances to itself, to the Rolls Court, and to the chambers appropriated to the judges and juries; and at the four intermediate points are the entrances to the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. Each of the entrances passes between Corinthian columns, two deep, 25 feet high, fluted over the upper two-thirds of the shaft, and resting on a subplinth; and the eight intervals, or intermediate recesses, are all ornamented in uniformity of style, with piers, niches, and sunk panels. An entablature rests on the columns, and is continued all round; an attic pediment surmounts the entablature, and is ornamented with eight sunk panels; on the four of which, above the entrances to the courts, are four appropriate historical paintings; from the attic pedestal rises an hemispherical dome with a rich mosaic ceiling, and pierced in the vortex to permit a view into the void between the two domes, as in St. Paul's in London; in the piers, between the windows of the interior dome, are eight colossal figures of Punishment, Eloquence, Mercy, Prudence, Law, Wisdom, Justice, and Liberty; and over the windows, and quite round the dome, is an entablature

with a highly enriched frieze,—the latter charged, above the windows, with medallions of eight eminent legislators of antiquity. All the four courts are of dimensions equal to one another, and are formed on a judicious plan; but they possess no peculiarity demanding notice.

The edifice called the Inns of Court, though possessing considerable architectural beauty, occupies a singularly ineligible situation between the head of Henrietta-street and the Royal Canal Harbour. It consists of a centre and two receding wings,—the latter extending back 110 feet; and it presents a beautiful front of hewn stone. The centre consists of a portico, surmounting a lofty arched gateway, and crowned by a handsome octangular cupola; and the wings present an elevation of two stories, partially ornamented with emblematic sculpture, and each surmounted by a pediment. The dining-hall occupies the principal part of the north wing, measures 81 feet by 42, and is ornamented at each end by 4 three-quarter Ionic columns, and some pieces of statuary. The prerogative court is held in the south wing. A new library was erected in 1827, on the west side of Henrietta-street, adjoining the King's Inns, and cost about £20,000. Its upper part is a hall measuring 85 feet by 65, and fitted all round with galleries and stalls for the books. This library belongs exclusively to members of the King's Inns, and is entitled to a free copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall.

The Custom-house.—The extensive and superb edifice usually designated the Custom-house, serves jointly for the customs and the excise, and also contains the Stamp-office, the Record-office, the Quit Rent-office, the District Army Pay-office, and the offices of the Commissariat, and the Board of Works. It occupies an open area between the Liffey on the south, Beresford-place on the west and north, and the Old Dock on the east; and was built in 1781–91, at the cost—including that of the dock and various contiguous erections—of £397,232. It measures 375 feet by 205; exhibits four decorated fronts, that on the south of Portland stone, and the other three of granite; and consists of a central pile 100 feet broad and 205 feet from south to north, two courts or hollow quadrangles east and west of the central pile, and two wings or side-fronts east and west of the courts. The south or grand front of the whole pile is an uniform elevation of two stories, with pavilions at the ends, a tetrastyle portico surmounted by a pediment in the centre, and an entablature, a bold projecting cornice, and partly a stone balustrade, partly a low attic story, along the summit. Its columns and accompanying embellishments are in a style substantially Doric, yet somewhat modified from the austere simplicity of that order. On the tympanum of the pediment is a group of figures in alto relievo representing the friendly union between Hibernia and Britannia; on the attic story, over the four columns of the portico, are figures of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury; and on the keystones of the arches of entrance and of other arches are allegorical heads representing 16 Irish rivers. Above the central facade rises a superb cupola, of proportions similar to that at Greenwich hospital, lifting its vertex to an altitude of 125 feet, and surmounted by a statue of Hope, 16 feet high, and resting on an anchor. The north front of the whole pile has in its centre an unpedimented tetrastyle portico, surmounted above the entablature by statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and the east and west fronts have a subdued but elegant character, in strict accordance with the other parts of the structure. Though the interior of the vast pile is arranged chiefly with a view

to utility, it possesses a considerable amount of ornament, and boasts at least one splendid apartment, the principal hall of business, usually called the Long-room. This apartment is approached through a fine octangular vestibule, constructed beneath the cupola; measures 70 feet by 65; and has, along its sides, at the distance of 12 feet from the walls, two ranges of Composite pillars, supporting an arched ceiling, with two large circular lanterns richly ornamented in stucco. The Custom-house was designed by James Gandon, Esq.

The Post-office.—The General Post-office stands on the west side of Sackville-street, and presents its end fronts to Henry-street and Prince's-street; it was built in 1814–18, after a design of Francis Johnston, Esq., at the cost of about £50,000; and it measures 223 feet in length, 150 feet in breadth, and 50 feet from the ground to the top of the cornice. In the centre of its east or principal front, and projecting over the footpath of Sackville-street, is a grand portico, 80 feet wide, of six fluted Ionic columns, each 4½ feet in diameter; and above the portico is a pediment, surmounted by figures of Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity, and ornamented on the tympanum with the royal arms. Excepting this central part of the front, which is of Portland stone, all the edifice is constructed of granite.

The Exchanges.—The Royal Exchange stands on a comparatively steep rising ground between the Castle, Cork-hill, Dame-street, and the upper ends of Exchange and Parliament streets; it was built in 1769–79, after designs by Mr. Thomas Cooley at the cost of about £40,000; and it forms a square of 100 feet on each side, and shows three fronts, composed of Portland stone, and executed in the Corinthian style of architecture. The central compartment of the north or principal front presents a portico of six columns—those at the extremities coupled—and an angular pediment; the central part of the west front presents an unpedimented tetrastyle portico; the other parts of these fronts, and the whole of the east front, present pilasters, festoons, and a continuation of the entablature of the porticoes; and all the three fronts, except the central compartment of the north one, are crowned by a stone balustrade. "The ground plan," of the interior, says Curry and Co.'s Picture of Dublin, "may be perfectly represented by the idea of a circle inscribed in a square; but the beauty and elegance of the effect produced, cannot be so readily represented by description. Twelve fluted columns of the Composite order, 32 feet in height, form a rotunda in the centre of the building. Above their entablature which is highly enriched, is an attic 10 feet high with as many circular windows, answering to the inter-columns below, and connected with pendent festoons of laurel in rich stucco-work; and from this rises an elegantly proportioned dome, ornamented with hexagonal caissons. This is deservedly considered a chef-d'œuvre in the art of stucco plastering and was executed by the late Alderman Thorpe of this city. In the centre of the crown is a large circular sky-light, which, with the assistance of 11 different windows, judiciously dispersed around the hall, affords a profusion of light. The inter-columns are open below to the ambulatory encompassing the circular area in the centre of the building. Low impost pilasters, about half the height of the columns to which they are attached, support a fluted frieze and enriched cornice, above which, in the upper spaces of the inter-columns, are panel and other ornaments. The ambulatory is much lower than the rotunda, being covered with a flat ceiling, the height of the impost pilasters, with enriched soffits, extended from these pilasters to others opposite

them against the wall." Opposite the north entrance, and well placed on a pedestal of white marble, between two of the columns which support the dome, is a pedestrian bronze statue of George III. in a Roman military habit, executed by J. Van Nost, and presented to the merchants of Dublin by the first Duke of Northumberland when Lord-lieutenant.

The Corn Exchange stands on Burgh quay, 30 perches below Carlisle-bridge; and is a modern building constructed at the cost of about £22,000. Its north or chief front presents an elevation of two stories, the lower pierced with two doorways between pillars of Portland stone, the upper pierced with five large windows with architraves and pediments, and the whole crowned with a rich cornice. The interior forms a hall of 130 feet in length, divided into a quadrangular area and side ambulatories by a range of metal pillars; and over the quadrangle, and equal to it in length and width, rises a lantern, pierced all round with windows, and ornamentally ceiled with stucco-work.—The Commercial Buildings are situated in Dame-street, and were built in 1796–9, to supply some succedanea connected with the Royal Exchange. They present a plain but handsome main front of three stories, the middle one pierced with seven windows, surmounted by pediments alternately circular and angular, and the whole facade terminating in a cornice; and their interior is disposed in a spacious reading-room, a coffee-room, a hotel, the Stock Exchange, and other rooms allotted to various mercantile purposes.

The Linen-hall.—The Linen-hall stands between Bolton-street and Constitution-hill, 650 yards north of the Four Courts; it occupies nearly three acres of ground; it was opened in 1728, and afterwards received several augmentations; and it now consists of six spacious courts, surrounded by storehouses. The exterior is of brick, and quite plain; and the interior is disposed in 492 apartments for the storage of linen, and 65 for the storage of yarn. The commercial importance of the pile, once so great and interesting, has exceedingly declined. A marble statue of George IV. by Kirk stands in the corridor of the hall; but is so unfavourably placed as to lose much of its effect.

Markets.—The established markets for the supply of the table are nine in number, but are grossly defective in spaciousness, regularity of plan, and means of ventilation and cleanliness. Dublin, as regards public local markets, is lamentably inferior to Liverpool, Oxford, Bath, and almost every other English city and large town. Yet the markets are excellent in the main points of plentiful supply and moderate rate. Smithfield, the wholesale market for cattle and hay, is a narrow, confined oblong 33 perches north of Arran quay, and is accessible only by lanes and narrow streets.

Hotels.—Home's hotel on Usher's quay is the finest building of its class in Dublin, and the most extensive in Ireland; but the speculation connected with it was too sweeping and complex, and has wasted the fortunes so common to the showy and short-lived enterprises of many Irishmen. The front of the edifice is crowned by a light balustrade; and its centre is adorned with a heptastyle Doric portico, projecting over the footpath. In the interior are no fewer than 250 dormitories. Adjoining and under the same roof is the Wellesley Mart, a spacious area, surrounded by a gallery and 80 warerooms, but now all forsaken and grass-grown. Several of the other hotels, particularly in Sackville and Dawson streets, are very spacious, and have a highly respectable appearance. The chief hotels in Dublin, stated in alphabetical order, are Beckleys, Prince's street;

Burke's, St. Stephen's Green; Carolan's, Lower Dominick-street; Codd's, South Frederick-street; Coffey's, Upper Dominick-street; Dunbar's, Bolton-street; Dwyer's, Exchequer-street; Elvidge's, South Frederick-street; Gresham's, Upper Sackville-street; Hamilton's, Eden quay; Home's, Usher's quay and College Green; Hughes', Duke-street; Hunt's, D'Olier-street; Jones', Upper Sackville-street; Kearney's, Dawson-street; Kavanagh's, St. Stephen's Green; King's Arms, Sackville-street; Little's, Bolton-street; Macken's, Dawson-street; Miller's, Dawson-street; Morrisson's, Dawson-street; Odienne's, Upper Sackville-street; Radley's, Commercial Buildings, Dame-street; Reynolds', Upper Sackville-street; Ryan's, Britain-street; Spadaccini's, Lower Sackville-street; Tutbill's, Dawson-street; Walsh's, Duke-street; Watters', South Frederick-street; Wilkinson's, Portobello; Williams', Lower Dominick-street; and Wilson's, Suffolk-street.

The Mansion-house.—The residence of the Lord-mayor stands in an open area a little east of the street-line of Dawson-street, and has a brick front, of a peculiarly mean and unprepossessing appearance. But its interior contains several very spacious apartments, and is well suited to the extensive hospitality usually practised by the chief magistrate of the city. The Gilt room contains an esteemed portrait of King William. The drawing-room is nearly 50 feet in length, and is enriched with various portraits. The ball-room has wainscotted walls and several portraits, and is 55 feet in length. The round room, built, in 1821, expressly for entertaining George IV., is a circle of 90 feet in diameter within an encircling corridor, or of 100 feet from wall to wall; and is ornamented with paintings in imitation of tapestry, and lighted by a lantern whose dome is painted to represent a summer-sky. The Sheriff's room is 40 feet long, and has several excellent portraits.

The Corporation Halls.—The City Assembly-house, containing a large round room for the common-council and a spacious apartment for the Court of Conscience, is an unimposing building, originally erected as an exhibition-room by the artists of Dublin, and situated in William-street.—The Merchants' Hall, used for the meetings of the Guild of Merchants, is an ungainly, stooping granite structure, on Aston's quay, opposite the Iron bridge.—The Tailors' Hall was built in 1710, on the site of former tailors' halls; it stands in Back-lane, adjacent to Christ-church cathedral; and it contains a chief apartment, measuring 45 feet by 21, and enriched with several good paintings. Though belonging to the tailors, the oldest guild in Dublin, it accommodates also the butchers, the skinner, the saddlers, the curriers, the joiners, the smiths, and the barbers.—The Weavers' Hall serves for the weavers and the hosiers; it is an old brick building, on the Coombe, and it contains a room of 50 feet by 21.—The Carpenters' Hall is in Audeon's Arch; the Coopers', in Stafford-street; the Cutlers', in Capel-street; the Goldsmiths', in Golden-lane; and the Apothecaries', in Mary-street.

The Sessions' House.—The Sessions' House was built in 1792–7; and presents a chief east front to Green-street, and a corresponding west front to Halston-street. On the chief front, six three-quarter columns rise from a broad platform, and are surmounted by a pediment; and in the intervals between them, are blank windows in the lower story, and circular-headed windows in the second. The court-house within is lofty, spacious, well fitted up, and well ventilated. The courts held here are the Mayor's, every Tuesday, by the mayor and two

sheriffs; the Recorder's, monthly, by the recorder; Quarter-sessions, 4 times a-year, by the recorder and at least two aldermen; and Oyer and Terminer, about six times a-year, by two of the Puisne Judges. Here were held also all the Civil Law State Trials of 1798 and 1803.

Prisons.—The County-gaol is in the suburban village of KILMAINHAM: which see.—Newgate is a prison for the untried criminals of the county of the city, and for debtors committed on coroners' warrants. It stands in Green-street, on a rectangular piece of ground, 170 feet by 130; and was built in 1773–81, after a design by Mr. Thomas Cooley. Its front consists of three plain stories, with a pediment in the centre; and at each angle is a round tower with loopholes. A wide passage cuts the interior into nearly equal parts; and in the lofty walls which flank it are iron gates, through which visitors may speak with the prisoners. The accommodations are comprised in 6 yards, 15 day-rooms, 1 hospital, and 66 cells; and are incapable of improvement and of adaptation to a well-regulated system of discipline. During the year which closed in Oct., 1841, the average daily number of prisoners was 105, the number of committals was 2,638, the number of recommittals was 893, and the total expenditure was £3,370 17s. 1d.—Richmond Bridewell, or Dublin Penitentiary, is a prison for convicted male criminals of the county of the city, and is used also for the confinement of drunkards. It stands on the northern outskirts of the city, a little south of the Circular Road, and 160 perches north-west of Newgate; it occupies about 5 acres of ground; and it was founded in 1813, and cost about £40,000. A large and peculiarly heavy gate forms the entrance; and a barbican, like that of a feudal castle, is placed in front, connected by screen-walls with flanking towers. A wide passage intervenes between the entrance and the prison, and is fitted up as a rope-walk. Radiating wings with separate airing-yards detached from the main building, have been recently built, and are used for the solitary and unemployed confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanours and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. The main building itself is divided into two extensive courts, entirely surrounded with the cells, work-rooms, or other accommodations of the prison. A garden of 3½ acres is attached, and supplies the prison with vegetables. The entire system observed is that of separation, silence, and employment. The whole prison is partitioned into two sections, the one for males, the other for females,—the two forming practically distinct establishments. During the year 1841, the maximum number of male prisoners was 353, the minimum number was 228, and the total expenditure on their account was £4,335 3s. 10d.; and the maximum number of female prisoners was 336, the minimum number was 177; and the total expenditure on their account was £4,293 1s. 7½d.—The Sheriff's Prison is situated in Green-street, and was built in 1794. The number of rooms is 38, exclusive of those reserved for the chapels, the infirmary, and the use of the governor. A court-yard in the centre is used as a ball-court, but is much too confined. The total number of prisoners committed, during 1841, was 325 male master debtors, 14 female master debtors, 10 male poor debtors, and 3 poor female debtors. The total of all classes, on the day of the inspection in that year, was 45; of whom 29 stood committed under executions, 15 under civil bill decrees, and 1 under attachment from the Court of Chancery. The poor debtors are supported by their friends and by the proceeds of a bequest of £700 from Mr. Powell, who was at one time confined in the prison. The cost in salaries to the officers amounts to £850

a-year.—The City Marshalsea is a mean-looking building, and is divided into three parts, all of the worst kind,—a common hall, a master's side, and a compartment for females. The total of apartments is 22; and even of these, only 13 are allotted to the prisoners. The prison has been officially pronounced "a disgrace to the city." The number of committals, in 1841, was 132 master debtors, 371 male pauper debtors, and 35 female pauper debtors; and the average number confined at one time is about 37. The amount of salary, fees, and rent received by the keeper, in 1841, was £204 2s. 2d.—The Four Courts Marshalsea is situated on high ground, in Marshalsea-lane, Thomas-street; and is used for the confinement of debtors who have been injured by the unwholesome air of the Sheriff's Prison, and of debtors from any part of Ireland who are solicitous to obtain the benefit of the insolvent act. The building consists of limestone, is large and in good repair, has sufficiently commodious arrangements, and is provided with a good plunge bath, a plentiful supply of water, several spacious yards for exercise, and other desirable conveniences. "Altogether," says the official report, "the prison appears to be kept with a degree of propriety approaching to comfort, which it is most desirable to see imitated in other places of the same kind. The number of prisoners on the books, on the day of inspection in 1841, was 39; of whom 11 were in rooms, 2 in the common hall, 23 in pauper buildings, and 3 out on bail. The prison contains accommodation for 150 prisoners; the actual number of persons in custody, under execution and attachment, here and in the Sheriff's prison, during three years ending in 1841, was only 88; and the government in consequence had it in consideration to merge the Sheriff's Prison in the Marshalsea.—St. Sepulchre's Prison is a small and obscure place of confinement for debtors attached to the court-house of St. Sepulchre, in New Bridge-street, an ancient jurisdiction, held by the archbishop of Dublin.

Barracks.—The Royal Barracks, in Barrack-street, a little east of the entrance to the Phoenix-park, contain accommodation for one regiment of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, 200 military hospital patients, numerous staff-officers, and one general. The Richmond Barracks contain accommodation for two regiments of infantry, or 1,000 men; the Portobello Barracks, for one regiment of cavalry and a detachment of infantry, or about 500 men; the Island-Bridge Barracks, for upwards of 500 men, of the Royal Artillery; the New Depot at Beggar's Bush, for about 320 infantry; the South Great George-street Barracks, for 300 infantry; and the Pigeon-house Fort, for a detachment of infantry and a detachment of royal artillery, jointly amounting to 250 men.

Theatres.—A theatre was built in Werburgh street in 1635, and was finally closed during the rebellion of 1641. Other theatres were built in Orange-street, now Smock Alley, in 1662; in Rainford-street, in 1733; in Aungier-street, in 1733; in Capel-street, in 1745; and in Crow-street, in 1758—and they shared a various fate, succeeding or rivaling one another, this peacefully restored, that violently demolished, and yonder one quietly superseded. The present New Theatre Royal occupies the original site of the Dublin Society's House, and was opened in 1821. Its form is that of a lyre; and many of its decorations are adapted from those of three ancient Grecian temples. Two small theatres in Fishamble and Brunswick streets were originally built, the former for a Music Hall, and the latter for a Diorama. Another small theatre and a circus are in Abbey-street. Several large rooms in t

Royal Arcade are let out as places of public amusement.

Club-Houses.—The Club-House of the Kildare-street Club was built about 65 years ago, and enlarged in 1816; it contains card, coffee, reading, dressing, and billiard rooms, and a racket court; and is the resort of an aristocratic community of about 650 members. The Sackville-street Club-House was a few years ago splendidly remodelled; it contains a coffee-room, a reading-room, and various private rooms; and it is the resort of an aristocratic community of nearly 400 persons. The House of the Hibernian United Service Club stands in Foster-place, and belongs to a community of officers in all the war departments of the empire, limited to 500 permanent, and 200 temporary members. The Friendly Brothers' House stands in Upper Sackville-street, has excellent accommodations, and belongs to a numerous community, who are connected with the Friendly Brothers' Societies in the various parts of the world. The Dublin Rowing Club has a large store for 25 gigs at Ringsend, and promotes improvements in row-boats, and the art of rowing throughout the summer.

Benevolent Asylums.—The Royal Hospital for invalid pensioned soldiers, and the extensive benevolent establishment at Claremont for the Deaf and Dumb, will be noticed respectively in the articles KILMAINSHAM and GLASNEVIN: which see.—The Molyneux Asylum for blind females, is situated in Peter-street, and was originally the family mansion of Sir C. Molyneux, Bart. It was opened as an asylum in 1815; it contains accommodation for 50 persons; and it affords a permanent home to blind females above 50 years of age, and the usual benefits of a free boarding-school to younger blind females.—The Richmond Institution for the blind is situated in Upper Sackville-street, and was opened in 1809. It affords the tuition usual in similar asylums to the youthful blind, and has 40 inmates, besides some extern pupils.—The Leeson-street Magdalene Asylum was the first institution of its class in Ireland, and was founded in 1766 by Lady Denny, and has been much indebted to the Latouche family. It possesses accommodation for 60 penitents, and has had 50 at one time. The chapel attached to it has 700 sittings, and is in general crowdedly attended.—The Dublin Female Penitentiary on the North Circular Road, near Eccles-street, was built in 1813, chiefly through the exertion of the late Mrs. P. E. Singer and a few other excellent ladies; and it has usually about 35 penitent inmates. The chapel attached to it has 600 sittings.—The Upper Baggot-street Asylum, for penitent females, was built in 1832-5, and usually has about 30 penitent inmates. The chapel attached to it contains about 1,200 sittings.—Several Roman Catholic Asylums are noticed in the section, "The Roman Catholic Diocese," of our article on the diocese of DUBLIN.—The Foundling Hospital, now a suppressed institution, is a very extensive structure in James-street; it received, on an average, 2,000 foundlings a-year, and had usually about 1,200 within its walls, and about 5,000 at some in the country; and it was supported chiefly by an annual parliamentary grant of from £20,000 to £30,000.—The House of Industry, situated in North Brunswick-street, was established by Act of Parliament in 1773, and was supported chiefly by parliamentary grants,—that for the year 1836 amounting to £20,000 Irish. It contained accommodation for 1,234 persons; admitted, from 1773 to the close of 1836, nearly half a million of paupers; and was distributed into departments containing accommodation for 982 aged and infirm paupers, 520 idiots and incurable lunatics, 158 fever patients, 101 chronic

patients, 137 surgical patients, and 26 compelled mendicants. This great institution has, as to its old form, been superseded; but will reappear, under new forms, in our sections on Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and the Poor-Law Unions.

Religious and Charitable Societies.—The principal religious societies are the Hibernian Bible, the Trinitarian Bible, the Dublin Naval and Military Bible, the Irish Sunday School, the Hibernian Church Missionary, the Hibernian Auxiliary to the London Missionary, the Hibernian Auxiliary to the Scottish Missionary, the Irish Evangelical, the Religious Tract and Book, the Continental, the Methodist Missionary, and the Irish Auxiliary to the London Jewish Missionary.—The Education Institutions or Societies for Ireland, which have their seat in the metropolis, are the National Board, who receive about £40,000 a-year from Government, and, in 1840, had 1,978 schools, attended by 232,560 scholars; the London Hibernian Society, who have about 875 daily schools, attended by about 70,000 scholars; the Ladies' Hibernian Female Society, who aid about 230 schools; the Kildare Place Society, whose model school, in Kildare Place, was built in 1815, at the cost of nearly £7,000, and whose operations were maintained chiefly by Government grants, and have, in a principal degree, been superseded by the institution of the National Board; the Incorporated Society, who have about 40 charter schools, but have been seriously crippled by the withdrawal of government aid; the Irish Society, who, in 1835, had 514 salaried teachers, and 14,948 scholars; and Erasmus Smith's Board, whose income from the estate of endowment amounted, in 1817, to upwards of £8,000.—The very numerous daily schools of all classes in Dublin whether voluntary, endowed, or charitable, have been noticed in connection with their several parishes in our article on the county of the city; and though the history and the buildings of a considerable proportion of them would challenge notice on a less crowded arena than that of the metropolis, we must here content ourselves with a single sentence on the building belonging to one of them,—the Blue-Coat Hospital in Blackball-street. This building cost upwards of £21,000, and is maintained by an annual income of about £4,000; it consists of a centre and two wings, and has in the front of the centre Ionic columns surmounted by a pediment; it contains a chapel 65 feet by 32, a schoolroom of the same dimensions, a spacious dining-hall, and well-ventilated dormitories; and it boards, clothes, and educates 100 boys, 48 of whom are appointed by the Corporation, 40 by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 10 by the Bishop of Meath, and 2 by the incumbent of St. Werburgh.—The principal charitable societies are, for the most part, sufficiently described by their title, and are as follow:—The Ladies' Association for bettering the condition of female prisoners; the Protestant Colonization Society of Ireland; the Strangers' Friend Society; the Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society; the Scottish Benevolent Society of St. Andrew; the Society for the Relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers; the Dorset Institution; the Howard Society; the Hibernian Temperance Society; the Literary Teachers' Society; the Debtors' Friend Society; the Charitable Association for the relief of distressed persons of every description, excepting common beggars; the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor; and the Association for the suppression of mendicancy in Dublin, instituted in 1818, acting under the patronage of the Lord-lieutenant, occupying the extensive premises on Usher's Island, which were formerly the residence of Lord Moira, and figuring as one of the bulkiest and most important

of the Dublin institutions, but now practically superseded by the provisions and operation of the Poor-law. Roman Catholic charitable institutions have been noticed in our article on the diocese of Dublin.—The Meath-street Savings' Bank was instituted in 1818, and has offices also in Marlborough and Lurgan streets. The St. Peter's Parish Savings' Bank was likewise instituted in 1818. The Meath Charitable Loan was established in 1809, and lends sums of from £5 to £20. The Musical Society's Charitable Loan was incorporated in 1780; but though, in 1841, it had a capital of £4,213, it circulated only £461 in 123 loans,—the fund being in government stock, and only the interest distributed in loans.

Hospitals.—The county of Dublin Infirmary, in 1839, raised £642 18s. 8d. from public grants, and a total income of £1,331 13s.; it expended £1,367 3s. 2d.; and it admitted 914 patients to its infirmary wards, and 526 to its fever hospital.—The city of Dublin Hospital was established in 1832, is situated in Baginbun-street, and has accommodation for 52 patients; and, in 1839, it received £200 from public grants, and a total income of £1,439 10s. 4d., and admitted 472 infirmary patients.—The Hospital of Incurables, Donnybrook Road, was founded in 1744, and was aided in 1790 by a bequest of £4,000 from Theobald Wolfe, Esq.; and, in 1839, it raised £746 3s. 1d. from public grants, had a total income of £1,673 16s. 4d., and had 90 intern patients.—Mercer's Hospital, in Johnson's Place, William-street, was founded in 1734 by Mrs. Mary Mercer, and has 50 beds; and, in 1839, it received £346 3s. 1d. from public grants, had a total income of £1,054 9s. 2d., and admitted 712 patients.—The Charitable Infirmary in Jervis-street was built only in 1803, but was instituted at the commencement of the 18th century, and was the earliest institution of its class in Dublin; and, in 1839, it received £223 1s. 7d. from public grants, had a total income of £1,203 5s. 4d., and admitted 586 patients.—The Whitworth Fever Hospital is situated near Drumcondra, and was erected in 1816–18; and, in 1839, it received £35 from public grants, had a total income of £254 8s. 10d., and admitted 128 patients.—The House of Recovery and Fever Hospital in Cork-street is the largest institution of its class in Ireland, and contains 240 beds; it was built partly in 1804, and partly in 1814; and its original structure consisted of two parallel buildings 89 feet by 30, connected by a colonnade of 116 feet, and devoted respectively to fever patients and to convalescents. In 1839, it received an annual grant of £3,800 from government, and a total income of £4,526 16s. 6d., and admitted 5,358 patients; and from its institution till April, 1835, it admitted 104,759 patients.—Dr. Steevens' Hospital was founded by a bequest in 1710 of an estate by Dr. Steevens of Dublin, then producing an income of £600 a-year. The building was erected in 1720–33; is situated between Bow-lane and the Liffey; measures 233 feet by 204; and consists of a hollow quadrangle, with a court of 114 feet by 94, surrounded by a piazza and a covered gallery. In 1839 this institution received an annual government grant of £1,500, had a total income of £4,414 8s., and admitted 1,320 patients.—The Meath Hospital stood successively in Meath-street, South East-street, and the Coombe; and was originally designed for the district of the Earl of Meath's Liberties, but afterwards became an infirmary for the county of Dublin. The present structure stands at the rear of Kevin-street, opposite Long-lane; it was erected chiefly by means of a donation in 1814 of £6,000 from T. Pleasants, Esq.; and it serves partly as a fever hospital containing 30 beds, and partly as an operating theatre and lecture-room of surgery. Its fever-hospital department is

supported by an annual grant of £840 14s. 4d. from government; and, in 1839, it admitted 526 patients.—The Hardwicke Fever Hospital is attached to the quondam House of Industry, and was built by the governors of that institution during the administration of Earl Hardwicke; it is a plain but lofty stone building, containing two male wards, two female wards, and two wards for convalescents; it shares, with the other remedial institutions adjoining it, and with the Island-bridge Lunatic Asylum, an annual grant from government of £20,000; and, in 1839, it admitted 1,671 patients.—The Whitworth Chronic Hospital is also attached to the quondam House of Industry, and was built during the administration of Lord Whitworth; it is a plain stone edifice of a basement and two stories, and contains 82 beds for patients; it shares in the annual grant of £20,000 to the quondam House of Industry institutions; and, in 1839, it admitted 996 patients.—The Richmond Surgical Hospital, like the two institutions last mentioned, is attached to the quondam House of Industry, and participates in the annual government grant of £20,000; it was originally a nunnery, and ill-adapted to hospital uses, but was remodelled and enlarged; and, in 1839, it admitted 1,290 patients.—Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital in Grand Canal-street originated in a munificent bequest by the celebrated physician whose name it bears; and serves partly as a chronic and fever-hospital, and partly as a school of physic. The building cost nearly £40,000, a portion of which was defrayed by government grant and by private subscriptions; and it contains 100 beds for patients, a public lecture-room, a pupils' waiting-room, apartments for the matron, and the apothecary and the board-room, library and museum of the College of Physicians. Its front consists of granite, is two stories in height, and about 194 feet in length, and presents a centre decorated with 4 Ionic columns, and two wings or advancing pavilions. About £2,200 a-year are available for the hospital purposes, and maintain about 80 patients at a time in winter, and about 60 in summer.—The Hospital of St. Mark and St. Anne in Mark-street, depends for support wholly on subscription, and is so poor as to be incapable of maintaining 10 beds, the total number which it contains.—The Maison de Santé in George's-place, Dorset-street, admits patients who can neither enter public hospitals nor pay the expense of medical attendance at home; and the charge per week for each patient is one guinea.—Simpson's Hospital is rather an asylum than an hospital, and affords a retreat for blind and gouty men, giving a preference to those who have been most affluent, and have passed into reduced circumstances; it was founded in 1778 by bequest of George Simpson, Esq., a Dublin citizen, and has an annual income of nearly £2,700; it stands in Great Britain-street, and is a plain structure of granite; and it usually has about 50 inmates, but is capable of accommodating 100.—The General Military Hospital occupies a charming site on the summit of a rising ground or platform of a natural terrace, little within the entrance of the Phoenix Park; it was built in 1787–8, at the cost of £9,000; it exhibits handsome granite front, consisting of a centre surmounted by a cupola, and of two projecting pavilions; its centre and returning wings form three sides of an inner court, the fourth side of which is formed by detached fever hospital; it contains 6 wards for infirmary patients, and 6 for medical patients, and capable of accommodating a total of 250; and it is supported partly by a government grant, and partly by stoppages from the pay of the soldiers who are within it as patients.—The Westmoreland Leper Hospital in Townsend-street was opened in 1778, and is a plain structure of a centre and two wings

constructed of granite; and, in 1839, it received £2,500 a-year from government, had a total income of £2,992 13s. 5d., and admitted 959 patients.

The Lying-in Hospital in Great Britain-street was the earliest institution of its class in the empire, and owed its existence to the liberality and exertions of Dr. Bartholomew Mosse. That benevolent gentleman opened an hospital for poor lying-in women in 1745, in South Georges'-street, and founded the present hospital in 1751; and, after expending upon the institution all his fortune, he applied to government for aid, and received two grants of £6,000 each in aid of his enterprise, and a present of £2,000 for his private use. In 1756, the institution was placed under the care of a body of incorporated governors; and in 1757 it was opened. Its income is derived from an annual government grant of £1,000, from various bequests, from the subscriptions of governors, and from the profits of its Rotunda-rooms and its promenade; and, in 1839, it amounted to £4,476 1s. 11d. The wards are of various sizes, exceedingly neat and well-ventilated; 1,987 women were delivered in 1839, though about 2,500 is said to be the average annual number; and students of midwifery for all parts of Ireland, as well as numbers from foreign countries, attend the hospital, and are instructed by four courses of lectures in the year. The front of the building is separated from the street by a handsome court-yard, 40 feet wide, and is connected by two sweeping Tuscan colonnades with two elegant pavilions, which form the entrances to respectively the Porter's-lodge and the Rotunda; and the front itself is 125 feet in length and three stories in height,—the basement story rusticated, and the centre of the upper stories ornamented with four three-quarter Doric columns, surmounted by an entablature and a pediment.—The Rotunda, adjoining the hospital and belonging to it, contains a suite of very spacious and elegant public-rooms. The Great Room is 80 feet in diameter and 40 in height; its walls are adorned with 18 Corinthian pilasters supporting a continuous entablature, and pierced with intervening windows ornamented in stucco-work, and surmounted by angular pediments; and its ceiling is richly adorned, and is cut by radii and semiradii into concentric divisions and subdivisions. The card-room and the tea-room are spacious, and mutual in size. The ball-room measures 80 feet by 40, and is gorgeously ornamented. A room over this is of the same dimensions; and on the same floor with it are two smaller rooms, let for public exhibitions.—The Western Lying-in Hospital is a very inconsiderable institution when compared with its great namesake; and, in 1839, it received £44 10s. from public grants, had a total income of £267 5s., admitted 125 intern patients, and administered to 227 extern patients.

Lunatic Asylums.—The Richmond Lunatic Asylum was opened in 1814, for pauper lunatics from all parts of Ireland; but was afterwards made a district asylum for the city and county of Dublin, the town of Drogheda, and the counties of Meath, Wicklow, and Louth. The building is flanked by two wings, respectively allocated to males and to females, and each divided into five compartments for five classes of patients; and attached to it are very extensive garden and planted grounds. But the structure has many defects. The total cost for the year 1841 was £2,358; and the number of patients on 1st Jan., 1842, was 139 males and 151 females.—St. Patrick's or Dean Swift's Hospital stands between Bow-lane and Steevens' Hospital, and was founded in 1749, by means of a bequest of upwards of £10,000 by the celebrated Dean Swift. The building is capable of accommodating 177 patients; it receives

three several classes of boarders, and a numerous free class; and it has a front of about 150 feet, and consists of a centre and two wings,—the latter 40 feet asunder, 345 feet long, and running parallel to each other, 33 feet wide, 3 stories high, and each divided into three wards. Attached to the institution are about 16 statute acres of land for gardening and other exercise by the patients.—The Lunatic cells of the quondam House of Industry, amounting in number to 103, were retained by government as a Lunatic Asylum for the poor; a part of the Island-Bridge Barrack buildings was also fitted up as an additional temporary asylum of nearly equal capacity; and both are supported by a portion of the government annual grant of £20,000 to the institutions clustered round the House of Industry.—A private Friends' Asylum for Lunatics is situated at Donnybrook; and five private lunatic asylums are situated at or near Finglass, and are kept by Drs. Harty, Gregory, Duncan, Duffy, and Eustace.

Dispensaries.—The Dublin General Dispensary in Grand Canal-street has a handsome brick front, and contains every sort of apartment and appliance suited to the efficiency, expedition, magnitude, and comfort of its operations. In 1839, it received £130 6s. 4d. from public grants, had a total income of £291 14s. 2d., and administered to 11,537 patients. The Pitt-street Dispensary, in 1839, received £25 from public grants, and had a total income of £176 4s. The Meath Dispensary, or Sick Poor Institution, in 1839, received £184 14s. 2d. from public grants, and had a total income of £405 6s. 7d. The Talbot Dispensary shares in the annual grant of £20,000 to the remedial institutions of the quondam House of Industry; and, in 1839, it expended £413 9s. 11d., and administered to 3,654 patients. The St. Mary's and St. Thomas' Dispensary, in Cole's-lane, Henry-street, was the earliest institution of its class in Dublin. The Wellesley Dispensary in Mercer-street was established in 1827, and is devoted to the diseases of females and to accoucheurship at women's own homes. The Cowpock Institution was established in 1804, and removed to Sackville-street in 1807. Among various minor dispensaries and similar institutions are the Eye Infirmary in Cuffee-street, the National Eye Infirmary in North Cumberland-street, St. Mary's Hospital on Ormond quay, and dispensaries attached to several of the institutions noticed in the preceding section.

Medical Schools.—The School of Anatomy has already been incidentally noticed in the section on the University. The lectures in this institution commence on the first Monday of Nov., and close on the last day of April.—The School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, in Park-street, was founded in 1824. The building is a square brick structure, 40 feet each way, and two stories high; and contains a lecture-room capable of accommodating about 200 persons, a dissecting-room 40 feet by 18, a museum, a laboratory, a reading-room, and some minor apartments.—The College of Physicians were incorporated in the reign of Charles II., and obtained a new charter in that of William and Mary. They possess the power of summoning before them for examination all practitioners of medicine, and in general wield similar authority and prosecute similar objects to those of the College of Physicians in London, with the addition of having a considerable share in the conduct of the National School of Physic. The members consist of Fellows, who have the whole of the responsibility; Honorary Fellows, who may vote on general affairs, but not on financial concerns; and Licentiates, who may be summoned on momentous occasions, yet have no share whatever in the general management. The College meet at Sir Patrick

Dun's Hospital, and are the trustees of that institution, and have there a very valuable library, to which all medical students have access for a yearly fee of half-a-guinea.—The Royal College of Surgeons was instituted and incorporated in 1784; and the building which bears their name was founded on the west side of St. Stephen's Green in 1805, and erected by means of parliamentary grants amounting to about £35,000. The facade of this structure presents a rusticated basement story of granite, and a loftier upper story of Doric architecture,—the columns at the ends duplicate, those in the intermediate space six in number, the whole surmounted by an entablature, and the central four crowned with a pediment, on whose tympanum are the royal arms, and above which are statues of Æsculapius, Minerva, and Hygeia. The interior contains, exclusive of minor apartments, a splendid board-room, a library, an examination-hall, four lecture-rooms, several small dissecting-rooms, one very large dissecting-room, a laboratory, a museum attached to the anatomical lecture-room, a pathological and wax-work museum 22 feet square and 36 feet high with two galleries, and a very fine anatomical museum 80 feet long, 30 wide, and 36 high. The lecturers are two professors of anatomy and physiology, two of surgery, one of chemistry, one of the practice of medicine, one of *materia medica*, one of midwifery, and one of medical jurisprudence; the lectures commence on the last Monday of October, and close on the last day of April; and candidates for the diploma must show that they have prosecuted their studies during five years. The business of the college is managed by annually elected courts and committees.—The School of Physic is under the direction partly of the College of Physicians, and partly of the Board of the University. The professorships of practice of medicine, institutes of medicine, and *materia medica*, are filled up by the regius professor of physick in the university, the provost of the university, and three of the fellows of the College of Physicians; and they have their seat at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, are called King's professorships, and derive their salaries from legislative enactments respecting the School of Physic. The professorship of midwifery is filled up wholly by the College of Physicians, and has its seat at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The professorships of anatomy, chemistry, and botany are filled up by the Board of Trinity College, and have their seat and entire support within the university. All the professors, except the professor of botany, commence their lectures on the first Monday of Nov., and finish them on the first Monday of May.—The Association of Members of the College of Physicians was instituted in 1816, holds monthly meetings in rooms in College Green, and periodically publishes volumes of Transactions.

Scientific and Literary Institutions.—The Royal Dublin Society was instituted for scientific purposes by Dr. Prior, Dr. Madan, and a few other eminent men, in 1731; it was, for 18 years, supported wholly by the subscriptions of its founders and members, and had the honour of being the parent of all similar societies now existing in Europe, and, in 1749, it was incorporated under the name of "the Dublin Society for Promoting Husbandry and other useful arts;" and had assigned to it an annual parliamentary grant of £500. The present house of the society was originally the town residence of the Duke of Leinster, and was purchased by the society, in 1815, for £20,000. It stands off the east side of Kildare-street, opposite the termination of Molesworth-street; and is separated from the west of Merrion-square and part of Merrion-street by a fine and spacious lawn and a dwarf wall. A massive and

handsome gateway forms the grand entrance from Kildare-street; a very spacious court, in the form of the segment of a circle, intervenes between the gateway and the house; and a rusticated basement, windows with architraves, four Corinthian columns, an entablature, a pediment, and balustrades, constitute the features of the structure's grand front. The interior has undergone many alterations; and, though still defective in adaptation to its purposes, is replete with attractions. The hall is a room of noble proportions and considerable splendour, and is enriched with a profusion of fine busts and similar works of art. The inner hall likewise contains beautiful specimens of statuary. The library measures about 64 feet by 24, exclusive of a semicircular recess; and contains about 12,000 volumes, chiefly on natural history and the fine arts, and is particularly rich in works on botany. The museum forms a suite of six rooms,—the first miscellaneous; the second, zoological; the third, mineralogical; the fourth, Greenlandian; the fifth, geological; and the sixth, Hibernian. The laboratory is enriched with the most scientific apparatus, and affords resources for an annual course of lectures to 400 auditors. The board-room, the conversation-room, the ante-room, and the secretary's office, form a suite of apartments on the ground-floor, and are enriched with fine paintings and other works of art. The drawing school is a separate building, 127 feet in length, and erected in 1825; and is divided into the departments of landscape-painting, figure-drawing, modelling, architecture, and sculpture. The Botanic Garden will be noticed under the word GLASNEVIN: which see. The officers of the society are seven vice-presidents; two honorary secretaries; one assistant secretary; professors or lecturers in the departments of botany and agriculture, of chemistry, of mineralogy and botany, and of experimental philosophy; masters of the several departments of the Drawing-school; a librarian; and a curator of the Botanic Garden. The lectures and the museum are open to the public. One valuable result of the Dublin Society's institution demands our special acknowledgments as topographers of Ireland,—the Agricultural Surveys of the Irish Counties.

The Royal Irish Academy, for promoting the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities was instituted in 1782, and incorporated in 1784. The Academy House is on the west side of Grafton-street, opposite the Mansion-house; and contains spacious apartments for the meetings of the society, and a recently erected and fine library, rich in Irish manuscripts. A council of twenty-one members of the Academy is divided into three committees,—respectively science, polite literature, and antiquities. The society give annual premiums for essays, publish volumes of Transactions, and enjoy an annual government grant of £300.—The Royal Hibernian Academy was founded by charter in 1823; owes its origin to the late eminent architect, Francis Johnston, Esq.; and consists of 24 professional painters, sculptors, and architects. The Academy House stands in Abbey-street, and was built in 1824, at a design by Mr. Johnston. It consists of three stories; has a loggia or recess in the basement, ornamented by two fluted Doric columns; and is adorned over the entrance and the right and left windows by heads of Palladio, Michael Angelo, and Raphael representing architecture, sculpture, and painting. The exhibition-room for water-colour drawings measures 40 feet by 20; the new sculpture gallery, a beautiful octagonal apartment; and the grand saloon, used as the exhibition-room for oil-paintings, measures 50 feet by 40, and is lighted by a lantern. The academy is aided by an annual grant of £300.

government.—A Mechanics' Institute was lately established, and has apartments in the Royal Exchange.

The Zoological Society was organized, as to at least its regular form and efficient condition, in 1833; but challenges notice only in connection with its very fine Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix Park. See PHOENIX PARK.—The Geological Society is of recent institution; meets monthly from Nov. to June, at 37, Upper Sackville-street; holds an annual general meeting in Feb.; and publishes in parts of volumes its Transactions.—The Phrenological Society was instituted in 1829, on the occasion of the visit of the Edinburgh phrenologist, Mr. Coombe; but it has never acquired more than a small degree of such popularity as phrenology obtained for years in the Scottish metropolis.—The Agricultural Society of Ireland was instituted in 1833, and numbered 330 members in 1835; it holds an April show of cattle at Dublin, and an October show at Ballinasloe; and it has a committee of general management, and sub-committees of husbandry, stock, horticulture, and arboriculture.—The Horticultural Society of Ireland was instituted in 1815, and revived in 1829; and is distinguished for the rarity and brilliancy of its shows.—The Kirwanian Society was instituted in 1812, for the promotion principally of chemistry and mineralogy.—The Iverno-Celtic Society was instituted for philological and archaeological inquiries connected with the Erse language; but, like almost every thing concerned with that expressive but Anglically-despised tongue, it seems to have encountered the most chilling discouragement.—The Old College Historical Society was suppressed; but a new society was formed 10 or 11 years ago, and instituted weekly meetings at the Commercial Buildings from Nov. to June.

Marsh's Library was instituted in 1694, by Dr. Marsh, archbishop of Dublin, and enriched by him with Dr. Stillingfleet's collection of books; it is situated in the vicinity of St. Patrick's cathedral, and consists of two galleries containing respectively the Stillingfleet collection and subsequent additions; and is open to the public through means of a certificate or an introduction.—The Library-room of the Dublin Library Society, is a neat edifice in D'Olier-street, built in 1820, at the cost of nearly £5,600. The library itself is a collection gradually accumulated during upwards of half a century; is well selected; and cost upwards of £8,000. The Library-room is open 13 hours every day; and attached to it is a news-room.—The Dublin press, as compared with the contemporaneous press of British cities, was in a vigorous condition at the date of the Legislative Union; but it sustained a severe shock from that event, and has only within the last few years begun to resume a steady and decidedly promising appearance. Dublin became noted throughout the country for the futility and failure of its attempts to produce periodical literature, and acquired no higher a reputation for the number and importance of its single works; but it has at length displayed symptoms of high energy, and possibly will, in the course of a few years, successfully compete with at least the journals of Scotland. The principal Dublin periodicals which have drawn attention are the Dublin Penny Magazine, commenced in 1833, and increasing the most vigorous of the whole; the Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine, commenced in 1825; the Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine, commenced in 1833; the Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science, commenced in 1832; the Dublin Penny Journal, commenced in 1832, and continued during four years;

the Irish Penny Magazine, and the Dublin Penny Magazine, both of quite recent origin; the Dublin University Calendar and the Catholic Directory, devoted to the affairs of respectively the University and the Roman Catholic community; and various minor religious periodicals,—the chief of which, "the Protestant Penny Magazine," was transferred to the Mission press of the Island of Achill. Numerous works of note have been published by Messrs. Curry and Co.; several by Mr. Folds and Mr. Tims; and nearly all Roman Catholic works, by the Roman Catholic bookseller at Essex-bridge; yet a very large proportion of books on subjects exclusively and emphatically Irish continue to be published in London.—Pues' Occurrences, the earliest Dublin newspaper, was commenced in 1700, and maintained during upwards of 50 years. Many other newspapers were afterwards commenced, and had only an ephemeral existence; and so few as four which originated before the close of last century continue to be maintained. The newspapers which existed in 1844, were one daily, the Freeman's Journal; six thrice a-week, the Dublin Evening Mail, the Dublin Evening Puck, the Dublin Evening Post, the Evening Freeman, and the Pilot; two twice a-week, the Dublin Gazette, and the Statesman; eleven weekly, the General Advertiser, the Insolvent Calendar, the Irish Farmer's Gazette, the Medical Press, the Mercantile advertiser, the Nation, Saunders' News-Letter, the Warder, the Weekly Freeman, the Weekly Register, and the World; and two monthly, the Christian Examiner, and the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.

Poor-law Unions.—The North Dublin Poor-law union ranks as the 46th, and was declared on June 6, 1839. It comprises an area of 38,917 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 125,245. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are the North city, 100,273; Howth, 2,419; Coolock, 2,579; Glasnevin, 2,829; Clontarf, 3,436; Drumcondra, 4,617; Blanchardstown, 1,910; Castleknock, 4,554; and Finglass, 2,628. The number of ex-officio guardians is 11, and of elected guardians 33; and 18 of the latter are chosen by the North City electoral division, 1 by Blanchardstown division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 13,646; and of these, 3,431 were valued under £5,—536 under £6,—212 under £7,—320 under £8,—368 under £9,—96 under £10,—927 under £12,—545 under £14,—92 under £15,—671 under £16,—314 under £18,—203 under £20,—877 under £25,—774 under £30,—1,181 under £40,—864 under £50,—and 2,235 at and above £50. The workhouse is the House of Industry, altered, adapted, and enlarged at the cost of £4,819 6s. 8d. for building and completion, and of £3,180 13s. 4d. for fittings and contingencies; it contains accommodation for 2,000 paupers; and was opened on March 25, 1841. It contained 1,601 paupers on Jan. 1, 1841; and between the date of opening and the end of 1840, it had 2,529 pauper inmates, who were supported at the cost of £10,407 12s. 7½d. The hospitals available for the union are those in the northern section of the city; and the dispensaries are 6 in number, and have their seats at Castleknock, Drumcondra, Glasnevin, Howth, Raheny, and Santry.

The South Dublin Poor-law union ranks as the 47th, and was declared on June 6, 1839. It comprises an area of 44,474 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 182,755. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are the South City, 140,000; Donnybrook, 12,094; Rathmines, 9,973; Rathfarnham, 5,594; Whitechurch, 2,921; Tallaght, 4,485; Clondalkin, 2,993; and Palmerstown, 4,707. The number of ex-officio guardians is 11, and of elected guar-

dians 33; and 18 of the latter are chosen by the South City division, 3 by the Tallaght division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 18,882; and of these, 4,030 were valued under £5,—703 under £6,—553 under £7,—203 under £8,—358 under £9,—93 under £10,—1,665 under £12,—1,230 under £14,—407 under £15,—543 under £16,—478 under £18,—368 under £20,—1,249 under £25,—1,080 under £30,—1,604 under £40,—1,092 under £50,—and 3,066 at and above £50. The workhouse is the Foundling Hospital, altered, adapted, and enlarged at the cost of £5,603 18s. 9½d. for building and completion, and £4,391 1s. 2½d. for fittings and contingencies; it contains accommodation for 2,000 paupers; it was opened on March 25, 1840; it had, from that date till the end of 1840, 3,252 pauper inmates, who were maintained at the cost of £12,732 3s. 8½d.; and on Jan. 1, 1841, it retained 1,987 pauper inmates. The hospitals available for the union are those in the southern section of the city; and the dispensaries are the General Dublin, the South Eastern, the Pitt-street, the St. James, the Sick Poor Institution; and those at Chapel-izod, Clondalkin, Crumlin, Donnybrook, Rathfarnham, and Tallaght.

Trade.]—Dublin, even including a wide extent of environs, has a very limited amount of manufactures. If we name a comparatively small share in the linen trade, one cotton spinning-mill, one cotton printing work, one paper-mill, six or seven distilleries, four or five breweries, and a number of artificers' workshops sufficient for the local supply of the city, we enumerate all the manufactories which fairly challenge notice.—The transfer trade, in exchanging Irish farm stock and agricultural produce for British manufactures and British imports from the colonies, is so very great as to include in its sweep probably one-fourth of all Ireland. The direct foreign trade of the port is exceedingly affected by indirect communication with the colonies and foreign ports through Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. In 1836, 28 foreign ships of aggregately 5,052 tons, and 189 British ships of aggregately 38,058 tons, entered the port. In 1833, the customs amounted to £654,754; in 1834, to £768,632; in 1835, to £981,801; and in 1836, to £898,630. The exports, in 1835, amounted in estimated value, to £2,528,543; and their chief items were linen, £731,200,—cows and oxen, £407,056,—corn, meal, and flour, £378,921,—provisions, £276,804,—swine, £123,963,—sheep, £123,579,—beer, £122,449,—woollen manufactures, £47,132,—wines, £38,736,—hides and calf-skins, £33,268,—molasses, £21,269,—sugar, £16,581,—eggs, £16,236,—tea, £17,820,—cotton manufactures, £15,854,—and tobacco, £11,648. The imports, in the same year amounted in estimated value to £4,420,321; and their chief items were, tea, £528,600,—tobacco, £316,407,—coals, culm, and cinders, £244,461,—corn, meal, and flour, £147,528,—sugar, £108,449,—wines, £94,416,—British spirits, £52,260,—coffee, £48,542,—flax seed, £24,956,—hops, £24,460,—wool, £35,696,—sheep's wool, £11,625,—and mahogany and fancy woods, £10,695; but the items thrown together under the word 'miscellaneous' amounted to £2,703,560. The City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company is incorporated; and, in 1841, had 21 steam-vessels plying between Dublin and Liverpool, London, Belfast, and Havre, 9 steam-vessels plying on the Shannon, and 52 trade-boats of aggregately about 2,500 tons, carrying goods and live-stock between Dublin and the interior of Ireland through the canals and the Shannon. In 1838, this Company had 12 steam-vessels of from 71 to 248 tons plying between Dublin and Liverpool, 4 on the stocks of from 300 to 380 for the same station, and

one of 210 tons between Dublin and Belfast; the St. George Steam-Packet Company had 1 of 169 tons plying between Dublin and Bristol, 1 of 288 tons between Dublin and Glasgow, and 2 of jointly 434 tons between Dublin and Cork; the British and Irish Steam-Packet Company had 2 of jointly 475 horse power plying between Dublin and London; and the Dublin and Glasgow Steam-Packet Company had 2 of jointly about 410 tons plying between Glasgow, Dublin, and Cork. The steamers to Liverpool always sail full, and are cargoes to nine-tenths of their capacity with live stock; but, on their return, they are on the average not half full, and carry the most miscellaneous cargoes. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town is 72,000 tons for exportation, 160,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 23,000 of agricultural produce for the use of breweries and distilleries, 2,000 tons exciseable articles not received by direct importation, and 160,500 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of inland carriage from the town, 118,000 tons of imports, 12,400 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 231,600 tons of coals, manure, &c. The proportion of traffic on the canals will be seen by reference to the words **GRAND** and **ROYAL**.

The Banking Companies of Dublin are those of the Bank of Ireland, established in 1783; the Hibernian Joint Stock Bank, in 1825; the Provincial Bank, in 1825; the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1834; the National Bank, in 1835; and the Royal Bank of Ireland, in 1836; and the private banks are those of Messrs. Latouche in Castle-street, Messrs. Ball and Co. in Henry-street, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., and Co. in Forster-place, and Messrs. Boyle and Co. College-green.—In 1838, the inland public conveyances, exclusive of the trains on the Dublin and Kingstown railway, and the numerous passenger-boats on the Grand and Royal canals, were a car to Arklow; 2 coaches to Armagh; a car to Artane; a caravan to Athboy; a caravan, a mail-car, and 2 cars to Balbriggan; a car to Baldoyle; a coach to Ballinasloe; a mail-coach and 2 coaches to Belfast; a coach to Boyle; an omnibus to Bray; a coach to Carlow; a coach to Cavan; a coach and 4 cars to Celbridge; a caravan to Clane; a coach to Clones; a coach to Clonmel; a car to Coolock; two mail-coaches to Cork; a car to Donecarney; a coach, a caravan, a mail-car, and a car to Drogheda; a coach to Dungannon; a car to Enfield; a coach to Enniscorthy; a mail-coach and a coach to Enniskillen; a mail-coach and a coach to Galway; a car to Garristown; two coaches to Granard; a mail-car and 2 cars to Howth; a coach and a car to Kells; 7 cars to Kilcock; a caravan to Kilcullen; a mail-coach and 3 coaches to Kilkenny; a coach to Killeshandra; a mail-coach to Kingstown; 5 cars to Leixlip; a mail-coach and a coach to Limerick; a mail-coach to Londonderry; 5 cars to Lucan; 3 cars to Malahide; 6 cars to Maynooth; a caravan to Mountrath; a caravan to Mountmellick; a coach to Mullingar; a caravan to Naas; a car to Naul; a coach to Navan; a caravan to Newry; coach to Newtownbarry; a coach to Omagh; coach to Birr; a coach to Rathangan; 2 cars to Ratheny; an omnibus to Rathfarnham; an omnibus to Rathmines; a caravan to Roscrea; a car to Skerries; a car to Slane; a mail-coach and a coach to Sligo; 3 cars to Swords; a coach to Thurles; omnibus and a car to Trim; a mail-coach and a coach to Waterford; a mail-coach and two coaches to Wexford; and two caravans to Wicklow.

Railways.]—The Dublin and Kingstown railway commences on the east side of Westland-row, and station buildings studiously constructed in adaptation to despatch and comfort. It starts at an elevation of about 20 feet above the surrounding surface

jurisdiction. Grangegorman manor includes the district in the vicinity of Mountjoy-square and Glasnevin, is under the superiority of the dean of Christchurch, and has for its courthouse a private house in Dorset-street. Thomas-court and Donore-manor includes part of the southern outskirts and environs, is under the superiority of the Meath family, and has for its courthouse a miserable brick building in Thomas-court. St. Sepulchre-manor includes the parish of St. Nicholas-Without, and part of the parish of St. Peter, is under the superiority of the archbishop of Dublin, and has for its courthouse a modern structure of granite at the end of Long-lane in Kevin-street. The deanery of St. Patrick's manor extends only a few hundred yards around St. Patrick's cathedral, is under the superiority of the dean of St. Patrick's, and possesses hardly any other peculiar character than that of extreme poverty and great aggregate lawlessness.

The police establishment has jurisdiction over not only the whole city, but also all the country within 8 miles of the castle; it is formed into 4 divisions, whose offices are in Exchange-court, Arran quay, Henry-street, and College-street; and, in 1835, it consisted of 4 aldermen, 4 sheriffs, 4 sheriffs' peers, 4 barristers, 1 secretary, 12 clerks, 4 chief constables, 52 peace-officers, 26 constables of the watch, 30 horse police, 170 foot patrol for city and country, and 544 watchmen. The cost of maintaining this establishment, in 1842, was estimated to amount to £76,200; consisting of £38,100 from parliamentary grant, £23,000 from police rate, £6,000 from carriage-tax, £2,000 from carriage-fees, fines, and licences, £2,000 from fees and fines at the Divisional offices, £4,523 2s. 2d., from pawn-brokers' licences, £500 from publicans' certificates, and £76 17s. 10d. from incidental sources.—The Paving Board attends to the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets, the making of sewers, and the summer watering of the thoroughfares; it consists of a chief commissioner, two other commissioners, two supervisors, a treasurer, and a secretary, whose salaries aggregately amount to £3,200; its income is derived from local taxation; and its annual average expenditure, during 5 years ending Jan. 5, 1833, was £41,505 2s. 10½d.—The Wide-street Commissioners attend to the "opening of wide and convenient streets;" they consist of the Lord-mayor, the members of parliament for the city and county, and 20 individuals appointed for life by the Lord-lieutenant; they have a local tax which varied in amount during the years 1827–1833, between £5,095 8s. 5d., and £5,577 4s. 4d., and have also additional sources of income; and their annual expenditure during the years 1827–33, varied between £1,523 5s. and £9,671 17s. 5d.—The Pipe-water Committee consists solely of members of the city corporation; they have the power of levying taxes for the supply of pipes, but their accounts are mixed up with those of the corporation; and they supply the city by metal pipes from three large basins,—one at the end of Basin-lane in James-street, one at the upper end of Blessington-street, and one on the banks of the canal near Portobello harbour. The Poddell River Commissioners, who ought to afford a supply from the Poddell stream which flows under ground through the oldest part of the southern section of the city, but who have well-nigh abandoned the discharge of their duties, consist almost exclusively of official persons, and are authorized to levy a local tax; and the aggregate of their income and expenditure from 1795 to 1833 was respectively £11,619 15s. 9d., and £11,623 11s. 9d.—The Ballast Corporation consists of the Lord-mayor, the Sheriff, and some of the citizens; and though they receive no salaries, they have given the

highest satisfaction to the public, and performed services of very high value. Among the most important of their labours were the embanking of the Liffey, the building of a quay wall, and the reclaiming of a large extent of marshy ground about the year 1714; the constructing of the Mole, which connects Ringsend and the Pigeon-house, commenced about 1748; the building of the Mole of 9,816 feet in length eastward from the Pigeon-house, and erecting on its seaward extremity a lighthouse; the constructing of the present quay-walls of the Liffey, from Ringsend to Barrack-Bridge; the supplanting of dilapidated or demolished structures across the river by the present Richmond and Whitworth bridges; and the erecting of such lighthouses and placing of such buoys along the coast as have practically annihilated all the chief dangers of the coastwise navigation. The chief existing income of the Board is from light duties, from a tonnage on vessels, and from the sale of ballast; and a tax which was levied on the city for the constructing of the quay-walls has ceased to be demanded. The Board's Accounts are kept under the three general heads of Light, Port of Dublin, and Quay Walls and Bridges; and for an aggregate of 20 years ending in 1833, the Light Account shows £673,199 16s. 4d. of receipts, and £688,112 19s. 5d. of disbursements,—the Port of Dublin Account shows £650,053 5s. 10d. of receipts, and £660,356 10s. 7d. of disbursements,—and the Quay Walls and Bridges Account shows £72,722 8s. 4d. of receipts, and £84,426 6s. 9d. of disbursements.

History.—A town exactly in the parallel of Dublin is noticed in 140 by the geographer Ptolemy, under the name of 'Civitas Eblana;' and the acknowledged Dublin, which survives and flourishes in the existing city, is called, in comparatively ancient documents, Dyflin, Dyvelin, and Dubhlin,—comparatively all corruptions, as is supposed, of the word 'Dubh-linn,' signifying Black-pool. But the name by which it was anciently known among the Irish, and which is still occasionally applied to it by the Celtic-speaking population, is Ath-Cliath, or Bally-Ath-Cliath,—'the Ford of the Hurdles,' or 'the Town of the Ford of the Hurdles;' and appears to have originated in the use of a causeway laid of hurdles, for crossing the deposits of silt on the wide of the channel of the river. The earliest known inhabitants, and very probably the founders of the ancient town, were Viking-Ostmen, or Northmen, who maintained a polity quite antagonist to that of the Milesian toparchies of Ireland, and acted in close alliance with the Danish colonies of England, the Isle of Man, and the north of Scotland. We cannot pretend, within the necessary limits of one or two brief paragraphs, either to sketch an outline of the city's recorded annals, or very nicely to investigate their authenticity; but must omit both matters of secondary interest and such as belong to the general history of Ireland, and content ourselves with succinctly noticing some of the most prominent and strictly local events.

In 291, a monarch of Ireland is said to have been quenched, in a battle fought at Dublin, a general rebellion in Leinster. In 650 and 785, the name of an abbot of Dublin, who occurs in the annals of the age preceding the Scandinavian. In 836, a Viking fleet of 60 vessels sailed into Dublin bay, and disgorged their army to capture and possess Dublin, and to devastate the rich neighbourhood of the Liffey. In 840, the Northmen erected a fortress at Dublin, and sent thence predatory parties to carry off civil and ecclesiastical property from Leinster west to Slieve-Bloom. In 844, the Northmen of Dublin captured and plundered the Irish for

church. In 1190, 1282, 1283, 1301, and 1304, the city suffered severely from accidental fires. In 1315, on the approach of the Scotch invaders under Edward Bruce, the citizens burnt a considerable part of the suburbs, and set fire to Thomas-street; and the Scotch on arriving made a show of a siege, plundered St. Patrick's cathedral and St. Mary's abbey, and passed on toward Naas. The Duke of Lancaster, when in rebellion against Richard II., erected Dublin into a marquise in favour of Robert de Vere, whom he created Duke of Ireland. In 1405, the citizens made a descent on Wales in favour of Henry IV.; and on several other occasions they manifested strong devotion to that monarch's person and cause. In 1434, for having insulted the abbot of St. Mary's, and taken the Earl of Ormond prisoner, the mayor and community did public penance by walking barefooted along the streets to Christ-church. In 1486, the citizens, instigated by the Earl of Kildare, the Lords of the Council, and the Archbishop of Dublin, assented to the coronation of the impostor Lambert in Christ-church, and acknowledged him as king under the title of Edward VI.; but they afterwards made special submission to Henry VII., and were received to clemency. In 1500, the son of the Earl of Kildare besieged the city; and, in 1512, the Earl himself made an outrageous quarrel, or fought an irregular duel, with the Earl of Ormond, in St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1534-5, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald—grandson of the turbulent and powerful Earl of Kildare, and usually called Silken Thomas, from the circumstance of his select armed followers having worn silk fringes about their head-pieces—rode through Dublin to St. Mary's abbey at the head of 140 mailed horsemen, disdainfully threw down his sword of allegiance, defied the royal authority, murdered the archbishop of Dublin at Artane, drew up a powerful force against the city, obtained admittance for a detachment of his troops to besiege the castle, and, on the city gates being suddenly closed and his detachment taken prisoners, made a furious but vain effort to become master of both city and castle by a coup de main. He eventually raised the siege on the condition of an exchange of prisoners; and the citizens were rewarded for their resistance to him by a grant of the estates of the abbey of All-Saints. In 1583, a judicial combat was fought by two of the O'Connors, within the walls of the castle, in presence of the Archbishop, the Lords justices, and the Council. In 1640, a conspiracy to seize the castle was detected and defeated on the eve of the day fixed for its achievement. In 1646, the Marquis of Ormond, Lord-lieutenant, laboriously but successfully maintained the city against a siege by the Irish army; and, in the following year, he reluctantly surrendered it to the parliamentary forces, rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Irish. In the interval between the close of Richard Cromwell's brief and spiritless protectorate and the arrival and full restoration of Charles II., the city was seized by the royalists, retaken by the parliamentarians, and again, after a siege of five days, mastered by the royalists. In 1683, a plot was formed by some military adventurers to seize the castle, but was discovered and frustrated by the Duke of Ormond, Lord-lieutenant. In 1688, the citizens endured grievous oppression and pillage from the presence and conduct of the Earl of Tyrconnel and his army. In 1689, the fugitive James II. made a triumphal entry into Dublin; and, in the following year, he and his conqueror, William III., performed in the city the chief of their characteristic and very opposite acts immediately after the battle of the Boyne. In 1798, a conspiracy to seize Dublin at the commencement of the rebel-

lion was frustrated by the apprehension of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other leaders. In 1803, an insurrection, headed by the young and talented barrister Robert Emmet, broke out in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street, rolled on toward the castle, and was promptly crushed with the loss of a few lives. In 1821, Dublin was visited, rather for pageantry than for useful purposes, by George IV.

DUBLIN BAY has proximately a semicircular outline, and measures 5 miles in width at the entrance between Howth Head and Dalkey Island, and 5½ miles in length from the line of entrance to the mouth of the Liffey at Ringsend Point. It exhibits so noble a combination of scenery, and affords at different points such attractive varieties, such fine interchanges of the soft and the august, as to have won for it the fame of being a reduced copy or large miniature of the bay of Naples; and, though destitute of features which correspond to either the natural sublimity of Vesuvius, or the artificial power of the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, it possesses a sufficiency of charms to justify the assertion of a celebrated Scottish writer of acknowledged taste, that a British admirer of the picturesque will regard the prospect of the bay an ample recompense for the expense and trouble of a trip to Ireland. On the north side, from the entrance inward, tower the bold crags and escarpments of the peninsula of Howth, interspersed with variously-tinted heaths, and apparently repulsive to all the arts of cultivation; but soon the shore stoops down to a low and level strand, allowing a view of the picturesque precipices of Ireland's Eye, and of the ampler and more distant mass of Lambay Island; and thence to the head of the bay, it continues to glide softly and flatly into the water, but is screened by a hanging ornate plain, variegated by swells and undulations, powdered to the water's edge with beautiful laughing villas, and enlivened at two points by the village of Clontarf and the magnificent demesne of Marino. On the south side are the rocky Island of Dalkey,—the triple summit of the Rochestown hills, rising several hundred feet above sea-level,—an unbroken sweep of rocky and dangerous coast, richly ornamented with crowded villages, and presenting Ballock, Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, Williamstown, and other places in an array of almost continuous town,—a middle-ground of villas, woods, pastures, and undulated surface rising in easy and gradual ascent,—and a grand and imposing perspective of the Sugarloaf mountain and the other fronting alps of Wicklow. Nature and art contribute, in singular happiness of combination, the materials and features of the bay's scenery: "its wide expanse of water, its granite rocks, its amphitheatre of hill rising in all the beauty of gradation, are indebted to the hand of cultivation and toil for the softer character which its features assume;" and "the dark rich foliage which skirts its shores or crowns the summits of its hills, embosoming the whitened citage or encircling the splendid palace, give an interest to a scene that solitude had left less lovely though still sublime."

As this bay is greatly the most frequented one in Ireland by navigators, and is very far from being even second-rate in safety, we shall copy in full account of it given in the 'Mariner's Guide.' "There is good anchorage in the mouth of Dublin bay when the wind does not blow hard from east and south-east; with these winds a great vessel is obliged to run for some place of safety; with no easterly winds, small vessels run for Kingstown or George the Fourth's Harbour, which lies on the west side of Dublin bay; within the quay there are

feet water, at high water spring-tides, and 9 feet water at neap-tides. Keep within half a cable's length of the quay head going in to avoid a ledge, and a small half-tide rock which lies westward of the entry. The best anchorage in Dublin bay is on the south side; keep Howth Lighthouse north-west by west, and you will clear the north end of the Kish, run in to about two miles from shore, and when Dalkey Island bears south, or Dublin Lighthouse north-north-west, distant two miles, and Howth Lighthouse north-east by east half east, you will ride in 5 or 6 fathoms.—Dublin Harbour is sheltered on the south side by a wall and piles, carried eastward above 3 miles into the bay. A bar lies across the entrance, on which there are 5 feet at low water: between the bar and the lighthouse there are 7 feet. At the south-west extremity of the bar, at half-a-mile south from the lighthouse, in 9½ feet water, a buoy is placed; and on the south-east edge of the bar, in 5½ feet, at ¼ of a mile east-south-east from the lighthouse is another. Besides these, 3 other buoys are placed on the spit of the North Bull, at the north side of the entrance, the outermost of which is called the Spit Buoy. As spring-tides rise 12 feet, and neap-tides 6 feet, a ship of 16 feet draught may sail in at high water, spring-tides, and those at 14 feet, at high water, neap-tides. As there are only two feet more water in the West Channel than there are on the bar, ships in general, with suitable draughts of water, sail over the bar to the northward of the east buoy. This is called the East Channel, and the mark for it is the Church of Irishtown just open to the northward of the lighthouse. This mark will lead you about a cable's length to the northward of the East Buoy in no less depth than 11 feet at half-flood. So soon as you are over the bar, the depth will increase to 14, 18, and 20 feet. Keep about mid-channel between the Spit Buoy and the lighthouse, and when about half-a-mile within the latter you may anchor at 12 or 13 feet at low water. This is called Pool Beg, and although a tolerably good place in summer, it is not so good in winter time; it is then best to go a mile further up, so as to take the ground about half-ebb, or to lie along the wall or along the quay above Ringsend. To sail through the West Channel, you must go to the southward of the South Buoy, and then steer in for the lighthouse, giving it a berth on your larboard hand. Haul round to the north-westward, between it and the Spit Buoy, and proceed as before directed. A mark to know when you are to the westward of the Bar, if the Buoy should be displaced, is the Single House near the shore to the south-eastward of Coolock, on with the Lighthouse. It flows at the lighthouse, on full and change days, 10 hours 47 minutes, and rises 12 feet on springs. Southerly winds raise the tides higher, and northerly winds the reverse. Vessels coming from the north-east, bound for Dublin, must give the south-east side of Howth a berth, to avoid a Sand bank that lies about half-a-mile from the shore, off Candlestick bay, and a little southward of Howth, called Rosbeg, on which there are but 2½ fathoms water: it is easily distinguished in blowing weather by the sea breaking over it. You avoid it on the east side, by keeping the rugged Sugar Loaf Hill out to the eastward of the middle of Dalkey Island: and by keeping the Arden Barrack on with Harbour Lighthouse, bearing north-west by west ½ west, you will clear its south end.—The harbour light is placed on the eastern extremity of the pier of Dublin, on the larboard hand in entering the harbour. This light is stationary, and is lighted through the night. There is also a signal light from half-flood to half-ebb; and during the same period of the tide in the day, a flag

is hoisted. The light is seen at the distance of 2 or 3 leagues.—Howth harbour light is erected on the eastern pier-head of that harbour, in the county of Dublin. This light is stationary, and exhibits a brilliant red colour throughout the night.—Howth Bayley light is situate on the northern side of the entrance of the bay of Dublin, and is stationary, appearing like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of 4 leagues.—Kingstown harbour light is on the eastern pier, on the larboard hand in entering the harbour of Dunleary or Kingstown, on the southern side of Dublin bay. This light revolves, is lighted throughout the night, and is seen at the distance of 9 miles."

DUBLIN RAILWAYS, or railways connecting Dublin with Kingstown, Drogheda, and towns in the south-west and north of Ireland: see section "Railways" of the article on the City of Dublin.

DUCK, an islet in the Upper Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster.

DUFFERIN, a small barony of co. Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by Castlereagh; on the east, by Lough Strangford; and on the south, by Lecale. Length, from north to south, 8 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 17,208 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches,—of which 199 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are water. The eastern edge possesses the intricacy of land and water, the profusion of islets and little peninsulæ, common to a large portion of the shores of Lough Strangford; the southern border is washed by the Ballinahinch river; and the interior is diversified by the large lake called Lough Clay, and by several smaller lakes and loughlets. The surface shares, though not boldly, in the alternation of hill and vale which so generally characterizes the county; and it was, in former times, much incumbered with irregular woods and almost impervious coppices. An ancient sept of the MacCartanes, who inhabited also Kineleary and the south of Castlereagh, found retreats and homes within its fastnesses; and the Mandevilles, and the Whites, inhabited it respectively after the Anglo-Norman conquest, and in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1800, Dorcas, eldest daughter and heiress of James Stevenson, Esq., of Killyleagh, and wife of Sir John Blackwood, Bart., of Ballykeedy, was created Baroness Dufferin and Claneboy; and at her death, in 1808, Sir James Blackwood, her son, succeeded as first Lord Dufferin and Claneboy. His lordship's paternal ancestors were a Scottish family, and settled in Ireland about the end of the 17th century.—This barony contains the town of Killyleagh, the villages of Killinchy and Tullyvery, and part of the parishes of Killyleagh and Killinchy. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £14,651 11s. 6d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, £830 15s. 8d., and £741 2s. 2d. Pop., in 1831, 9,842; in 1841, 9,410. Houses 1,636. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 956; in manufactures and trade, 646; in other pursuits, 99. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,529; who could read but not write, 962; who could neither read nor write, 448. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,750; who could read but not write, 2,120; who could neither read nor write, 540.

DUGORTH, a village in the island and parish of Achill, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is distant 4 miles from Keel, and 9 from the principal ferry to the island; and is connected with that ferry by a public road. Nearly all its importance, or its claim upon notice, consists in its standing in the vicinity of the Protestant Mission Establishment of Achill, and affording in its miserable condition a strong contrast to the neatness and order of the Mission village. Dugorth is sufficiently disposed of in

succinct descriptions which have been given of it as "a dirty, dreary, uncouth place,"—"a congeries of wigwams." Pop. returned with the parish.

DUHALLOW, a barony in the extreme north-west of co. Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Limerick; on the east, by the barony of Orrery and Kilmore; on the south-east, by the barony of Barretts; on the south, by the barony of Muskerry; and on the west, by co. Kerry. It formerly isolated a small district of Orrery and Kilmore on the east, and a small district of Kerry on the west. Length, 21½ miles; breadth, 20; area, 232,329 acres. The Boggra mountains extend along the southern border; the mountains which cradle the infant Blackwater, and rise like a stupendous rampart against Kerry, extend along the western border; and the Tor, Knockdour, Glanlora, Meentron, Use, Kiltane, and other mountains, occupy the north. The prevailing character of the barony is upland and almost alpine ruggedness, intermixed with moorland tableau, and chilly morass; yet, along the course of the principal rivers, this yields to picturesqueness, cultivation, and fertility. The Blackwater, after running a considerable way on the boundary with Kerry, defects to the east, and cuts off a district on the south from the great body of the barony on the north; and in the lower part of its run it waters a rich and luxuriant valley. The Allua, so powerfully sung by Spenser, cuts the great northern division into two unequal parts; and, as well as its important and wholly indigenous tributary, the Dallua, careers among scenes of mingled beauty and romance. The mineral field of the barony is particularly rich, and includes a main part of the Munster coal formation, with its accompanying shales and limestones. MacDonough, of the great sept of the MacCartys, occupied Duballow with toparchical splendour till 1641, and is styled in several old chronicles, Prince of Duballow. His chief residence was at KANTURK [which see]; and his dependents were O'Kief, MacAuliff, and O'Callaghan, the chiefs respectively of the territories of Pobbie-O'Kief, Clanauliff, and Pobbie-O'Callaghan.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballyclough, Churchtown, Drishane, Mallow, Noughaval-Daly, and Tullylease; and the whole of the parishes of Castlemagner, Cullen, Kilcorcovan, Kilmeen, Roskeen, Clonfert, Clonmeen, Drumtariff, Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshanie, Knockatemple, and Subalter. By authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., there were transferred to Duballow 6 townlands in Castlemagner from Orrery and Kilmore, and 9 in Kilmeen from co. Kerry, the former possessing a pop., in 1841, of 803, and the latter of 1,355. The towns and chief villages are Kanturk, Newmarket, Cecilstown, Gneeves, Freemount, Boherboy, Dernagree, Lallyscross, and Dromagh. Pop., in 1831, 62,433; in 1841, 78,364. Houses 12,185. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 10,288; in manufactures and trade, 1,702; in other pursuits, 1,125. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,073; who could read but not write, 4,049; who could neither read nor write, 17,443. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,716; who could read but not write, 4,633; who could neither read nor write, 23,107.

DUKESWELL, a hamlet in the barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the road from Thomastown to Waterford, 2 miles north of Mullinavat; and consists of merely a stage-inn and a few straggling cabins.

DULANE. See **DULEEK**.

DULEEK, two baronies, Lower and Upper, in the extreme east of co. Meath, Leinster. They are bounded, on the north, by the barony of Slane, co.

Louth, and the barony of Drogheda; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by co. Dublin; and on the west, by the barony of Skreen. Their greatest length, from east to west, is 13 miles; and their greatest breadth is 8½ miles. Area of Lower Duleek, 36,983 acres. Area of Upper Duleek, 28,502 acres. The Boyne traces all the northern boundary, except the part which is in contact with the barony and town of Drogheda; the Nanny Water runs nearly through the centre of the interior, eastward to the Irish sea; and an inconsiderable rivulet traces most of the boundary with co. Dublin. The baronies of Duleek, though aggregately soft in feature, are less flat and tame than any other districts of the county except Demifore and Skreen. The soil of a band of country along the coast is a light sand, very unproductive, and fit for little else than rabbit-feeding; that of the band of country more inland becomes gradually heavier; that traversed by the great north road from Dublin to Belfast is a light clay upon an argillaceous subsoil; that about Bagmore is deep, rich, and warm, and suitable alike for tillage and grazing; that about Bellewstown, and thence toward Garristown, is a cold and retentive, yet strong wheat-bearing clay; that along the Nanny Water forms, to a large extent, excellent meadow-ground; and that along the Boyne is much colder than the soil of the interior. The whole of the two baronies possesses an ample supply of limestone and limestone gravel.—Lower Duleek contains part of the parishes of Duleek, Danestown, Julianstown, Kilsharvan, and Piercetown; and the whole of the parishes of Ballymagarvey, Colpe, Donore, Fennor, Kentstown, Knockmoon, and Painstown. Its villages and hamlets are Duleek, Irishtown, Betaghtown, Beamore, Donecarney, Mornington, Donore, Oldbridge, Staleen, Crossplatten, Corballis, Newtownplatten, Julianstown, Kilsharvan, Shallon, and Yellow Furze.* Pop., in 1831, 10,020; in 1841, 11,055. Houses 1,917. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,418; in manufactures and trade, 396; in other pursuits, 185. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,621; who could read but not write, 916; who could neither read nor write, 2,237. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 877; who could read but not write, 1,048; who could neither read nor write, 2,960.—Upper Duleek contains part of the parishes of Duleek, Julianstown, Kilsharvan, and Piercetown; and the whole of the parishes of Ardcath, Ballycarthy, Clonalvey, Duleek Abbey, Moorechurch, and Stamullen. Its villages are Ardcath, Gormanstown, Stamullen, Bellewstown, Beaumont, and Boles. Pop., in 1831, 8,941; in 1841, 7,096. Houses 1,220. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 918; in manufactures and trade, 240; in other pursuits, 85. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,139; who could read but not write, 617; who could neither read nor write, 1,464. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 624; who could read but not write, 689; who could neither read nor write, 1,766.

DULEEK, a parish, partly in the barony of

* The following changes were made on the two baronies of Duleek by the recent acts affecting the territorial arrangement of Ireland. One townland of Danestown was transferred from Skreen to Lower Duleek: pop., in 1841, 88. One townland of Piercetown, part of a townland of Duleek parish, and the whole of the parish of Ballymagarvey, were transferred from Upper Duleek to Lower Duleek: pop., 271. The parishes of Kilmoon and Brownstown were transferred from Upper Duleek to Skreen: pop., 1,060. One townland and part of another in Duleek were transferred from Lower Duleek to Upper Duleek: pop., 6. See also **DROGHEDA** (County of the Town of).

Lower Duleek and partly in that of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. The Lower Duleek section contains the town of DULEEK: which see. Length of the parish, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Lower Duleek section, 10,568 acres; of the Upper Duleek section, 5,986 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,190; in 1841, 4,594. Houses 817. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Duleek section, in 1841, 1,940. Houses 340. Pop. of the Upper Duleek section, in 1841, 1,496. Houses 252. The land is in general good. Duleek demesne, the property of the Marquis of Thomond, adjoins the town of Duleek. Annesbrook demesne, the property of H. Smith, Esq., is entered by a spacious modern gateway; and Platten, the seat of Mr. Reeves, is a baronial-looking mansion. The parochial surface is drained eastward by the Nanny Water, and traversed north-north-eastward by the road from Ratoath to Drogheda.—This parish is a curacy in the dio. of Meath; and its tithes are wholly inappropriate, and belong to Mr. Hamilton of Hampton-Balbriggan. The curacies of Duleek, DOWTH, and KNOCKCOMMON, and the vicarages of TYMOLLE and ARDCATH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Duleek. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 7,566. Gross income, £286 10s. 3d.; nett, £245 0s. 3d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was built in 1819, at the cost of £1,579 7s. 8½d.; of which £1,384 12s. 3½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £92 6s. 1½d. was gifted by Henry Smith, Esq., and £102 9s. 2½d. was raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 350; attendance 80. The Duleek and Bellewstown-Hill Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Ardcath and Knockcommon. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 237, and the Roman Catholics to 4,387; the Protestants of the union to 299, and the Roman Catholics to 7,821; 6 daily schools in the parish had on their books 219 boys and 141 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 340 boys and 194 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £10 from the National Board; one, with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £2 and other advantages from the vicar, and £5 from subscription; and two, with respectively £10 and £2, from subscription. In 1840, the National Board had one school in Duleek, and another in Bellewstown.

DULEEK, a small market-town in the parish of Duleek and barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the Nanny Water, and on the joint-road from Ratoath, Dunshaughlin, and Skreen to Drogheda, 5 miles south-west of Drogheda, and 20½ north by west of Dublin. It is a decayed and very poor place, and has slender prospect of improvement. A weekly market and four annual fairs are held; but they have little more than a nominal existence. The town is the seat of a court of petty-sessions, and a station of the county constabulary. Duleek dispensary is within the Drogheda Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 30,502 acres, with a pop. of 8,618; and, in 1839-40, it expended £142, and administered to 1,765 patients. In 1841, the Duleek Loan Fund had a capital of £1,106, circulated £4,647 in 2,070 loans, cleared £63 19s. 2d. of nett profit, and expended £48 12s. 6d. for charitable purposes. The manufacture of ticken was at one time of considerable local note, but has seriously diminished. An extensive flour-mill stands on Nanny Water. The existing Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome Gothic structure. Considerable remains exist of an ancient abbey or cathedral church, and include a tower whose basement is pierced with

a gate of entrance. The original abbey, like a thousand similar Irish structures, is ascribed to St. Patrick; and is alleged to have been presided over by St. Kieran, to have held for a brief period the mortal remains of the renowned Brian Boromh, and to have been repeatedly plundered by the Danes, and thrice destroyed by fire. The subsequent abbey was built or refounded, in 1182, by Hugh de Lacy, as a cell to the Augustinian priory of Lanthony near Gloucester; and most of its extensive possessions were, after the dissolution, granted to Sir Gerald Moore, afterwards Viscount Drogheda and Baron Moore of Mellifont. A priory for regular canons and a monastic hospital also stood in the town. A bishopric of Duleek is said to have been erected by St. Kieran, and to have been united, at an early period, to the see of Meath. A charter of incorporation was granted to the town by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath; and was recited in a confirmatory act of parliament of 20 Edward IV. But the corporation—in later periods at least—consisted solely of a few non-resident nominees of 'the patron;' and performed no other function than sending to parliament any two persons whom he chose. Henry Bruen, Esq., bought the borough from Mr. Ram; and the trustees of Mr. Bruen's will received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union. The commons of Duleek, a tract of upwards of 100 acres adjoining the town, formerly belonged to the corporation, and are still in a state of commonage; but they are of small advantage to the inhabitants, and are regarded by the magistrates and the neighbouring gentry as merely offering a place of settlement to persons of bad character. Gaskinstown Common, a tract of upwards of 40 acres, also belonged to the corporation; but, in 1832, it was subdivided and enclosed by a community of poor persons, and became practically the property of no fewer than 30 families. Area of the town, 81 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,217; in 1841, 1,158. Houses 218. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 109; in manufactures and trade, 97; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 96; on their own manual labour, 107; on means not specified, 27.

DULEEK ABBEY, a parish in the barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It is ecclesiastically included in the parish of Duleek. Area, 1,030 acres. Pop., in 1831, 152; in 1841, 141. Houses 21.

DULEEN, or DULANE, a parish in the barony of Upper Kells, 2½ miles north by west of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area, 4,242 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches,—of which 8½ arches are in Redbog Lough. Pop., in 1831, 1,503; in 1841, 1,217. Houses 200. The surface lies between the Moynalty and the Blackwater rivers; and is traversed northward by the road from Kells to Bailieborough. The chief residences are Willmount, John Radcliffe, Esq.; Williamstown, Rev. Mr. Garnett; Maperath, Oakley Park, and Rathbrack. The villages are MAPERATH, CURRAGH, CURNARASE, and MAHONSTOWN: see these articles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kells [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carnaross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 1,434; and a hedge-school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

DUN. See CUSHENDUN.

DUNAFF, a headland and a fishing-hamlet in the

barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. The headland is a bold promontory, screening the east side of the entrance of Lough Swilly; and the hamlet is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of it, and on the coast-road northward from Buncrana. Dunaff is a coast-guard station; and, a few years ago, it had 18 open sail-boats engaged in the fisheries.

DUNAGHMORE. See **DONAGHMORE.**

DUNAGHY, a parish in the barony of Kilconway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ballymena, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,743 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,516; in 1841, 3,881. Houses 632. The greater part of the surface is a congeries of hills, —generally slow in acclivity, and moorishly tabular in summit. Slievenanee, 'the mountain of the wonderful eggs,' lifts its lumpish and colossal mass in the extreme north-east, and shelters not only the glens, but even the hills of the interior, from the coldest and most blighting winds. A few of the heights have a rather bold outline; but the parish, for an upland one, possesses very little of what topographers call character. The north side of Glenravel is within the parish,—the Ravel rivulet tracing the whole of the southern boundary; and the low grounds of this glen have a heavy clay soil, and are subject to frequent inundations. A considerable portion of the rugged and rocky land round Clough has a light hazle soil; and a large aggregate of the mountainous ground is either waste or merely pastoral. **CLOUGH** [which see] is the only village. Rath, doons, and cairns, are numerous. The great road northward from Ballymena enters the interior, and there forks into the lines toward respectively Ballymoney and Ballycastle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £309 4s. 7d.; glebe, £24. Gross income, £333 4s. 7d.; nett, £301 16s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The grange of Dundermot, though yielding no emolument to the rector, is attached to the benefice. See **DUNDERMOT**. The perpetual curacy of **NEWTOWN-CROMMELIN** [which see], is situated within the parish. A stipendiary curate has a salary of £70. The church was erected about 106 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance 70. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 560, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 800; and the latter, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Skerry. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 163 Churchmen, 2,184 Presbyterians, and 1,390 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were averagely attended by 190 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £1 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 180 boys and 87 girls.

DUNALLY, a ruinous castle, half-a-mile south of Silvermines, barony of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the brow of a vast rock, overhanging a rude precipice. An impetuous torrent from the neighbouring hills sweeps round two sides of the castle; and plunging into a rocky chasm at its base, so leaps and tumbles, among hanging bushes and furze, as to form a series of cascades or broken falls 60 feet in height and strikingly picturesque.

DUNAMANAGH, a village in the parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands in an upland district, and on the road from Strabane to Dungiven, 6 miles north-east of Strabane. Adjoining it is Earlsgrift; and in the vicinity are Silverbrook and Loughash. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 176. Houses 37.

DUNAMANGAN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory, and co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Post-town, Knocktopher. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

DUNAMARK. See **DONEMARK.**

DUNAMASE, a celebrated rock and natural fortress, in the barony of Stradbally, 4 miles east-north-east of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Its name means 'the Fort of the Plain.' The rock is in the line of the series or broken chain of hillocks and low hills which extend from the vicinity of Athy toward Abbeylisle; it is situated immediately south-west of a flat and extensive pastoral plain usually called the Great Heath; and it rises isolatedly, precipitously, and majestically, up from the bosom of the flat surface, and is accessible on all sides except the east. "The rock," says Dr. Ledwich, "is an elliptical conoid, accessible only on the eastern side, which, in its improved state, was defended by the barbican. From the barbican, you advance to the gate of the lower ballium; it is 7 feet wide, and the walls 7 feet thick. It had a parapet, crenelles, and embrasures. The lower ballium is 312 feet from north to south, and 160 from east to west. You then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower; and from this begin the walls which divided the upper and lower ballium. The former is a plain of 111 feet from east to west, and 202 feet from north to south, where broadest. On the highest part was the keep, and the apartments for the officers; there were a sally-port and a prison." Judging from the appearance of the ruins, the principal works of fortification seem to have been constructed at an early period of the Anglo-Norman ascendancy; yet, though they may be ascribed with probability to William de Bruce, Lord Brecknock, who flourished about the middle of the 13th century, they must have undergone many changes in the course of the hostile collisions of subsequent ages. An artificial fort of some kind appears to have, from the dawn of record, crowned the bold and singular elevation; but it must long have been of the rude description which derived all its essential strength from the nature of the site, and which frowned contempt on the world below with the same sort of security which the eyry gives to the eagle. In later though scarcely less rude times, the rock was the chief stronghold of O'More, prince or toparch of Leix; at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, it was held by MacMurrough, king of Leinster, and was regarded as the principal fortress of Hy-Kinsella; after the conquest, it passed successively to the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Brecknock, and was constituted by the latter the head of a lordship and the seat of baronial courts; and during succeeding centuries, it was the scene of many a sanguinary conflict, and was possessed alternately by the Irish and the English, continually vacillating in its fates with the frequent and changeful preponderance of strength between the two great contending parties. In 1641, it was taken from the insurgents by Sir Charles Coote; on the retreat of the Marquis of Ormond, it was possessed by General Preston; immediately after, and till 1646, it was garrisoned by the royal troops; in 1646, it fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neill; and, in 1650, it was seized and finally dismantled by Cromwell's forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds.

DUNAMON. See **DONAMON.**

DUNANY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ferrard, 5 miles east-north-east of Dunkeer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,662 acres. Pop., in 1831, 571; in 1841, 709. Houses 112. The land is for the most part excellent, and produces good crops of wheat. Dunany-house is the seat of Lady Bellingham. Dunany Point screens the south side of the entrance of Dundalk bay; and is a coast-guard and fishing-station, having about 10 or 11 row-boats.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £63 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £25 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectorial

tithes are compounded for £90 16s. 8½d., and are impropriate in Lady Bellingham. The vicarages of Dunany, PARSONSTOWN, MARLINTOWN, and SALTERSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunany. The parishes are not all contiguous. Pop., in 1831, 1,384. Gross income, £137 14s. 6d.; nett, £113 4s. 4d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. A curate has a salary of £100 from the Primate. The church was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d., and a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 28. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 515; the Protestants of the union to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 1,320; and two daily schools in the union—one of which was in the parish—had on their books 34 boys and 40 girls.

DUNASHAD. See BALTIMORE.

DUNBEG, a bay and a village in the barony of Brickane, co. Clare, Munster. The bay opens 9 miles south of Higgs Head, and 16 north-east by north of Loop Head. It is 2½ miles wide at the entrance, indents the land to the extent of rather more than 2 miles, and has pretty nearly a semicircular outline. It forms a break in a bold, rocky, iron-bound coast, yet affords little available shelter or anchorage, and is rendered dangerous by a group of rocks in its centre. From 2 to 2½ miles off the north side of its entrance, lie the Mutton and Inniskerry Islands; and, at the south side of its head, enters the Dunbeg or Corryclare river,—the stream which rises on Cullan mountain.—On this river, on the coast-road south from Milltown-Malbaw, on the estate of Mr. Stackpoole, in the parish of Killard, and about 6½ miles north of Kilrush, stands the straggling village of Dunbeg. A pier, 180 feet long, was constructed here by the Fishery Board, at the cost of £485 16s. This work stands considerably within high-water-line, and therefore has not depth, except at spring tides, for large craft; and it is not much frequented by fishing-boats; yet serves for the shipment of agricultural produce, and for a place of refuge in hard weather to small craft. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 316. Houses 52.

DUNBELL, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 2,578 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,—of which 14 acres, 34 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 567; in 1841, 569. Houses 98. The chief residences are Glen Cottage and Prospect. The Nore flows on the western boundary. The village of Dunbell is situated 3½ miles west of Gowran. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 125. Houses 26.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BUNCHURCH [which see], in the dio. of Omory. Tithe composition, £277. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 564.

DUNBIN, or DUNBYN, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 2½ miles south-west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 2,169 acres. Pop., in 1831, 969; in 1841, 1,115. Houses 209. The land is in general good.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate but suspended benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition and gross income, £200; nett, £172 15s. 11d. The curate of an adjoining parish performs the duties for a salary of £5. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

DUNBOE, a parish on the coast of the half-barony of Coleraine, 5 miles west-north-west of the town of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of ARTICLARE: which see. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 14,811 acres,

1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,018; in 1841, 4,627. Houses 851. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,177. Houses 768. The principal features, and also the objects of greatest interest, are noticed under the word DOWNHILL; which see. The low lands consist of heavy clay; and the uplands are very light and heathy. The coast-road from Coleraine passes through the interior. The tiresome and utterly *ad nauseam* story of a monastery founded by St. Patrick, and profoundly unknown to any body but a dreaming monastic antiquary, is told respecting Dunhoe in common with no man can tell how many hundreds of Irish localities.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the arch-deaconry of Derry, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £480; glebe, £220. Gross income, £700; nett, £640 13s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the prebend of St. Michael's in Dublin. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1690. Sittings 200; attendance, from 120 to 180. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one of which was formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, have an attendance, the former of from 600 to 900, and the latter of from 200 to 220. A private Roman Catholic chapel in the demesne of Sir James Bruce, has an attendance of 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Aghadowey and Killowen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 500 Churchmen, 3,954 Presbyterians, 17 other Protestant dissenters, and 749 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 595 children; and 10 daily schools had on their books 342 boys and 221 girls. Five of the daily schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and two of these five were also aided by the rector; two were in connection with the National Board; and one was aided by Sir James Bruce. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Cranagh-hill, Killevitty, Ballinrees, and Knockmilt.

DUNBOLLOGE. See CARRIGNAVAR.

DUNBOY. See CASTLETOWN, barony of Bere, co. Cork.

DUNBOYNE, a small barony in the extreme south-east of co. Meath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the west, by Deece; on the north-west and north, by Ratoath; on the east and south-east, by co. Dublin; and on the south, by co. Kildare. Length, south-westward, 8½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 16,782 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,698; in 1841, 2,723. Houses 451. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 363; in manufactures and trade, 80; in other pursuits, 47. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 443; who could read but not write, 216; who could neither read nor write, 550. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 294; who could read but not write, 257; who could neither read nor write, 664. The surface is unvaryingly flat and tame; consists of a stiff soil upon a substratum of tenacious clay; yields an acreage rental of from 25s. to 60s.; is drained eastward by the Ballybough or Tolka rivulet, and comprises the two parishes of Dunboyne and Kilbride. Sir Edmund Butler, belonging to the great Butler family of Ireland, was created Lord Dunboyne in 1541; but both he and Pierce Butler, the fourth in lineal descent from him, were outlawed. Their descendants assumed the title of Barons of Dunboyne, and were conceded it by courtesy, down to Dr. Butler, the 12th Baron, who was Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, but renounced the doctrines of Romanism, and married, but died without issue. James Butler, Esq., a lineal descendant of James, the second Baron, was legally, in 1827, reinstated in the honours of the title.

£1,757 4s. 2d., and £1,345 18s. 5d. Pop., in 1831, 25,030; in 1841, 25,325. Houses 4,466. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,751; in manufactures and trade, 1,539; in other pursuits, 771. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,104; who could read but not write, 1,758; who could neither read nor write, 4,725. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,039; who could read but not write, 1,947; who could neither read nor write, 7,623.

DUNDALK, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,201 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches,—of which 25 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in the Castletown river. Pop., in 1831, 13,278; in 1841, 13,204. Houses 2,247. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,200; in 1841, 2,422. Houses 449. The surface lies along the Castletown river, and round Dundalk bay; and consists, for the most part, of very good land. Dundalk-house, the seat of the Earl of Roden, who is the proprietor of the town and of a considerable adjacent estate, closely adjoins the town on the west; and the demesne connected with it has a fine avenue of old lime-trees, and is otherwise extensively wooded. Adjacent to Dundalk-house is Lisnavilly, the seat of J. Tipping, Esq.; and elsewhere are the residences of Fairhill, Priorland, and Seaview. Town parks of Dundalk occur both south and north of Lord Roden's demesne, and contribute to the soft beauty of the landscape by their hedge-row lines of trees. An ancient tumulus near the town is crowned by a small building; and commands a charming view of the town, the bay, the rich and beautifully varied surrounding country, and the Carlingford mountains.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £16; glebe, £70. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £527 9s. 10d., and are improper. The vicarage of Dundalk, and the rectory of CASTLETOWN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Dundalk. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 15,138. Gross income, £286 6s. 5½d.; nett, £223 10s. 8½d. Patron of Castletown, the diocesan; of Dundalk, the Earl of Roden. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Louth. One curate has a salary of £75 from the incumbent, and £178 as chaplain of the gaol and to the troops; and another has £57 from the incumbent, and £18 9s. 2d. as catechist of the Charter school. The church is a very old building; but within the last 22 years, it has been enlarged by means of two loans of respectively £618 9s. 2½d., and £1,138 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 900; attendance 500. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 180 to 240; the Independent, by about 30; the Wesleyan Methodist, by 150; and the Primitive Wesleyan, by 40. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel has a very numerous attendance; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Baronstown. The Roman Catholic convent chapel is attended by 200, 400, and 600, at three different services. In 1834, the inhabitants of the benefice consisted of 1,447 Churchmen, 252 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 13,488 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools had on their books 73 boys and 101 girls; and 22 daily schools—20 of which were in Dundalk parish—had 476 boys and 395 girls. One of the Dundalk schools was supported wholly from the funds of the Incorporated Society, and one wholly by Mrs. Tipping; one was salaried with £50 from the National Board and £15 from subscription; and one with £60 Irish from the Board of Erasmus Smith, £15 from the vicar, and about £50 from subscriptions, and a charity sermon.

DUNDALK,

A market, post, and port town, a borough, and the capital of the county of Louth, stands at the head of the estuary of the Castletown or Dundalk river, and on the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, 10 miles south of Newry, 11½ west-south-west of Carlingford, 12 east by north of Carrickmacross, 12½ miles south-east by east of Castleblayney, 16½ north of Drogheda, 40 south-south-west of Belfast, and 40 north of Dublin.

General Description.—The principal street commences at the bridge across the Castletown river; and, under the successive names of Bridge-street, Church-street, Clanbrazil-street, and Earl-street, runs about 1,030 yards almost due south. This street, or series of streets, is not quite straight, and varies considerably in width; but, in its main part, it is spacious; and, about 80 yards from its southern extremity, it passes through or expands into the square or area of the market-place, and is there overlooked on the one side by the Market-house, and on the other side by the Court-house. Another line of street goes off from the south-east corner of the Market-place, and extends about 1,430 yards, nearly due east, and on a straight line to the Cavalry barracks: this street bears, in its most spacious part, the name of Roden-place; and, over its eastern half, is not quite continuously edified. A narrow and shabby line of street, successively called Shamble-lane and Seaton-street, and running parallel with the former at the distance of about 120 yards to the north, extends nearly 1,000 yards, and conducts to a rather large but utterly irregular suburb on the shore of the Castletown river estuary. A short but spacious street, 330 yards farther north, leads out to an unedified thoroughfare which conducts to the quay; and a street, ¼ of a mile in length, goes off from nearly its eastern extremity, and extends southward to Roden-place. A street 550 yards in length, and called successively Francis-street and Park-street, goes off at an acute angle from Roden-place, extends south-westward, crosses or closes up the southern extremity of Earl-street, and eventually forks into the thoroughfares toward respectively Dublin, Ardee, and Louth. Most of the remaining parts of the town are short lanes and narrow alleys; and all these, as well as part of the streets we have noticed, are of a poor, filthy, wretched character. Dundalk contains some good shops, and many good or tolerable houses; yet it is far from having an attractive interior, and is burdened and filthified as much as not a few second-rate Irish towns, with dismal lanes and squalid suburbs. The provisions of the lighting and paving act were not enforced till 1832. The general shape or outline of the town somewhat resembles the letter Y, the lower limb being formed by Park-street, and the two upper and longer ones by the principal street, and that which leads to the barracks. A part of the town parks, 830 yards by 700, extends southward from Park-street, and is included in the parliamentary boundary; a low, flat expanse of ground, called the Lower Marsh, extends eastward, thence along the whole of the south; the estuary of the Castletown river on the north, varies in width from 490 to 700 yards, to within 320 yards of the bridge, and then varies from 100 yards to 250; a narrow belt of town park, partly insulated, but chiefly on the river's bank, extends 1,100 yards west-north-westward to Castletown parish, and is included in the parliamentary boundary; and the demesne of the Earl of Roden presses close upon the town along the whole of the west.

Public Buildings.—The parish-church is a large

old building, surmounted by a plain but well-proportioned spire, built after a design by F. Johnston, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome modern structure. The Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses are small plain buildings. The County Infirmary is a brick building in the Elizabethan style, capable of containing 50 beds; and, in 1839, it received £250 12s. 7d. from public grants, had a total income of £702 3s. 1d., and admitted 468 patients. The County Court-house is an elegant modern structure of cut stone. The County-gaol is greatly deficient in capacity for the introduction or practice of an improved system of prison discipline; yet it is kept remarkably clean, and seems to have scarcely any other fault than the radical one of incommodiousness: it has 31 cells, and 8 other rooms containing 30 beds; and, in 1841, the average number of prisoners confined in it was 78½,—the highest number 92,—the total number, including debtors, 399,—the total expense, £1,294 18s. 1½d. The Market-house is a plain building.—A priory of Augustinian cross-bearers was founded at Dundalk, toward the close of the reign of Henry II., by Bertram de Verdon; it was afterwards converted into an hospital for the sick and aged; and, at the dissolution, it was granted to Henry Draycot. A Grey friary was founded on the east side of the town, in the reign of Henry III., by Lord John de Verdon; and was granted, at the dissolution, to James Brandon. The building appears to have been large and beautiful; the east window is said by Ware to have been particularly admired; and the tower, as it stood in 1770, is pictured in Grose's Antiquities.

Trade.—A large distillery in the town disposes of its produce in no fewer than 10 counties. Two breweries do little if any thing more than supply the local demand. Flour is ground partly by steam-power; and is manufactured in such quantities as to be sent to many towns in the north of Ireland, as far as to the county of Tyrone. Tobacco and bricks are made for local use. Soap to some extent, and leather to a large amount, are made for transmission to the interior. A pin manufactory was established in 1836, and, in a year or two, employed 260 children,—as many of a fit age as could be obtained. The cambric manufacture of Ireland was commenced at Dundalk in 1737; but it seems to have forsaken the town. The corn trade of Dundalk is very extensive; and draws wheat and barley from Louth and Monaghan, and oats principally from Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. Dairy produce is brought from Monaghan, Cavan, and the north of Longford; sheep and cattle, from Louth and Meath; and pigs, from Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, and the north of Meath and Longford. Timber, iron, slates, and coals, are sent from the port to Cavan and Monaghan; and articles of general merchandise to most of the inland towns in the districts whence land produce is brought. Two steam-vessels, of each about 200 tons register, regularly ply between the port and Liverpool. The harbour has not much depth of water; yet it is so comparatively easy that a freight for it in an English port is charged less than a freight for Drogheda or Newry; and it has the additional recommendation of being free from harbour dues. In 1835, the exports were valued at £452,813; and their chief items were corn, meal, and flour, £279,743,—swine, £70,000,—provisions, £24,142,—flax and tow, £12,000,—and sheep, £10,200; the imports were valued at £107,953; and their chief items were coals, culm, and cinders, £39,021,—corn, meal, and flour, £14,692,—cotton manufactures, £13,800,—and woollen manufactures, £10,500. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town, is 34,500 tons of agricultural produce for

exportation, 7,875 tons of agricultural produce for food to the local population, 5,000 tons of agricultural produce for the use of the distillery and the breweries, 100 tons of exciseable articles not received by direct importation, 7,875 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of inland carriage from the town, 3,000 tons of imported articles, 5,800 tons of distillery and brewery produce, 19,600 tons of coals, manure, &c. A branch office of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1836; and a branch office of the National Bank, a little later. The principal inns are the Queen's Arms in Crow-street, the Commercial in Clanbrazil-street, and the Royal Commercial in Earl-street. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are on the 17th of May, and the third Wednesday of each of the other eleven months. In 1834, the public conveyances were a mail-car to Carrickmacross, a caravan to Castleblayney, 2 caravans to Newry, and all the coaches and other public vehicles in transit between Dublin and respectively Newry, Armagh, and Belfast. A railway is proposed, and a company has been formed to construct it, to connect the western and north-western counties with the port of Dundalk.

Poor-law Union.—The Dundalk Poor-law union ranks as the 48th, and was declared on June 18th, 1839. It lies chiefly in the county of Louth, but includes also small parts of the counties of Armagh and Monaghan; and its area is 104,372 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 63,111. Its elector divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in Armagh, Lower Creggan, 2,959; in Monaghan, Inniskeen, 3,049; and in Louth, Dundalk, 13,288,—Foughart, 2,592,—Upper Creggan, 2,380,—Baronstown, 2,070,—Haggardstown, 2,117,—Castletown, 2,327,—Drumnullagh, 2,966,—Carlingford, 6,105; Rathcor, 3,123,—Jeninstown, 2,087,—Ravensdale, 1,654,—Ballymascanlan, 3,576,—Dromiskin, 2,620,—Darver, 2,323,—Castle-Ring, 2,155,—Louth, 3,151,—and Killanny, 3,371. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians 30; and of the latter, 7 are elected by the division of Dundalk, 3 by the division of Carlingford, 2 by each of the divisions of Ballymascanlan, Louth, and Killanny, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 2,356; and of these, 1,143 were valued under £5,—123, under £6,—143, under £7,—115, under £8,—62, under £9,—127, under £10,—40, under £12,—88, under £14,—66, under £15,—25, under £16,—43, under £18,—34, under £20,—94, under £25,—68 under £30,—74, under £40,—58, under £50,—and 53, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £104,909 16s. 1d.; the total number of persons rated is 8,511; and of these, 917 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,058, not exceeding £2,—918, not exceeding £3,—718, not exceeding £4,—and 542, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in April, 1840, and was to be completed in Sept., 1841; and it was to cost £5,690 for building and completion, and £1,387 7s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 8 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches, purchased for £322 13s.,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The medical institutions are the infirmary at Dundalk, and dispensaries at Louth, Carlingford, and Ballymascanlan.

Municipal Affairs.—Dundalk is a borough by prescription, and has writs, fiants, or charters of 17 and 24 Edward III., Richard II., 13 Henry IV., 3 Henry V., 7, 24, and 36 Henry VI., 5 Edward IV., 7 and 27 Henry VIII., 26 Charles II., and 4 James II. The corporation is entitled, "The Bailiff, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Dundalk;" and consists, according to charter, of a bailiff,

16 burgesses, and an uncertainly defined number of freemen; and the officers named in the governing charter are a deputy-bailiff, a recorder, and a town-clerk. A borough court of record was formerly held, but appears to have been discontinued about the year 1780. The assizes for the county, and a court of quarter-sessions, are held in the town twice a-year. The bailiff was constituted by charter a justice-of-peace for the borough; and the daily justices' court is in consequence called the Bailiff's Court. A court of petty-sessions is held every Thursday. A nightly watch has been established under the Act of 9 George IV.; and a party of the county constabulary are stationed in the town. The assessment for cleansing, lighting, and watching, amounted, in 1833, to £787 1s. 2d.; and was levied from the occupants of 923 houses. The Municipal Corporation Commissioners report that Lord Roden and his agents "have the entire ordering of the corporate affairs; and that the annual income, until shortly after 1819, when the collection of tolls was resisted and abandoned, amounted to upwards of £600, and was alleged to have been treated by Lord Roden as his private property. Two members, nominated by "the patron of the borough," were sent by the corporation to the Irish parliament; and one member is now sent by a constituency, in 1840-1, of 423 to the imperial parliament.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 450 acres. Pop., in 1831, 10,078; in 1841, 10,782. Houses 1,798. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 688; in manufactures and trade, 1,052; in other pursuits, 530. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 98; on the directing of labour, 1,062; on their own manual labour, 858; on means not specified, 152. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,204; who could read but not write, 720; who could neither read nor write, 1,477. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,374; who could read but not write, 1,030; who could neither read nor write, 2,688.

History.—Dundalk claims a high antiquity; and is alleged by some fond antiquaries to have been the Dundalgan of the Ossianic bards, and the residence of their hero Cuchullin. The Anglo-Normans, on their march northward, under De Courcay, fought here a stoutly-contested battle with the Irish; and were so far successful as to drive a number of their opponents into the sea, and to take and keep possession of the town. Immediately after the English conquest, Bertram de Verdon received a grant of the town and its vicinity; and he appears to have instantly commenced the construction of walls and fortalices, which, combined with its key-position on the great road to Ulster, and on the northern frontier of the English pale, to render it long a post of great importance, and the scene of some arduous and momentous struggles. Edward Bruce, soon after his descent on Ireland, in 1315, inflicted on Dundalk all the cruelties of fire and sword; but he afterwards made it his chosen residence, was solemnly crowned either in the town itself, or at a place about 1½ mile beyond its walls, exhibited here the pageantries of an ostentatious but short-lived court, and fought in the vicinity the memorable battle which terminated his fortunes and his life. See FAUGHART. In 1566, and again, a little later, it successfully resisted sieges from the Irish under O'Niell. In 1641, it was held by the Irish, and after an obstinate resistance, was captured by Sir Henry Tichburne; and, in 1649, it was held by Colonel Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, and, in consequence of insubordination in the garrison, was surrendered by him to Lord Inchiquin. In 1649, it was strongly garrisoned for James II.; but it was abandoned on

the approach of the army of William III. under the Duke of Schomberg. The ground immediately north of the town was adopted, in Sept. 7, as the site of the Duke's camp; and there, within sight of an antagonist force of much superior number, his army lay intrenched during upwards of two months, subject to a series of appalling disasters, and suffering probably greater loss from the miasmata of the marshes, and other causes of pestilence, than would have followed an immediate and fierce encounter with the enemy. Shortly before 1747, Viscount Limerick, to whom the town then belonged, caused 18 or 19 ruinous remains of the defensible towers or small castles, which had been the chief domestic buildings in the ages of warfare, to be taken down, and supplanted by modern and unwarlike structures. The family of Hamilton were created Barons Claneboy and Viscounts Limerick in 1719, and Earls of Clanbrassil in 1756; and Robert, first Earl of Roden, married the sister and heiress of the last Earl of Clanbrassil.

DUNDALK BAY, a large but shallow indentation of the Irish sea, on the coast of the county of Louth, Leinster. The bay enters between Cooley Point on the north, and Dunany Point on the south; and measures about 7 miles across the entrance, and about the same distance thence to the head. A ledge of rocky ground, which may be regarded as a continuation of that which flanks the coast of Mourne, and crosses the mouth of Carlingford bay, extends from the moat of Cooley to Dunany Point; and has about 7 fathoms of water about the middle, but looks up from the surface in spring ebb-tides at half-a-mile from the shore. Within this ledge are patches of gravel, and one or two beds of oysters so large and firm that the usual dredges of Carlingford cannot without difficulty lift them. The north shore of the bay, from Cooley Point to the bar of the Castletown river, is a bluff of clay and gravel, flanked by a beach of shingle and boulder, interspersed with some patches of sand; and the west and south shores exhibit, at low water, a strand of clean, firm sand about a mile in breadth. Three small rivers, the Castletown, the Annagassan, and the Fane, preserve in some degree their channels across the strand; that of the Castletown is regularly perched, and conducts shipping to 12 feet of water in neap tides, and 17 feet in spring tides, at Soldiers' Point below Dundalk; that of the Annagassan admits sloops, but conducts to no quay; and that of the Fane is faint, shallow, and impracticable for sea-borne vessels.

DUNDANERE, or DOWNDANIEL, an old castle, on the western margin of the barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the Bandon, adjacent to the influx of the Brinny, about half-a-mile above Innishannon, and 3 miles below Bandon. Though a total ruin, it is singularly picturesque, commands a charming point of the river, and is environed with a perfectly beautiful landscape, and with sylvan and villa-sprinkled hills. The castle is said to have been built by Barry Oge. The English East India Company, about the year 1612, purchased the lands and woods amidst which it stands for £7,000, garrisoned the castle, built three adjacent villages, constructed a dock for ship-building, launched two ships of each 500 tons, and subordinated the whole of these great undertakings to the projects of iron-manufacture and ship-carpentry; but they encountered such intolerable molestation from the neighbouring Irish, and made such vain appeals to government for redress, that they were obliged to relinquish their enterprise.

DUNDARERK, an old castle, in the barony of Muskerry, and about 3 miles west-south-west of

Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. It surmounts a hill midway between the vales or channels of the Sullane and the Lee; and commands a view of very great extent and not a little beauty,—far to the south, almost to Cork on the east, and to the bounds of Kerry on the west. Its name means Mount-Prospect. The castle is a lofty square structure; and was built by the MacCartys, but forfeited in 1641.

DUNDEEDY, an alias name of the promontory of Galley Head, in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. An old castle stood here, and was one of seven erected on headlands of the barony, and belonging to the sept of O'Cowig.

DUNDERMOT, a grange in the barony of Kilconway, 1½ mile west of Clough, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the demesne of Springmount, and part of the village of **CLOUGHMILLS**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,003 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,069; in 1841, 1,179. Houses 301. It pays tithes to Lord Mountcashel; and is attached to the benefice of Dunaghy, but yields no emolument to the incumbent. See **DUNAGHY**. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 30; and is under the care of the Presbyterian minister of Aboghill. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 44 Churchmen, 971 Presbyterians, and 107 Roman Catholics. A Danish fort in the district is an oblong of 60 feet by 30, and is surrounded by a very deep fosse. The grange is peninsulated between the Altakeeragh river on the north, Main Water on the west, and Ravel Water on the south.

DUNDERROW, a parish, 3½ miles north-west of Kinsale, and in the baronies of Kinnalea, Kinsale, and East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. The Kinnalea section contains the village of Dunderrow. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Kinnalea section, 2,344 acres; of the Kinsale section, 1,357 acres; of the Muskerry section, 2,734 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,498; in 1841, 2,309. Houses 390. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 953; in 1841, 919. Houses 159. Pop. of the Kinsale section, in 1831, 512; in 1841, 429. Houses 75. Area of the village of Dunderrow, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 74. Houses 21. The parish comprises 4 mutually detached districts; and the chief of these, or Dunderrow proper, lies on the left bank of the Bandon river. One-third of the whole parochial surface consists of very good land; and the remainder of very indifferent land. A large Danish intrenchment in the principal section appears to have originated the name Dunderrow. The Roches had a castle near the Bandon, and were owners of the former village of Dunderrow. The present village is a mere hamlet. A dispensary here is within the Kinsale Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 4,370; and, in 1839-40, it expended £74 1s. 2½d., and administered to 1,285 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £474 0s. 8½d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £494 0s. 8½d.; nett, £442 18s. 6½d. Patron, the Crown during the incapacity of the heir of the late Thomas Rochford, Esq. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 15. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of **St. John**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 112, and the Roman Catholics to 2,412; and a parochial school had on its books 100 boys and 40 girls.

DUNDERRY, a village in the barony of Navan, 3½ miles north of Trim, on the road thence to Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath.

DUNDONALD, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, 3½ miles north-north-west of Comber, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,635 acres, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,669; in 1841, 1,560. Houses 259. The surface is gently hilly, consists of excellent land, and is traversed by the roads from Comber and Newtown-Ardes to Belfast. The principal residences are Dunlady, Rosepark, Bessmount, Summerfield, Rockfield, Unicarval, and Camperdown. The village of Dundonald is the site of two places of worship and a large bleaching-green; and stands on the road from Newtown-Ardes to Belfast, about midway between these towns. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 190. Houses 41. About a mile from the village, a little to the right of the old road to Newtown-Ardes, stands a remarkable monument called the Kempe Stones, resembling a cromlech, yet so far unique as to seem sepulchral. It consists of a stone, upwards of 8½ feet long, upwards of 8½ feet thick, and computed to weigh about 40 tons, reclining on three stone supporters, one of which is a massive slab resting on two other stones. The whole monument, when viewed at some distance, has a very striking appearance.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £205; glebe, £30 2s. Gross income, £256 18s. 1½d.; nett, £222 17s. 5½d. Patron, the Rev. John Cleland. The church was built in 1774. Sittings 150; attendance 35. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 140. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 109 Churchmen, 1,442 Presbyterians, 88 other Protestant dissenters, and 65 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, had on their books 57 boys and 31 girls.

DUNDONNEL, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, 1½ mile west of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,394 acres. Pop., in 1831, 476; in 1841, 452. Houses 67. The surface lies along the left bank of the Deel; and consists, for the most part, of good land. Riddlestown, within the limits, is the seat of Gerald Blennerhasset, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHKEALE** [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £93 12s. 2½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 480.

DUNDROM, a celebrated ancient hill-fort, on the west border of the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. It occupies the highest point of the Boly hills, contiguous to the woods of Gracefield, and about 6 miles south-west of Athy. Its base is surrounded by a fosse of nearly 30 feet in oblique depth, and 20 feet in width at the bottom; and its summit measures 130 yards in diameter, and is enclosed by a high bank. The fort is regarded in the wild superstitions of the neighbouring peasantry, as a high court of the fairies; and, in 1798, it was adopted as the site of one of the rude encampments of the rebels. A great part of co. Kildare and Queen's co. appears hence like a map; much of the luxuriant valley of the Barrow lies expanded beneath the eye; and in the further distance are seen the wooded background of Carlow, the lofty summit of Mount-Leinster towering behind, the undulating chain of the Slievemargy hills, and the cloud-capped Lugnaquilla soaring above the grand congeries of the Wicklow uplands.

DUNDRUM, a bay on the east coast of co. Down, Ulster. It opens between St. John's Point on the

north-east and an obtuse headland $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Newcastle on the south-west; and it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ thence to the head. But an inner harbour, constituting the joint estuary of the Blackstaff and Slidderford rivulets, is connected with the head of the bay by a strait or narrow passage, and is prolonged $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north. A heavy swell sweeps the whole bay in southerly and south-easterly winds; and most of even the small coves are much exposed. From Rossglass to Craigalee, low skares of rock run across the strand; and opposite Tyrella, this kind of ground runs a good way out, to the dangerous rocks called the Cow and the Calf; but the remainder of the shore, as far as to Newcastle, is a broad beach of clean sand, with down hillocks. The prevalence of the heavy surf precludes the idea of forming any artificial harbour for even fishing-vessels. The bar of the estuary or inner harbour has a considerable backwater, and is kept tolerably open; and, notwithstanding the heaviness of the swell, admits vessels of considerable burden. A vast extent of rabbit-warren round the shores of Dundrum bay, gives it an arid and dreary appearance.

DUNDRUM, a village in the parish of Kilmegan, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the west side of the inner-harbour of Dundrum, and on the road from Kilkeel to Downpatrick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Clough, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Newcastle, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Downpatrick. The Marquis of Downshire, its proprietor, has built at it a good inn for visitors, and a bathing-lodge for his own family, and has otherwise much improved it. A considerable number of families frequent it as a watering-place. A quay, built by the Marquis, answers all the purposes that can be expected at such a place; but possesses only about 10 yawls, accommodates only an occasional vessel for taking in corn and potatoes, and can never be of much importance either to the fisheries or to general trade. Fairs are held on May 12 and Oct. 10. On a high rock adjacent to the village, and on the margin of the estuary, stand the picturesque ruins of Dundrum-castle, consisting of a great circular keep or tower, of fragments of smaller towers and other outworks, and of a strikingly featured barbican, and commanding an extensive and varied prospect of Dundrum bay, the sea to the south, a great part of Lecale to the east, and the noble range of the Mourne mountains to the south and south-west. Ruins exist, south of the castle, of a larger and more domestic edifice, in the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the 16th century. The castle itself is supposed to have been built for the Knights Templars by Sir John de Courcey; it was held by the Templars till the abolition of their order in 1313; it was afterwards held by the Prior of Down till the Reformation; and it next passed successively to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, to the Magenis, to Lord Cromwell of Oakham, to Sir Francis Blundell, and to the Marquis of Downshire. So long as it was in repair, it proved a fortalice of great strength to the English and Irish parties who alternately possessed it; and about 1652, it was finally dismantled by the orders of Cromwell. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 163. Houses 26.

DUNDRUM, a village in the parish of Taney, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on a tributary of the Dodder, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskerry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dublin. Its site is a sheltered glen or embosomed fall of land, at the base of the Garrycastle and Three-Rock mountains. It has a good street, a Roman Catholic chapel, and numerous neat cottages and small handsome villages for the temporary accommo-

dation of invalids and valetudinarians from the city; and, in consequence of the salubrity of its climate, the sequesteredness of its situation, and the rural attractions of the surrounding country, it has long been a favourite summer retreat. A little south of the village, on the right of the road to Enniskerry, is Moreen, the villa of Mr. Mackey; near this, and on the same side, is the cottage of Alderman Darley, occupying a remarkable site on the hillside; and on the lower grounds to the left are the old castle, church ruins, and village of Kilgobbin. The Dundrum dispensary is within the Rathdown Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 5,000; and, in 1839-40, it expended £103 7s. 3d., and administered to 2,169 patients. Area of the village, 35 acres. Pop., in 1831, 680; in 1841, 550. Houses 94. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 46; in manufactures and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 51; on means not specified, 10.

DUNDRUM, a village in the parish of Ballintemple, barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Tipperary, 7 miles north-east of Tipperary, and 10 south-west of Thurles; and is touched at 98 statute miles from Dublin by the Shannon line of railway, as projected by the Railway Commissioners. Pop. not specially returned. Dundrum-house, the seat of Viscount Hawarden, is a plain but capacious Grecian structure, and stands in the midst of one of the most extensive and well-wooded parks in the county. The surface of the park itself is flat, but acquires ample relief from rising grounds and hills on the borders of the demesne, which are beautifully chequered and diversified with plantations.

DUNEAN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Upper Toome, and of the county of Antrim, and 9 miles west-north-west of the town of Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of Toome; which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,000 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches, exclusive of 2,127 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches in Loughs Nengh and Beg, and in the river Bann. Pop., in 1831, 6,812; in 1841, 6,369. Houses 1,058. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,274. Houses 1,041. The land is in general good. The low grounds along Lough Beg and the Bann are overlooked on the east by the romantic ridge of hills called the Craigs Rocks. The chief mansions are Raymond, a cottage of Lord O'Neill, and St. Helena, the seat of Mr. Reford.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £262 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal, and held under lease by Mr. Cranson of Belfast. The vicarage of Dunean and the rectory of CRANFIELD [see that article], constitute the benefice of Dunean. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 16,654 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,198. Gross income £298 1s. 11d; nett, £268 2s. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killead, in the dio. of Connor. A curate has 47 of salary, £15 of lodging-money, and the surplice fees. The church is a very old building. Sitting 200; attendance 60. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 250; and two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 324 Churchmen, 1,626 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,16 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 325 Churchmen, 1,756 Presbyterians, other Protestant dissenters, and 5,470 Roman C.

tholics; 8 Sunday schools in the union were attended, on the average, by 638 children; and 9 daily schools in the union—5 of which were aided by the London Hibernian Society, 3 by the National Board, and 1 by the vicar—had on their books 500 boys and 344 girls.

DUNEANY. See **DONANEY.**

DUNEMARC. See **DUNAMARK.**

DUNFANAGHY, a small and remote market and post town in the parish of Clondehorky, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the south side and near the head of Dunfanaghy Harbour, an arm of Sheephaven which extends to the west-south-west and almost insulates the peninsula of Horn Head; and it is 14 miles north-west by north of Kilmacrenan, 19 north-north-west of Letterkenny, and 134½ north-west by north of Dublin. A bar on the mouth of the harbour has about 13 feet of water in spring-tides, but becomes nearly dry at low water, and it is dangerous in bad weather,—seldom approachable during a north-east wind,—and impracticable even after a day or two's high wind from the north-west. The harbour, when entered, is quite safe; and a quay at the village has the same depth of water as the bar. This quay was erected by means of contributions sent from England, in 1831, during a period of scarcity; and is kept in repair by means of a toll of a shilling per ton. A corn store has been erected, and an increased quantity of corn shipped, since the erection of the quay. Great convenience exists for the fishermen of the village drying their fish and nets. Dunfanaghy is the headquarters of the coast-guard of the Sheephaven district; and, though a mere village in bulk and population, is the capital of a large extent of pastoral and agricultural country. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on June 10, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Nov. 17. The proprietor is A. Stewart, Esq., of Ardes; which see. Near the village are G. Barclay, Esq.'s modern mansion of Marble-Hill, and W. Stewart, Esq.'s residence of Hornhead-house. Area of the town, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 464; in 1841, 529. Houses 84. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 67; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 42; on means not specified, 3.—The Dunfanaghy Poor-law union ranks as the 129th; but, up to the middle of April 1841, was not declared. It lies wholly in co. Donegal, and comprises an area of 128,220 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 15,793. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Dunfanaghy, 1,250; Ardes, 1,461; Creenasmere, 940; Creeslough, 1,469; Doe-castle, 603; Cross-Roads, 3,125; Dunlewy, 1,269; Magheraclogher, 1,667; Meenacady, 1,410; and Gortahorky, 1,899. The number of ex-officio guardians is 4, and of elected guardians is 18; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by each of the divisions of Dunfanaghy and Cross-Roads, 2 by each of the divisions of Ardes, Creeslough, Magheraclogher, and Gortahorky, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The only medical institution is a dispensary at Dunfanaghy; and this serves for the whole union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £127 6s. 1½d., and administered to 903 patients.

DUNFEEENEY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Tyrawley, 9 miles north-west by west of Ballyvaughan, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of **BALLYCASTLE**; which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 31,251 acres, 6 perches,—of which 21 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,110; in 1841, 4,819. Houses 848. The coast is washed by the Atlantic, and indented by Benmorebar bay. A grant of £276 18s. 5d. was

made for the erection of a pier on the glebe land; but, in consequence of the coast being exceedingly wild and destitute of shelter, the fisheries cannot be materially encouraged. The surface of the interior is to a large extent upland and moorish. The chief heights are Benmore in the south-west and Maumakeogh in the centre, whose summits have an altitude of respectively 1,155 and 1,243 feet above sea-level. The principal residences are Killerduff and Glencarly.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £150; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £150, and appropriated to the dean and precentor of Killalla cathedral. The vicarages of Dunfeeneey and **KILBRIDE** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Dunfeeneey. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 6,133. Gross income, £253 15s.; nett, £215 5s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £766 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 70. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 30; and two Roman Catholic chapels, by 1,250 and 400. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 502, and the Roman Catholics to 3,919; the Protestants of the union to 542, and the Roman Catholics to 6,039; and 9 daily schools in the union—8 of which were in the parish—had on their books 349 boys and 207 girls. Two of the schools were salaried by the Baptist Society; and two, by the London Hibernian and the Irish Societies.

DUNFIERTH. See **DUNFORTH.**

DUNFORT. See **DANESFORT.**

DUNFORTH, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Carbery, 5 miles west of Kilcock, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,548 acres. Pop., in 1831, 900; in 1841, 938. Houses 161. The surface is flat and tame,—to a large extent boggy,—and worth about 26s. per acre of its arable land. Dunfort-house is the seat of Sir F. MacDonnell, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-CARBERRY** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £33 13s. 11½d., and the rectorial for £67 7s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardkill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 866; and a pay daily school had on its books 29 boys and 28 girls.

DUNGANNON, three baronies, Lower, Middle, and Upper, in the east of co. Tyrone, Ulster. They are bounded, on the north, by co. Londonderry; on the east, by Lough Neagh and the river Blackwater, which separate them from the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh; on the south, by the upper part of the Blackwater, which separates them from co. Monaghan; and on the west, by the baronies of Clogher, Omagh, and Strabane. Their length, from east to west, is 22½ miles; and their breadth, from north to south, 22. Area of the Lower barony, 42,769 acres, 15 perches; of the Middle, 87,619 acres, 3 roods; of the Upper, 85,722 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches. But the baronies, though really distinct from one another, are exhibited, both in the Ordnance Survey and in the Census of 1841, as undivided, and therefore are practically treated by us, in our articles on their constituent parts, as if they were one barony. The surface is exceedingly diversified in both contour and character, varying from the lusciously beautiful undulations of the banks of the Blackwater, and the flat rich shores of Lough Neagh, to the dismal moors and the bleak and lofty uplands of central

Tyrone. In a general estimate, the eastern division, amounting to nearly one-half of the whole area, is good land, well cultivated, and variously pleasing in appearance; and the western division is a dreary and repulsive amassment of moors and boggy table-lands, and of heathy hills and mountains. The soils and geognostic structure are considerably more varied than even the surface: the tertiary formation constitutes a band along all the east; lias, green sand, and chalk, and tabular trap, occupy a portion of the north-east; the small but rich coalfield of Ulster occurs between Dungannon and Stewartstown; new red sandstone and red marl form a belt east and south-south-east of the coalfield; yellow sandstone and conglomerate occupy a small district in the north; carboniferous limestone, belonging to the great flint limestone field of Ireland, occupies most of the southern and central divisions, not occupied by the rocks already named; and granite and crystalline greenstone form most of the north-western uplands. The Ballinderry river is the largest interior stream, yet even it forms for a considerable way the boundary with Londonderry; and all the other streams, except unimportant ones which creep lazily to Lough Neagh, are affluents of the Blackwater.—The three baronies contain part of the parishes of Arboe, Artrea, Ballinderry, Clonfeacle, Derryloran, Killaman, Lissan, and Tamlaght; and the whole of the parishes of Aughloe, Ballyclog, Carranteel, Clonoe, Desertereaght, Donagherry, Donaghmore, Drumglass, Kildross, Killishal, Pomeroy, and Tullaniskin. The towns are Dungannon, Caledon, Aghnacloy, Moy, Cookstown, and Stewartstown; and the chief villages are Pomeroy, Coal-Island, Grange, Carnteel, Tullybog, Castle-Caulfield, Donaghmore, Ceagh, and Newmills. The annual valuation of Lower Dungannon, under the Poor-law act, is £25,104 16s. 6d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £2,550 9s. 9d., and £2,247 11s. 2d.,—of spring and summer, 1841, £3,404 4s. 2d., and £3,003 15s. 9d. The annual valuation of Middle Dungannon is £55,550 1s. 7d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £4,526 3s. 4d., and £4,463 1s. 4d.,—of spring and summer, 1841, £5,404 7s. 7d., and £4,871 10s. 4d. The annual valuation of Upper Dungannon is £35,230 14s. 7d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £2,611 15s. 6d., and £2,279 7s. 5d.,—of spring and summer, 1841, £2,780 9s. 4d., and £2,266 8s. 5d. Pop. of the three baronies, in 1831, 121,857; in 1841, 127,051. Houses 22,705. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 14,253; in manufactures and trade, 8,205; in other pursuits, 1,289. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 20,685; who could read but not write, 12,895; who could neither read nor write, 20,398. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,032; who could read but not write, 20,400; who could neither read nor write, 27,837.

DUNGANNON.

A market and post town, a borough, and the virtual metropolis of the eastern half of the county of Tyrone, stands in the parish of Drumglass, district of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster; and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Moy, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Stewartstown, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Armagh, and $72\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town is situated at the eastern base of the great expanse of hill-country which fills most of Tyrone, Londonderry, and Donegal; it is environed broadly on three sides, and narrowly on the fourth, with a fertile, well-cultivated,

and densely peopled district; and it stands about 6 miles west of Lough Neagh, on the great thoroughfare northward through Armagh to Coleraine, Newtownlimavaddy, and Londonderry. Immediately adjoining its east side, is Northland-house, the seat of the Earl of Ranfurly, the proprietor of the town; and all around are minor demesnes, villas, and busy seats of the linen manufacture or of mining operations and diffusive inland trade. The town itself is less distinguished by lines of mere cabins, and more extensively edificed with large and good houses, than the majority of Irish towns of its size; and has, on the whole, a rather neat, a comparatively busy, and a decidedly prosperous appearance. The principal street bears successively the names of Market-street and Scotch-street, and extends about 350 yards from north-north-east to south-south-west. Three different streets intersect this principal one at right angles, but are all much inferior to it in length, width, and appearance; a considerable street, called Ann-street, describes the segment of a circle upon the western border of the town; and a number of lanes and alleys occupy the intervals, or straggle on the outskirts.

Public Buildings.—The parish-church of Drumglass, the Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the district court-house, unite with other structures to increase the town's air of importance, but possess no remarkable feature as individual buildings.—The College or Royal School was erected in 1786, partly by aid from Lord Rokeby, archbishop of Armagh, but was founded in 1628, and is endowed with 1,600 acres of land, yielding an annual rent of about £1,500. The master of the school has a salary of £600, and is appointed by the Lord-lieutenant. The circle of education includes, not only the ordinary departments, but also French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Geography, History, Antiquities, Logic, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy; medals are awarded for eminence in the classical and scientific departments; and premiums are given by the Earl of Ranfurly to students of the school for distinguished answering at the University.—The district bridewell contains a cell for drunkards, and 9 cells, 3 day-rooms, and 3 yards for debtors and crown-prisoners; and is kept in a clean and orderly condition.

Trade.—In the town, or adjacent to it, are a large distillery, a brewery, and several corn-mills; and in its vicinity are small manufactories of coarse earthen ware, and the comparatively important collieries of COAL-ISLAND and DRUMGLASS: see these articles. The trade in linen and in grain is the most important; and though it not long ago underwent serious fluctuations, it began about eleven years ago materially to improve. A general market is held every Thursday; a corn market on every Monday and a fair on the first Thursday of every month. Branches of the Provincial Bank and the Belfast Bank were established in 1834; and a branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in 1836. The Savings' Bank in 1842 had 807 depositors. The public conveyances in 1838 were a caravan and cars to Moy and Charlemont, a coach to Belfast, coach to Portadown, a coach to Dublin, and a mail coach in transit between Coleraine and Newry.

Poor-law Union.—The Dungannon Poor-law union ranks as the 56th, and was declared on Jan. 20, 1839. It lies all in co. Tyrone, and comprehends an area of 102,474 acres, with a pop., in 1831, 66,075. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Dungannon, 3,847; Donaghmore, 5,439; Crossdermot, 3,012; Altmore, 2,226; Clonvaddy, 2,233; Castle-Caulfield, 4,117; Clonanne, 3,439; Aghnahoe, 2,700; Ballymagran, 2,911; Mterburn, 2,509; Brantry, 2,274; Derrygortre

2864; Benburb, 5,175; Moy, 4,856; Drumaspil, 4,946; Bernagh, 3,293; Tullyniskin, 4,750; Mee-nagh, 2,995; and Mountjoy, 2,449. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 26; and of the latter, 2 are elected by each of the divisions of Dungannon, Donaghmore, Castle-Caulfield, Benburb, Moy, Drumaspil, and Tullyniskin, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 10,273; and of these, 4,602 were valued under £5,—863, under £6,—738, under £7,—637, under £8,—508, under £9,—344, under £10,—605, under £12,—476, under £14,—168, under £15,—140, under £16,—212, under £18,—152, under £20,—270, under £25,—127, under £30,—181, under £40,—63, under £50,—and 97, at and above £50. In the rate book were traced 233 £10 electors of the county constituency, and 133 £10 electors of the borough constituency; and of the former, 34 were valued under £10,—27, under £9,—22, under £8,—19, under £7,—18, under £6, and 12, under £5; of the latter, 24 were valued under £10,—21, under £9,—15, under £8,—11, under £7,—8, under £6,—and 6, under £5. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £89,847; the total number of persons rated is 10,660; and of these, 561 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,005, not exceeding £2,—1,016, not exceeding £3,—1,181, not exceeding £4,—and 1,096, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Oct. 1840,—to be completed in Oct. 1841, and to cost £6,650 for building and completion, and £1,350 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £24,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was 23d June, 1842; the total expenditure thence till February 6, 1843, was £897 12s., and the total previous expenditure was £1,248 3s. 8d. The union has no fever hospital, is too distant from Omagh to enjoy much available infirmary relief, and has very inadequate dispensary provision for its great amount of population. The dispensaries are only two in number, and have their seats at Dungannon and Benburb. The Dungannon dispensary serves for a district of 30,457 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 23,693; and, in 1839-40, it expended £261 15s. 10d., and administered to 2,330 patients.—In 1841, the Dungannon Loan Fund had a capital of £4,040; circulated £16,793, in 3,221 loans; realized £219 19s. 1d. of nett profit; and expended for charitable purposes £80;—and from its origin till the close of 1841, it circulated £40,423 in £9,438 loans, cleared £539 16s. 3d. of nett profit, and expended for charitable purposes £180.

Municipal Affairs.]—Dungannon was incorporated by charter of 10 James I. The old borough boundaries seem ill-defined, and have been subject of dispute; but are stated by the Boundary Commissioners to have comprehended the entire townlands of Drum-oo and Ranaghan, part of the townland of Gort-na-erion, and small portions of three other townlands,—altogether amounting to about 836 statute acres; but the new boundaries comprise a space of only about 1,350 yards by 1,000. The corporation is styled “The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commoners, of the Borough of Dungannon;” and consists, according to charter, of a provost, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament, and now sends one member to the Imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 196. A borough court is not held. A mayor court, presided over by a seneschal appointed by Lord Ransbury, the Lord of the manor, is held once three weeks, and has jurisdiction over 40 townlands, and to the amount of £20 Irish. Courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions are held. The

public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary; the streets are repaired at the expense of the county; and the town is lighted with gas at the expense of the inhabitants. The proportion of county cess levied within the borough amounts to about £265 a-year. There neither is, nor ever seems to have been, any corporate property.—A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Dungannon, and exercises inspection over 13 congregations. The town gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic divisions of the country.

Statistics.]—Area of the town, 230 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,515; in 1841, 3,801. Houses 589. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 183; in manufactures and trade, 452; in other pursuits, 186. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44; on the directing of labour, 422; on their own manual labour, 333; on means not specified, 22. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 935; who could read but not write, 295; who could neither read nor write, 354. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 623; who could read but not write, 551; who could neither read nor write, 639.

History.]—Dungannon was the ancient patrimony of the O’Neills of Tyrone, the greatest toparchs of Ulster; and it was the site of a castle, which some of them used as their principal seat. In 1498, the castle was taken by Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, but was soon after recovered. In 1517, it was surrendered to Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, and condemned by him to the flames. In the reign of Henry VII., a small Franciscan friary was built on the south side of the town by Con O’Neill; and, after the dissolution, it was granted to Richard, Earl of Westmeath, and assigned by him to Sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor of the Marquis of Donegal. The castle experienced the vicissitudes of turbulent ages; frequently changing masters, and occasionally undergoing dismantlement and re-edification. In the wars of 1641, it was one of the earliest strengths seized by the northern insurgents; but it shared the fate of other fortresses which they held, and was demolished by the parliamentary forces. In Feb., 1782, the Ulster volunteer delegates met in the Dissenting meeting-house in Dungannon, and planned the scheme of the Grand National Convention, which met in Dublin in the following November; and, on Feb. 1783, the delegates again met at Dungannon, and passed strong resolutions in favour of Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and the rejection of a national militia.—The town gives the name of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Hill-Trevor. Arthur Hill, Esq., member of parliament in 1727 for the county of Down, brother of the first Lord Hillsborough, and maternal grandson of Sir John Trevor, speaker of the English House of Commons, inherited the Welsh estates of his maternal grandfather, and assumed the name of Trevor in 1762, and was created Baron Hill and Viscount Dungannon in 1765.

DUNGANSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Arklow, 4½ miles south by west of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 4; area, 14,287 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,798; in 1841, 3,434. Houses 506. The new road from Wicklow to Arklow, opened in 1827, passes through the interior; and, though pursuing a route which is much inferior in picturesque scenery to the old and circuitous road down the vale of the Ovoca, it commands, on the east, many noble marine views, and, on the west, a richly cultivated and extensively planted expanse of hilly and undulating ground, backed by the frontier heights of the bold

and lofty mountainous region of central Wicklow. Nearly all the parochial surface consists of very good land; and abounds in swells and hillocks, and high, softly rounded hills, cultivated to the summit; and forms a main portion of one of the most opulent and best formed districts in the county. The two loftiest summits have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 894 and 783 feet. Dunganstown-castle, the property and quondam residence of John Hoey, Esq., stands in ruin adjacent to the parish-church, and is embosomed among yews, evergreen oaks, and fine old forest trees. Dunganstown nursery, the property of Mr. Hodgins, has contributed largely to the decoration of the country for many miles round; it contains some exquisite specimens of the cedars of Goa and Lebanon, and several rare and curious herbs, shrubs, and trees; and it commands from its terrace a splendid panoramic view of the neighbouring coast and surrounding country. The beautiful demesne of West Acton, the property of Colonel Acton, is finely wooded, and contains some very old and lofty trees. The other noticeable residences are Seapark, Rockfield, Bellpark, Ballyclough, Ballyhoney, Bonabrock, Woodville, Oatland, West-eiston, and Fairview.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £700; glebe, £81 4s. 9½d. Gross income, £781 4s. 9½d.; nett, £697 0s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Swords in St. Patrick's cathedral. A curate has a salary of £100. The church was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 230. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballycor is attended by 800; and that at Kilbride by 350. Part of the parish is included in the perpetual curacy of REDCROSS: which see. In 1834, the inhabitants of Dunganstown, *quoad sacra*, consisted of 646 Churchmen, 3 Protestant Dissenters, and 2,579 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 187 boys and 106 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £12 from the rector, and £1 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; one with £16 from subscription, and £4 from Miss Revel; one with £16 from subscription, and some advantages from Mr. Revel; and one with £16 from Colonel Acton and other subscribers.

DUNGARVAN, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 2½ miles south of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,881 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,784; in 1841, 1,806. Houses 292. The surface consists, for the most part, of good tillage and artificial pasture land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Waterford. The hamlet of Dungarvan had, in 1831, a pop. of 75, and is a constabulary station.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £160; glebe, £19 10s. Gross income, £179 10s.; nett, £156 2s. 2d. Patron, the Crown. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £320, and are impropriate in Mr. Digby, co. Kildare. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 980 to 990; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Gowran, Tascollin, and Clarah. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 54, and the Roman Catholics to 1,767; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 110 boys and 54 girls.

DUNGARVAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 5 miles;

breadth, 3½; area, 9,413 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches. It contains also the town of ABBEYSIDE: which see. Pop., in 1831, 12,450; in 1841, 13,321. Houses 1,877. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,696. Houses 698. The land is, for the most part, excellent, and produces good crops of wheat and barley. The Colligan and Brickey rivers [see COLLIGAN and BRICKEY] water the interior, and form Dungarvan bay or harbour: the Colligan separates the town of Dungarvan from that of Abbeyside, and forms the upper and valuable part of the estuary; the Brickey begins its marine expansion 1½ mile below Dungarvan, and forms a side or subordinate estuary; a large shallow strand intervenes between the estuaries, and might easily be embanked; and the bay, measured outward from the towns, extends 3½ miles to Helwick Head on the south-east, and 2½ to Ballinacourty Point on the east-south-east, and is 2 miles wide at the entrance. The parochial area is disposed in three sections,—an east and a middle mutually separated by Dungarvan Harbour, and a west separated from the middle by the intervention of the parish of Kilrush. Area of the east section, 3,508 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches; of the middle section, 406 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches; of the west section, 5,497 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. The chief seats in the vicinity of the town, though not all within the parish, are Cloncoscoran, Sir Nugent Humble, Bart.; Clonccastle, Mr. MacGuire; Ballinacourty, Mr. Longan; Duckspool, Mr. Galwey; Hermitage, Mr. Barrow; Carriglea, Mr. O'Dell; and DROMANA [which see]; and the principal residences strictly within the parish are in the east section, Ballinacourty, Bayview, Duckspool, and Tourmore,—in the middle section, Shandon,—and in the west section, Killingford and Coolnagour.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £445 17s. 10½d.; glebe, £49 15s. 4d. Gross income, £555 13s. 2½d.; nett, £480 12s. 10d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent holds also the prebend of Cairncastle, and its corps of benefices, in the dio. of Connor. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £891 14s. 10d., and are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1829, at the cost of £1,300,—of which £500 was raised by subscription, and £800 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance, from 200 to 300. The Irish Evangelical Society's place of worship in Dungarvan is attended by 120; and that at Ballinacourty by 8. The Roman Catholic chapel of Dungarvan is attended by 1,700, 750, and 3,000, at three several services; that of Abbeyside, by from 350 to 500; that of Ballinroa or Ring, by 550; that of the Augustinian friary, by 600; and that of the nunnery, by 100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 335, and the Roman Catholics to 13,037; and 11 daily schools had on their books 1,008 boys and 61 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £7 2s from Sir Nugent and Lady Humble, £5 from Wm MacQueen, Esq., and £1 10s. from P. G. Barrow Esq.; one with £12 12s. from John O'Dell, Esq.; one with £20 from the National Board, and £2 from bequest by P. Barrow, Esq.; one with £1 from the London Hibernian Society, and £6 from subscription; and one was both supported and superintended by the inmates of the nunnery.

DUNGARVAN,

A post and market town, a sea-port, and a borough in the parish of the same name, co. Waterford, 1 mile east-south-east of Cappoquin, 10 south-west of Kilmacthomas, 19 north-east of Yougha

22 west-south-west of Waterford, and 97½ south-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town, as seen from the summit of Cusham, looks as if rising out of the sea; and it combines with its chequered bay and broken sea-strand, to form, from various points of view, a good subject for the pencil. But both in exterior appearance and in interior character, it not long ago underwent a sweeping ameliorating change. It was edified with wretched houses and hovels, irregular in the alignment of its streets, filthy in its thoroughfares, and without either efficient police, eligible market-place, public water-works, substantial court-house, a bridge of any sort, and almost every other appliance of decency and convenience becoming a corporate and important provincial town. Popular feeling held it in derision; passing travellers laughed or blushed at its indelicacies; and industry forsook its fisheries and trades, and left its population to conflict as hopelessly with poverty as with filth. The Duke of Devonshire, the lord of the manor of Dungarvan, commenced in 1815 to effect reform and renovation; he built a bridge and causeway across the Colligan, erected a handsome street and square, constructed reservoirs for the supply of water, built market-places for fish and meat, contributed to the establishment of schools and medical charities, and gave encouragement and patronage to the revival of trade, the practices of industry, and the general habits of social well-being and comfort. Abbeyside, on the east bank of the Colligan, was noticed in its appropriate place. See ABBEYSIDE. The bridge and causeway which connect Dungarvan with that large suburb, and carry across the high road to Waterford, are jointly 1,120 feet in length; and the bridge itself consists of one beautiful arch of 75 feet in span. The new street built by the Duke of Devonshire, extends southward from the end of the causeway, is less than 150 yards in length, and terminates in the square. The rest of the town consists of a street about 750 yards in length, extending westward from the river, and across the south end of the square; a street of about the same length, extending parallel to the former, about 180 yards farther south; and a great number of intermediate and connecting thoroughfares, chiefly alleys and lanes. The town has, on the whole, a rather neat appearance, and acquires finery and consequence from being a summer resort for sea-bathing; yet it is poor in proportion to its population, and makes a melancholy display of small houses, erected for the purpose of qualifying forty-shilling freeholders, and inhabited by fishermen or by persons of varied and precarious means of support.

Public Buildings.—The church is situated on the shore at the south side of the town, and commands a fine view of the harbour. The New Roman Catholic chapel, 250 yards to the west, was commenced about 30 years ago, on a larger plan than even that of the great chapel of Waterford; but, in consequence of its disproportion to the wealth and number of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, it was not interiorly completed. An old abbey stood in the town, and is ascribed by monastic writers to St. Garvan, a disciple of St. Finbarr; and an hospital for lepers at one time existed, and was dedicated to St. Bridget; but both piles have completely disappeared. Some angles of the ancient town-walls, and some of the towers which protected the gates, remain in places where they are joined to modern buildings. The old castle of Dungarvan, repaired in 1463, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, consisted of a keep in the interior of an oblong fort, regularly mounted with cannon, and protected at the angles by circular towers; but it is now a rude uninterest-

ing pile; and within the outworks stands a miserable modern building fitted up as a barrack. The district bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 10 cells; and is kept in good order.

Trade.—Almost the whole trade of Dungarvan is dependent on the fisheries, on the exports and imports of the port, and on the interchange of agricultural produce and general merchandise in the markets. In 1830, the Dungarvan fishery district, which includes a large extent of adjacent coast with its fishing population, had 69 decked vessels, of aggregate 1,239 tons, with 383 men; 64 half-decked vessels, of 900 tons, with 320 men; 40 open sail boats, with 200 men; and 270 row-boats, with 1,080 men. In 1834, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £69,486; and the chief items were £25,860 of corn, £20,000 copper ore, £18,311 of provisions, and £3,000 of swine; the imports, to £16,312 15s.; and their chief items were £7,409 15s. of coals, culm, and cinders, and £2,300 of iron. The estimated amount of land carriage to the town is 7,500 tons for exportation, 5,400 tons of agricultural produce for food to the inhabitants, 400 tons of agricultural produce for malting purposes, 350 tons of exciseable articles not directly imported, and 5,400 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of inland carriage from the town, 2,000 tons of imported articles, 800 tons of brewery and distillery produce, and 6,000 tons of coal, manure, &c. The quay is a substantial and sufficiently commodious structure. Fairs are held on Feb. 7, June 22, Aug. 27, and Nov. 8. Branches of the National and the Provincial Banks were established in 1835. The chief inns are the Devonshire Arms in Bridge-street, and the Eagle Hotel in Main-street; and the News-rooms, are the Commercial in Devonshire, and the Temperance in Main-street. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Youghal, and a mail-coach in transit between Waterford and Cork. The nearest point of projected railway is 23 statute miles distant, and occurs on the Limerick and Waterford line.

Poor-law Union.—The Dungarvan Poor-law union ranks as the 25th, and was declared on March 28, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Waterford, and comprehends an area of 163,826 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 57,640. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Dungarvan, 16,028; Ardmore, 7,407; Grange, 1,874; Kinsalebeg, 3,170; Clashmore, 3,386; Aglish, 4,762; Whitechurch, 3,176; East Modeligo, 592; Colligan, 1,009; Leskinane, 2,102; Kilgobbins, 2,369; Kilrossenty, 3,119; Fewa, 1,247; Stradbally, 3,398; and Ballylaneen, 3,835. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians is 30; and of the latter, 8 are chosen by the division of Dungarvan, 3 by the division of Ardmore, 2 each by the divisions of Clashmore, Aglish, Whitechurch, Kilrossenty, Stradbally, and Ballylaneen, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 6,738; and of these, 3,568 were valued under £5,—237, under £6,—221, under £7,—166, under £8,—129, under £9,—93, under £10,—242, under £12,—210, under £14,—81, under £15,—95, under £16,—160, under £18,—75, under £20,—341, under £25,—175, under £30,—293, under £40,—193, under £50,—and 459 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £93,719 16s.; the total number of persons rated is 6,738; and of these, 1,240 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,367, not exceeding £2,—519, not exceeding £3,—286, not exceeding £4,—and 265, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Dec. 1839, and was to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £6,480 for building and completion, and £1,600 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 4 acres, 3

roods, 29 perches, obtained for £220 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £24 13s.—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The whole union is destitute of infirmary advantages; and at least 30,000 of its population are beyond the reach of dispensary relief. The medical charities are a fever hospital at Dungarvan, and dispensaries at Dungarvan, Ardmore, Bonmahon, Clashmore, and Ringonale. The fever hospital stands nearly on the strand, at a part where the latter is wet and broken; it is at all times difficult of access, and can be approached by patients only at low water; it is capable of affording a far more extensive accommodation than can be maintained by the existing funds; and, in 1839, it expended £240, and admitted 75 patients. The Dungarvan dispensary serves for a pop. of 14,140; and, in 1839, it expended £34 4s., and administered to 597 patients.—In 1841, the Dungarvan Loan fund had a capital of £477, circulated £1,502 in 607 loans, and realized £12 7s. 4d. of nett profit; and from its commencement till the close of 1841, it circulated £6,125 in 2,182 loans, and realized a nett profit of £135 19s. 5d.

Municipal Affairs.—An act of a parliament held in Wexford in the 3d year of Edward IV., recognises a corporation of Dungarvan as then existing under the title of "The Portrieve and Commons of the Town of Dungarvan;" and charters, which still are extant, were granted by James I. and James II. Yet, by some local revolution, the causes, events, and even precise date of which cannot now be traced, the corporation became extinct at least 120 years ago, and probably at a considerably earlier period. A right was enjoyed by the corporation of sending members to parliament; and this, after the corporation's extinction, passed to the freeholders and householders of the manor of Dungarvan. Considerable property is supposed to have belonged to the corporation, and to be now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The manor of Dungarvan was anciently vested in the Crown; it was granted, in the reign of Henry VIII., to a member of the Ormonde family; it was, with consent of the Earl of Ormonde, re-annexed to the Crown in the 34th year of Henry VIII.; it was, in the 2d year of James I., re-erected and bestowed on Sir George Thornton at the yearly rent of £20; and it afterwards passed successively to the Earl of Cork and the Duke of Devonshire. The manor, as it now exists, is co-extensive with the present parish or quondam union of Dungarvan, including the old parishes of Dungarvan-West, Abbeyside, and Ballinrode or Nugents. The seneschal of the manor usually holds a court-leet every year, and a manor-court every third Friday; and exercises, in the latter, a common-law and a civil-bill jurisdiction to the extent of £15 Irish. A court of quarter-sessions is held four times a-year for the registry of votes and fire-arms, the recovery of debts, and the prosecution of minor offences; and a court of petty-sessions is held at noon of every Saturday. The public peace is preserved by the county magistrates and constabulary. Much inconvenience is felt from the want of an adequate supply of fresh water; and an aqueduct, constructed in last century from the river Phinisk, with the aid of two grants of jointly £1,300 from parliament, has for about 50 years been stopped up. The borough boundaries, under the Reform bill, measure about 8 statute furlongs by 7, and include all Dungarvan proper and Abbeyside. One member is sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 434; of whom 9 were £50 freeholders, 5 were £20 freeholders, 179 were 40s. freeholders, 2 were £50 rent-chargers, 3 were £20 rent-chargers, 18 were £5 householders, 218 were £10 householders and house and land holders.

Statistics.—Area of the town 392 acres; of which 74 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,527; in 1841, 8,625.* Houses 1,179. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 413; in manufactures and trade, 1,010; in other pursuits, 415. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 63; on the directing of labour, 725; on their own manual labour, 861; on means not specified, 189. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,635; who could read but not write, 347; who could neither read nor write, 1,472. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 856; who could read but not write, 601; who could neither read nor write, 2,689.

History.—The town acquired both its ancient name of Achad-Garbhán and its modern one of Dungarvan, from its patron saint Garbhán, the alleged founder of its abbey. Its castle was originally built by King John; and its walls seem to have been erected by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, the restorer of the castle. At the outbreking of the Irish rebellion of 1641, the town raised the standard of revolt; in March 1642, it was recovered by the Lord-president of Munster; soon after, its castle was surprised and captured by a party of Irish, who immediately communicated with France, and obtained means of strengthening themselves in their position; in May 1647, it was retaken by Lord Inchiquin, at the head of 1,500 horsemen, and the same number of infantry; and in Dec. 1649, it was besieged by Cromwell, and, in a few days, surrendered at discretion. The town gives the title of Viscount to the eldest son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

DUNGIVEN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the town of DUNGIVEN, and the village of CARN: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 29,327 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,886;† in 1841, 5,169. Houses 952. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,029. Houses 740. The number of townlands is 35; and 27 of them are in the manor of Pellipar, and belong to the Skinners' company of London,—6 are in the manor of Freemore, and belong to the Marquis of Waterford. The grounds on the north side of the parish flatten down toward the rich and fertile plain which extends to Lough Foyle; those on the north-west loftily undulate toward the gravel hills of Bovevagh; those on the south-west and south are part of the vast chain of mountains which extends hence far into Tyrone; and those on the east tower aloft in the abrupt basaltic steeps of Benbradagh and its spurs. At least one-half of the area is loftily and wildly mountainous; and part of the uplands, as the mountains of Benbradagh and Crebarky, exhibits an unsightly waste of heath and morass, while part, as the extensive tracts of Glen-shane and Clontegeeragh, is arrayed in verdure and partially cultivated. Benbradagh marks the frontier of the great and lofty expanse of basaltic region which stretches to the sea-board, and fills so large a portion of co. Antrim; it has an altitude of 1,351 feet above sea-level; and it presents a western face of naked and almost perpendicular rock, totally incapable of cultivation. The other chief mountains are Slieveban, Carnatocher, and the Thunderbolts. None of the arable lands are capable of producing wheat. Turbary is abundant. Red sandstone is everywhere plentiful; indurated chalk, locally called white limestone, occurs in Benbradagh; and blue

* The pop. of 1831 is exclusive, and that of 1841 is inclusive, of that of ABBEYSIDE: see that article.

† But the Ecclesiastical authorities state the pop., in 1831, at only 4,565.

Variable	Description
Age	Age in years
Gender	Male = 1, Female = 2
Marital status	Married = 1, Single = 2, Divorced = 3, Widowed = 4
Education	High school or less = 1, Some college = 2, Bachelor's degree = 3, Graduate degree = 4
Income	Less than \$10,000 = 1, \$10,000-\$19,999 = 2, \$20,000-\$29,999 = 3, \$30,000-\$39,999 = 4, \$40,000-\$49,999 = 5, \$50,000-\$59,999 = 6, \$60,000-\$69,999 = 7, \$70,000-\$79,999 = 8, \$80,000-\$89,999 = 9, \$90,000-\$99,999 = 10, \$100,000 or more = 11
Health status	Excellent = 1, Very good = 2, Good = 3, Fair = 4, Poor = 5
Living arrangement	Alone = 1, With family = 2, With friends = 3, In a nursing home = 4
Social network	No one = 1, One person = 2, Two people = 3, Three people = 4, Four or more people = 5
Depression	No depression = 1, Depression = 2
Loneliness	Not lonely = 1, Lonely = 2
Life satisfaction	Satisfied = 1, Dissatisfied = 2
Cognitive function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Physical function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Mental function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Overall function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Health insurance	Medicare = 1, Medicaid = 2, Private = 3, None = 4
Medication	No medication = 1, Medication = 2
Comorbidities	No comorbidities = 1, Comorbidities = 2
Social support	No support = 1, Support = 2
Loneliness	Not lonely = 1, Lonely = 2
Life satisfaction	Satisfied = 1, Dissatisfied = 2
Cognitive function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Physical function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Mental function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2
Overall function	Normal = 1, Impaired = 2

island of Rutland, 10½ north by west of Glenties, 9¼ north-west of Finntown, and 13½ north-west by north of Dublin. It is small and signally sequestered, but possesses a sort of irksome importance from being the only apology for a town within an extensive range of dreary and island-flanked seaboard. It is the site of a church and a chapel. See **TEMPLECROAN**. The villagers have reclaimed a considerable extent of adjacent bogs; and they had at one time some connection with the fisheries, but cannot profitably maintain it on account of the shallowness of the bay. The Dungloe and Templecroan dispensary is within the Glenties Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 52,921 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 8,198; and, in 1839-40, it expended £154 5s. 2d., and administered to 1,736 patients. The village is nearly encompassed by salt and fresh water lakes. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 449. Houses 78.

DUNGOURNEY, a parish, 4½ miles north-west of Castle-Martyr, and partly in the barony of Imokilly, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. The Barrymore section contains the village of Dungourney and part of the village of Clonmult. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Imokilly section, 1,718 acres; of the Barrymore section, 6,513 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,636; in 1841, 2,705. Houses 426. Pop. of the Imokilly section, in 1831, 744; in 1841, 578. Houses 87. Pop. of the rural districts of the Barrymore section, in 1841, 1,847. Houses 292. Area of the village of Dungourney, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 231. Houses 39. Some of the land in the parish is good, some is light and sandy, and a large proportion is uncultivated mountain. The surface declines to the south, and is drained by one of the chief head-streams of the Middleton river. Ballinona, the seat of R. H. Wigmore, stands on the south-west border, near the Earl of Shannon's deer-park.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £664 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £25. Gross income, £689 12s. 3½d.; nett, £643 18s. 6½d. Patron, Major Fitzgerald; but the right of presentation is likely to be disputed. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Bruhenry or Churchtown in Cloyne. A curate has a salary of £60 4s. 7½d., and some additional advantages. The church was built in 1800, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance 9. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clonmult and Mogeely. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 115, and the Roman Catholics to 2,630; and a pay daily school had on its books 114 boys and 48 girls. In 1840, a National school at Dungourney was salaried with £12, and had on its books 82 boys and 20 girls.

DUNHILL. See **DON-ISLE**.

DUNIRY. See **DONIRY**.

DUNISKEY, a parish in the barony of West Muskerry, 4 miles south-south-east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 1,187 acres. Pop., in 1831, 479; in 1841, 491. Houses 72. It lies along the right bank of the river Lee, and consists of tolerably good land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, and corps of the archdeaconry of Cork, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £107. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

DUNKANELY, a village in the parish of Kil-laghtie, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Donegal to Killybegs, half-a-mile north-east of the head of Macswine's bay, half-a-mile west of Inver bay, 3 miles west by south

of Inver, and 4½ miles east of Killybegs. It is the site of the parish-church and glebe-house; and has a branch of the Ardara and Killybegs dispensary in the Poor-law union of Glenties. Area of the village, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 475. Houses 84.

DUNKELD. See **DUNKITT**.

DUNKELLIN, a barony of co. Galway, Con-naught. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Clare and Athenry; on the east, by the barony of Loughrea; on the south, by the barony of Kiltartan; and on the west, by Galway bay and the barony of Galway. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 16 miles; its greatest breadth, from north by west to south by east, is 11½ miles; and its area is 83,371 acres. The western district screens very nearly all the head of Galway bay, and exhibits an intricate and beautifully picturesque series of peninsulæ, headlands, islands, straits, and bays; the north-western district is gently hilly or rather loftily undulated; and the rest of the surface is somewhat flat and tame. The chief stream is the Carnmacart.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Ballinacourty, Dromacoo, Killeely, Killeenavarra, and Stradbally; and part of the parishes of Ardrahan, Athenry, Clare-Galway, Kilconeran, Kilconickny, Kilebreest, Killinan, Killogil-leen, Lickerrig, and Oranmore.* The towns and villages are Oranmore, Kilebreest, Craughwell, New-town-Butler, Renryle, Clarin-Bridge, and Stradbally. Pop., in 1831, 26,046; in 1841, 28,207. Houses 4,441. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,698; in manufactures and trade, 648; in other pursuits, 246. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,453; who could read but not write, 770; who could neither read nor write, 9,143. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,019; who could read but not write, 869; who could neither read nor write, 10,460.

DUNKERRIN, a barony in the south of co. Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Corkaguiney; on the north-east, by Magonihy; on the east, by Magonihy and Glanerought; on the south-east, by the Kenmare estuary; on the south-west, by the open Atlantic and by Ballinskelligs bay; and on the west, by Iveragh. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 25½ miles; its greatest breadth is 13½ miles; and its area is 171,155 acres. The surface is all grandly mountainous, and contains a large proportion of the celebrated scenery of the county. The mountains which occupy the western frontier constitute a ridge, and bear the distinctive name of the Dunkerrin mountains; those which screen Ballinskelligs bay and the Kenmare estuary form sublime coast-views; and those in the north-east include the far-famed Magillicuddy's Reeks, and share in the honours of the Killarney landscapes. Notices of interesting features of the barony belong to the articles **BALLINSKELLIGS**, **BLACKWATER**, **DUNLOE**, **KENMARE**, **KILCROHANE**, **KNOCKANE**, **TEMPLENOE**, **KILLARNEY**, **MAGILlicuddy**, **CURRANE**, and **DERRICURRIHY**; which see.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Aghadoe and Killorglan, and the whole of the parishes of Kilcrohane, Knockane, and Temple-

* The following changes were made upon the barony by the recent acts affecting the territorial arrangements of Ireland. Five townlands in Killeely, one in Kilcolgan, and one in Kilconeran, were transferred from Loughrea to Dunkellin: pop. in 1841, 126. Two townlands in Killora, seven in Killybegs, one in Kilcolgan, and two in Ardrahan, were transferred from Kiltartan to Dunkellin: pop. 819. Three townlands in Ardrahan, and three in Killinny, were transferred from Dunkellin to Kiltartan: pop. 436. Seven townlands in Ardrahan, and two in Kilebreest were transferred from Dunkellin to Loughrea: pop. 812.

soe. Pop. in 1831, 20,429; in 1841, 21,950. Houses 3,758. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,373; in manufactures and trade, 376; in other pursuits, 146. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,253; who could read but not write, 380; who could neither read nor write, 6,639. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 579; who could read but not write, 222; who could neither read nor write, 8,480.

DUNKERRIN, a small inhabited island in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies near the head of the Kenmare estuary, 3 miles south-west of the town of Kenmare.

DUNKERRIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Clonsilla, King's co. Leinster. It contains also the village of **BARNA**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 7,760 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,448; in 1841, 2,695. Houses 440. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,240; in 1841, 2,542. Houses 419. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick. The highest ground is on the east, and has an altitude of 411 feet. The chief mansion is Busherstown, originally Bouchardstown, now the seat of the Minchin family, and formerly the property of the De Marisco. But in the vicinity of the village stands also the handsome seat of the Rolleston family; and in other parts are the residences of Brooklaw and Ballyrihy. Dunkerrin village is situated on the Dublin and Limerick road, 4 miles south-west by west of Roscrea. It is the site of the parish-church, but has a poor appearance. Fairs are held on May 9, June 6, Nov. 3, and Dec. 21. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 127; in 1841, 151. Houses 21.—Dunkerrin parish is a rectory in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £496 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £56 16s. 9d. The rectories of Dunkerrin, CASTLETOWN-ELY, FINGLASS, and RATHAVEOGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunkerrin. Gross income, £1,059 11s. 9d.; nett, £918 10s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure deanery of Clonsilla. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church was built in 1818, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapels at Dunkerrin and Barna are attended by respectively from 500 to 600, and from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Moneygall. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 257, and the Roman Catholics to 2,000; the Protestants of the union to 388, and the Roman Catholics to 3,986; and 5 pay daily schools in the union, 3 of which were in the parish, had on their books 97 boys and 71 girls.

DUNKERRY, a celebrated cave, half-a-mile west of the Giant's Causeway, on the north coast of the county of Antrim, Ulster. The entrance is 26 feet in breadth, through a dark perpendicular cliff, between two natural walls of basalt, and it has the appearance of a very regular pointed arch. The cave can be entered only by a boat, and is subject to the sea-swell which prevails along the coast. It has never been explored to the head, and is believed to be of great length,—the inmates of cottages a mile inland being frequently disturbed in their sleep by its subterranean sounds. A belt along the sides above the water-line, is clad with marine plants; and the roof and remainder of the sides are covered with green coniferæ.

DUNKETTLE, a demesne in the south-west corner of the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Mun-

ster. It belongs to Abraham Morris, Esq., and occupies an angle between the left bank of the Glanmire and the estuary of the Lee, ¾ of a mile from Little Island, and 3½ miles east by north of Cork. The mansion is a modern handsome edifice; and the grounds slope to both rivers, contain many very large and fine trees, and command charming views of the shores and islands of the Lee. "All the situations on the river Lee are fine," remarks Mr. Townsend, "but none of them enjoy so extensive a combination of beauties as Dunkettle. Without standing high, it sees more, and in a better point of view; and it possesses one advantage which all the others want, a considerable extent of well-shaped and well-planted lawn in front."

DUNKINEELY. See **DUNKANEELY**.

DUNKITT, or **DUNKELD**, a parish on the west border of the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of **BALLINAMONA**: which see. It is situated 4½ miles north by west of Waterford; and is traversed by the roads thence to Kilkenny and to Dublin. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 6,773 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 7 acres, 3 roods are in Lough Cullen. Pop., in 1831, 2,959; in 1841, 2,709. Houses 414. The land is various in quality. The chief mansion is Mullinabro, the seat of J. H. Jones, Esq.; and the other noticeable residences are Dunkitt, Killaspy, Greenville, and Abbeyville-Park. The highest grounds are two summits of respectively 128 and 194 feet in altitude. A traveller from Dublin or Thomastown, on emerging from the Mullinabro plantations, obtains a splendid view of the vale of the Suir.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £185; glebe, £79 10s. 9½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £369 4s. 7½d.; and are inappropriate in Major and Misses Boyd. The vicarages of Dunkitt and **KILCOLLUM**, and the rectory of **GAULSKILL** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunkitt. Gross income, £541 9s. 2½d.; nett, £411 16s. 2½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1800, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 5 to 10. The Roman Catholic chapel at Bigwood has an attendance of from 800 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilnacow and Mullinavat. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 62 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 2,613 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union, of 66 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 5,121 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools in the union, 3 of which were in the parish, had on their books 148 boys and 106 girls.

DUNLAVAN, a parish in the baronies of Lower and Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The Lower Talbotstown section contains the town of **DUNLAVAN**: see next article. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Lower Talbotstown section, 3,095 acres, 35 perches; of the Upper Talbotstown section, 2,757 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches,—of which 257 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches lie detached about half-a-mile to the south-south-west. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,240; in 1841, 2,594. Houses 393. Pop. of the Upper Talbotstown section, in 1831, 712;* in 1841, 778. Houses 121. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Talbotstown section, in 1831, 1,461; in 1841, 826. Houses 129. The surface contains a watershed between the Liffey, the Slaney, and an affluent of the Barrow, and lies near the sources of all the three; yet though considerably

* This section, consisting of ten townlands, formerly belonged to the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, and was called **MILTOWN-DUNLAVAN**: see that article.

tumulated, and placed on a comparatively high basis, it lifts no summit to a greater altitude above sea-level than 622 feet, and consists in the aggregate of good land. The principal residences are Tyne-Park, Marginstown, Brewershill, and Doughmogue. The road from Ballymore-Eustace to Castle-Dermot passes southward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £340 9s. 11½d.; glebe, £25 4s. The rectories of Dunlavan, USKE and TUBBER, and the vicarages of RATHSALLAGH and FRIENDSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunlavan, and the corps of Dunlavan prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 4,858. Gross income, £596 17s. 5½d.; nett, £543 6s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1816, at the cost of £1,569 4s. 7½d.; of which £369 4s. 7½d. was raised by subscription, and £1,200 was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance, from 250 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 1,000 at one service, and of nearly 2,000 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Donard and Donaghmore. There is also a very small modern Roman Catholic chapel; but 9 years ago it had not been opened to the public. In 1834, the Protestants of the union amounted to 595, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,104, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 4,205; a Sunday school in the parish was attended by from 25 to 30 boys, and from 45 to 60 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union, 8 of which were in the parish, had on their books 163 boys and 171 girls. One of the daily schools was supported by Mrs. Pennefather; and one principally by subscription.

DUNLAVAN, a market and post town in the above parish, stands at the intersection of the road from Ballymore-Eustace to Castle-Dermot with that from Kilcullen-Bridge to Donard, 5 miles south by east of Kilcullen-Bridge, and 26½ south-south-west of Dublin. The Tynte family are still proprietors of a part of a large circumjacent estate which belonged to their ancestors; and they have of late years very much improved the town. The market-house, constructed of neatly-cut mountain granite, and occupying a commanding site, is remarkable for the classical elegance of its architecture, and for being surmounted by a fine dome: it was built at the close of the 16th century by Robert Tynte, Esq., and restored, in 1836, at the cost of £500, and under the superintendence of Mr. Cross of Athy, by Lady Tynte. Fairs are held on May 20, first Friday of July, old style, Aug. 21, and the third Tuesday of Oct. The Dunlavan dispensary is within the Balinglass Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 33,688 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 7,911; and, in 1839-40, it expended £109 12s. 10d., and administered to 2,318 patients. On the road to Ballymore, and about 2 miles from Dunlavan, is the demesne of Rathsallagh; and in the vicinity is the seat of Lady Tynte. Area of the town, 41 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,068; in 1841, 990. Houses 143. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 56; in manufactures and trade, 87; in other pursuits, 54. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 85; on their own manual labour, 81; on means not specified, 16.

DUNLEARY, the old name of **KINGSTOWN**: which see.

DUNLECKNEY, a parish on the west border of the barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. It contains **BAGNALSTOWN**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,936 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 20 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches are

in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 4,217; in 1841, 4,743. Houses 772. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,902; in 1841, 2,518. Houses 422. The surface lies along the left bank of the Barrow; is traversed, down the bank of the river, by the road from Carlow to Goresbridge; and consists, for the most part, of prime tillage-land. The highest ground is on the north border, and has an altitude of 635 feet. The plantations of Bagnalstown demesne, the property of J. Newton, Esq., almost environ the town of Bagnalstown. Dunleckney-house, the seat of W. Newton, Esq., exhibits, in the Tudor style of architecture, a fine restoration of an old mansion; and other noticeable seats are Garryhill, Ballymoon, Kilcarrig, and Wykeham. The parishioners enjoy the advantages of the Barrow navigation.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £21. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £553 16s. 11d.; and are inappropriate in Colonel Weldon. The vicarages of Dunleckney and **AUGH** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Dunleckney. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 5,956. Patron, Colonel Weldon. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Templepeter in Leighlin. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built upwards of 53 years ago. Sittings 200; attendance 300. The Dunleckney and Augha Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 3,000 and 1,800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 575 Churchmen, 27 Protestant dissenters, and 3,637 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 833 Churchmen, 28 Protestant dissenters, and 5,177 Roman Catholics; 9 daily schools in the parish, 4 of which were supported by subscriptions, had on their books 131 boys and 206 girls; and 13 daily schools in the union had 364 boys and 454 girls. In 1840, 4 National schools in Dunleckney—2 of which were in Newtown and 2 in Bagnalstown—were aggregately salaried with £43 10s.

DUNLEER, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 2,389 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,603; in 1841, 1,531. Houses 279. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 893; in 1841, 743. Houses 126. The land varies in value from 40s. to 50s. per plantation acre. The road from Dublin to Belfast, and the White river, an affluent of the Dee, pass northward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £153 12s. 3d.; glebe, £8. The rectories of Dunleer, **MOYLARY**, **MONASTERBOICE**, **DYSART**, and **CAPPOGE**, and the vicarage of **DRUMCAR** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunleer. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of Moylary parish, 5,153. Gross income, £806 9s. 0½d.; nett, £531 17s. 1½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the sinecure archdeaconry of Ardagh, the sinecure prebend of Faldown in the cathedral of Tuam, the sinecure prebend of Ballynoulter in the cathedral of Clonfert, the vicar-generalship of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and the benefice of Athenry in the dio. of Tuam. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house and garden and half-an-acre of land. The church is old, and was enlarged in 1830, by means of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a sum of £83 7s. 6d. raised by subscription. Sittings 400; attendance 150. The parish of Moylary is a perpetual curacy, and has a church of its own; and the parish of Drumcar has a schoolhouse as a parochial place of worship. The Dunleer Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 950; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Collin. The High Lane

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sphere, and had been precipitated upon the rocks, or as if it had been poured over them like sauce, and, after running into and filling all the holes and crevices, had flowed down into the valleys. * * A little river rushes through the gap of Dunloe over the rocks, and in the middle of the valley several small lakes, of a most remarkable appearance, are formed,—namely, the water has the peculiar property of staining all the ground it flows over of a deep black colour, so that now, in the beginning of October, when the waters, after an unusually dry season, were very low, the black rocky hollow, on the edge of which we were riding, had exactly the appearance of a gigantic inkstand half empty. Had there been at the bottom, among the rugged masses of black rock, some smoke and flame instead of water, we might have imagined we were looking into the dark entrance to the infernal regions.”

DUNLOGHAN, an island, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and situated midway between Mannin bay and Slyne Head, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

DUNLOST, a chapelry in the benefice of Athy, co. Kildare, and dio. of Dublin, Leinster.

DUNLOY, a village in the parish of Finvoy, barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim, Ulster. It has a small inn, and stands 4 miles south-south-east of Ballymoney, and near the base of the highest of the Dunloy hills, whose altitude is 707 feet above sea-level. Fairs are held on Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15. Pop. returned with the parish.

DUNLUCE (LOWER and UPPER), two baronies in the north-west of co. Antrim, Ulster. They are bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean and the barony of Carey; on the east, by the baronies of Glenarm; on the south, by the barony of Kilconway; and on the west, by the county of Londonderry. Their greatest length, from east to west, is 15 miles; and their greatest breadth, from north to south, is 8½ miles. Area of Lower Dunluce, 30,591 acres; of Upper Dunluce, 52,814 acres. The river Bann runs for 3½ miles on the western boundary, and the Ballymoney and Bush rivulets are the chief streams of the interior. The baronial surface partakes nearly all the distinctive features of the county,—a bold, basaltic coast on the north; flat lands in part of the west; high basaltic moors and uplands over the east and south-east; and large bogs, intermixed with hills and vales, in the central districts.—Lower Dunluce contains the whole of the parishes of Derrykeighan and Dunluce; and part of the parishes of Baldrashane, Ballywellan, and Billy. Its chief villages are Portrush, Dervock, and part of Bushmills. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act, is £16,810 7s. 8d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £1,185 9s. 4d., and £1,336 17s. 8d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, £1,212 11s. 2d., and £1,115 4s. 6d. Pop., in 1831, 12,737; in 1841, 12,229. Houses 2,243. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,355; in manufactures and trade, 818; in other pursuits, 200. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,974; who could read but not write, 1,458; who could neither read nor write, 648. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,778; who could read but not write, 3,302; who could neither read nor write, 768. Upper Dunluce contains the whole of the parishes of Kilrughts and Tullaghgor, and part of the parishes of Armoy, Kildollagh, Ballymoney, Killagan, and

Loughgeel. Its only town is Ballymoney; and its chief village is Stranocum. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act is £25,267 10s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £1,879 1s. 5d., and £1,832 8s. 11d., and under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, £1,864 10s. 6d., and £1,725 10s. 2d. Pop., in 1831, 19,657; in 1841, 19,251. Houses 3,341. Families chiefly in agriculture, 2,019; in manufactures and trade, 1,365; in other pursuits, 169. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,460; who could read but not write, 2,450; who could neither read nor write, 1,231. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,321; who could read but not write, 4,784; who could neither read nor write, 1,755.

DUNLUCE, a parish in the barony of Lower Dunluce, 1½ mile west of Bushmills, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains part of the town of BUSHMILLS: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3; area, 9,380 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,606; in 1841, 3,381. Houses 608. The surface, though extensively hilly and basaltic, contains a large proportion of good land. Bardsville, the seat of Sir F. W. MacNaughten, Bart., stands on the western border; Seaport, the seat of J. Leslie, Esq., stands on the coast; and Benvardin, the seat of J. Montgomery, Esq., stands a mile west of Dervock. The Atlantic washes the north; the Bush river traces the eastern boundary; and the road from Coleraine to Bushmills passes through the interior. A fair is held on Nov. 12. The great object of local attraction, and indeed one of the most interesting ruins in Ireland, is Dunluce-castle. Its site is an insulated rock, 4 miles west-south-west of the Giant's Causeway, about 100 feet in height, falling sheer down on every side to the sea, crested round its summit-edge with the exterior walls of the castle, and perforated at the water-line of its base by large and curious caverns, formed by the incessant action of the billows, capable of containing a number of boats, and exhibiting numerous spars, crystallizations, and other features which challenge notice. A chasm, of 20 feet in width and 100 feet in depth, separates the rock from the mainland; and is spanned by a kind of self-supported arch or wall about 1½ foot wide, which, jointly with a quondam parallel arch or wall, supported temporary layers of boards to form an occasional bridge. The castle occupied the entire summit of the rock; contained a small court-yard, and several large apartments; was constructed of columnar basalt, often so placed as to show its polygonal sections; and, though not high in the walls, was so extensive in area, so singularly bold in position, and so literally overhanging the insulating ocean-surge, as to have a grandly imposing appearance. In the extreme north point, the walls and battlements have disappeared; and, to a spectator on the adjacent ruins, the yawning chasm exposes the dreadful precipice over the cave's mouth, 150 feet below. The chasm was made on a stormy day in 1639, by the fall of a small piece of the rock which sustained the battlements; and 9 servants of the Marchioness of Buckingham, who was then in the castle, went down with the ruin, and were in a moment precipitated into the ocean. A small vaulted room on the east side of the castle is called the Banshee's Tower, and figures in popular superstition in the same absurd style as “the haunted apartment” of many an old pile. On the mainland side of the insulating chasm, and covering an extensive area, are old buildings which were at one time surrounded by massive walls, and are supposed to have been occupied by soldiers or men-at-arms, who acted as an outer gar-

* The latter remarks of Mr. Kohl, however, apply rather to the Pass of Dunloe's continuation of *Comme-Dhuiv*, or the Black Valley, than to the Pass itself. See *COMME-DHUIV*.



nion. The castle is supposed by some writers to have been founded by De Courcey, Earl of Ulster; but it does not appear from its architecture to belong to so early a period, and must simply be regarded as of unknown and unascertainable origin. In the 15th century, it belonged to a noble English family of the name of MacWillies, who afterwards came to be called MacQuillans, and to be regarded as an Irish family; and, in the last quarter of the 16th century, it passed into the possession of the MacDonalDs of the Hebridean Isles. In 1585, Sorley-Boy, or Yellow Charles, Lord of Dunluce, was besieged in the castle, and driven from it, by Sir John Parrott, Lord-deputy of Ireland; shortly after, Peter Carey, the constable appointed over it by the victor, betrayed it to the Irish, and, on being besieged, fell in a bootless attempt to defend it; and, in 1642, the Earl of Antrim hospitably entertained General Munroe in the castle, but was perfidiously made prisoner, and conveyed to Carrickfergus. The castle commands a most picturesque and romantic view of the coast, everywhere strewn and studded with huge rocks, and rendered hoary by the incessant swell and turbulence of the Atlantic.—Dunluce parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £36. Gross income, £405 4s. 7½d.; nett, £346 10s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1821, at the cost of £1,200,—of which £830 15s. 4½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £276 18s. 5½d. was lent by that Board, and £92 16s. 1½d. was raised by subscription. Sitings 350; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 360, and the Roman Catholic chapel by from 60 to 100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Ballymoney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 637 Churchmen, 2,924 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 212 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 346 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from subscription, and one with £6 from Mr. Montgomery, and £8 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 165 boys and 77 girls. In 1840, there was a National school at Ballytibbert.

DUNMAHON. See DOWNMAHON.

DUNMANOGUE, or MONMOHENNOCK, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, 3½ miles west of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 2,961 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 23 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 681; in 1841, 625. Houses 103. The river Barrow describes the western boundary, and the rivulet Griese flows through the interior. The seats are Levinstown and Castleroe.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and part of the benefice of CASTLE-DESMOT [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £22 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel at Levinstown has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Castle-Dermot and Timolin. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a National school had on its books 42 boys and 20 girls.

DUNMANUS, a bay or sea-lough in the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It enters between Sheep's Head on the north, and Three Castle Point on the south; is separated from Bantry bay by a rugged upland peninsula of 2½ miles in maximum breadth; measures 3½ miles across the entrance; has from 10 to 30 fathoms of depth of water; penetrates the interior to the east-north-eastward, to the extent of 11 miles; receives at its head the rivulet

called the Four-mile Water; and embosoms the islets of Carbery and Furze, and a number of insulated rocks. As seen from several points on the shore, it has the appearance of a spacious mountain-environed lake; and at its head is an extensive vale which forms a fine foreground to the water-views. In consequence of the immediate vicinity of the almost unrivalled bay of Bantry, Dunmanus bay is in no repute for navigation or commerce; but it forms an important fishery-ground, and had, a few years ago, 1 decked fishing-vessel with 5 men, 1 half-decked vessel with 6 men, 9 open sail-boats with 45 men, and 219 row-boats with 1,095 men. On the eastern shore are the ruins of Dunmanus-castle, a fortress of considerable extent, erected by the Mahonys; and 4½ miles farther up the bay are the remains of Dunbeacon-castle, another fortress of that sept.

DUNMANWAY, a market and post town in the parish of Fanlobbus, western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from Cork to Bantry, 13½ miles west of Bandon, 16 east by north of Bantry, and 155½ south-west of Dublin. Its site is on a level tract of land, watered by three head-streams of the Bandon river, and surrounded by lofty hills, many of which are rocky and rugged. The environs are prevailingly wild and severe in physical character; but acquire some relief from patches and sheets of oak coppice in the glens and hollows among the hills. Sir Richard Fox, toward the close of the 17th century, began to raise Dunmanway from hamlet obscurity to the importance of a town of promise. He adopted it as a place of occasional retirement about the year 1690, soon obtained a patent for it as a market and fair town, and devoted a considerable portion of his time, from his relinquishing public business in 1715 to his death in 1733, to the promoting of its interests and the improving of the circumjacent country. Dr. Smith, writing about 1750, describes the house in which he resided as "pleasantly adorned with handsome avenues and good plantations of fir, elm, lime, chestnut, and some beech." Sir Richard Fox, second baronet, and grandson of the first, made a spirited, persevering, and temporarily successful attempt to introduce and establish the linen manufacture. In 1749, there were in the town 226 flax wheels and 28 woollen wheels, besides some in a spinning-school; but the manufactures long ago declined, and seemed dwindling away to extinction. The old demesne of the Cox family still adjoins the town; and in the vicinity is a charter school, endowed by Sir Richard Cox. The parish-church of Fanlobbus was rebuilt in Dunmanway by the Lord-justice Cox, under the sanction of an act of parliament, obtained early in the reign of Anne; and the present commodious pile was erected in 1821, at the cost of £1,384 12s. 3½d. The district bridewell in the town is kept in good order. Some bolting mills have contributed considerably to the employment and maintenance of the population. Fairs are held on May 4, first Tuesday of July old style, Sept. 16, and Nov. 26. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Bantry, and a mail-car and a coach to Bandon.

The Dunmanway Poor-law union ranks as the 92d, and was declared on Dec. 18, 1839. It lies all in the county of Cork, and comprises an area of 80,802 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 30,138. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Dunmanway, 11,405; Inchegeelagh, 2,385; Kilmichael, 5,130; Kilmurry, 1,473; Ballymoney, 3,802; Kilmeen, 3,980; and Drinagh, 1,963. The number of ex-officio guardians is 5, and of elected guardians is 15; and of the latter, 4 are elected by Dunmanway division, 3 by Kilmichael division, 2 by

each of the divisions of Inchegeelagh, Ballymoney, and Kilmeen, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 2,255; and of these, 752 were valued under £5,—58 under £6,—47 under £7,—44 under £8,—41 under £9,—37 under £10,—88 under £12,—88 under £14,—54 under £15,—35 under £16,—78 under £18,—66 under £20,—204 under £25,—131 under £30,—208 under £40,—147 under £50,—and 177 at and above £50. Sixty-three £10 county electors were traced on the rate-book; and of these, 4 were rated under £10,—4 under £9,—4 under £8,—3 under £7,—2 under £6,—and 2 under £5. The total nett annual value of property rated is £43,252 12s. 3d.; the total number of persons rated is 2,269; and of these, 113 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—292, not exceeding £2,—187, not exceeding £3,—107, not exceeding £4,—and 63, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in May 1840, to be completed in Aug. 1841, to cost £5,210 for building and completion, and £990 for fittings and contingencies, to occupy an area of 6 acres purchased for £300, and to contain accommodation for 400 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Oct. 2, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,903 3s. 2½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £382 15s. 5d. The only medical charities within the union are two dispensaries at Ballineen and Dunmanway,—the former of which belongs partly also to the Bandon union. The Dunmanway dispensary serves for a pop. of 22,303; and, in 1839–40, it expended £147 7s. 4½d., and administered to 5,102 patients. In 1841, the Dunmanway Loan Fund had a capital of £1,186; circulated £5,179 in 2,100 loans; and realized a nett profit of £50;—and from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, it circulated £19,540 in 8,208 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £188 4s. 1d. Area of the town, 225 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,738; in 1841, 3,086. Houses 457. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 195; in manufactures and trade, 293; in other pursuits, 117. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 23; on the directing of labour, 305; on their own manual labour, 235; on means not specified, 42.

DUNMAUL, a singular and beautiful rock or natural fortification in the parish of Ardclinis, barony of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated on the shore of the North Channel, adjacent to Gerron Point, and about 6 miles north by west of Glenarm; and rises to an altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level. Its seaward face consists of strata of rude basalt, so murally superposed as to appear like a rampart against the onset of the billows; but its landward front is covered with verdure, and can be easily ascended. The rock exhibits some slight vestiges of artificial intrenchments; and is conjectured to have acquired its name of Dunmaul, or Dunmail, from becoming the adopted spot for the predatory Scots making exactions of black mail.

DUNMOE, or **DUNMOW**, a parish, formerly in the barony of Morgallion, but now in that of Lower Navan, 2 miles north-north-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 976 acres. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, 111. Houses 17. The surface lies on the left bank of the Boyne, and is traversed by the road from Navan to Slane. Dunmoe-castle was originally built by De Lacy; it was fortified in the 17th century, and defended, in 1641, for the royalists, but was surrendered in consequence of a stratagem; and it was repaired while James II. was in Ireland. The existing pile is oblong, with flanking circular towers, in the style of the ancient Norman keep.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **STACKALLEN** [which

see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £81 10s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 103.

DUNMORAN, a roadstead or small natural harbour in the barony of Tyreragh, a little east of Aughris Head, and about 9 miles west-north-west of Ballysadere, co. Sligo, Connaught. It occurs within a reef of sandstone rock, nearly half-a-mile in length, and running out from the mouth of the rivulet which descends from the Ox mountain; and it gives shelter in 3 fathoms or more of water from north-west winds. This would be a favourable but rather expensive site for a fishery pier.

DUNMORE, a barony in the north of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the east, by the baronies of Ballymoe and Tyaquin; on the south, by the baronies of Tyaquin and Clare; and on the west, by the county of Mayo. Length, from east to west, 17 miles; breadth, 11½; area, 71,011 acres. A very large proportion of the surface is bog; a considerable proportion is champaign arable ground, variegated by swells, undulations, and hills; and a small district on the northern border consists of the southern half of the Slieveheart mountains. The river Clare, and its affluent the Moyne, effect by far the greater part of the drainage; and several tame loughlets and dreary turloughs chequer the prevailing powerlessness of the scenery.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Adrigool, Kilbannon, Kilcoula, and Liskeavy, and part of the parishes of Dunmore, Killreran, and Tuam. Its towns are Dunmore and part of Tuam.* Pop., in 1831, 26,610; in 1841, 28,092. Houses 4,943. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,978; in manufactures and trade, 725; in other pursuits, 410. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,190; who could read but not write, 968; who could neither read nor write, 8,676. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 807; who could read but not write, 846; who could neither read nor write, 10,633.

DUNMORE, a parish, partly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, but chiefly in the barony of Dunmore, and containing a town of the same name, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Area of the Ballymoe section, 15,424 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which 1,149 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches lie detached, and 48 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are water. Area of the barony of Dunmore section, 19,514 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 2,568 acres, 5 perches lie in detached portions, and 16 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,288;† in 1841, 11,775. Houses 2,124. Pop. of the Ballymoe section, in 1831, 4,040; in 1841, 3,821. Houses 696. About 8,000 acres of the surface are very good land; about 12,950 acres are tolerably good; and the remainder are bog and mountain. The Clare river effects the drainage; and flows at an elevation of from 215 to 172 feet above sea-level. The highest ground within the parish lies only 210 feet above the level of the lowest part or exit of the Clare river. The road from Tuam to Castlereagh passes northward through the interior. Adjoining the town is the seat of Sir George Shee, Bart.; and within a short distance of it, are Carintrilla, the seat of W. H. Handcock, Esq., and Quarymount, the seat of J. J. Bodkin, Esq.—The town of Dunmore is situated partly within the Ballymoe section, but chiefly within the Dunmore section.

* Two townlands of Killreran were recently transferred from Dunmore to Ballymoe: pop., in 1841, 116.

† But the Ecclesiastical authorities state the pop., in 1841, at 10,705.

the parish. It stands on the Tuam and Castlereagh road, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Tuam, and $91\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Dublin. It figures as a post and market town; but is really nothing more than a village of little note and few attractions,—exhibiting more in records than in monuments some evidence of considerable quondam importance. Fend monastic story makes it the site of one of the countless number of St. Patrick's alleged abbeys; more credible narrative, concurrently with existing ruins, assigns to it an Augustinian friary, founded, in 1425, by Walter de Bermingham, lord of Athenry; and a species of history pronounces it the site of the seat of the O'Kellys, destroyed in 1133 by Conor O'Brien. A small barrack in the village is now unoccupied. The Dunmore dispensary is within the Tuam Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,680 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 7,728; and, in 1840-41, it expended £251 15s. 2d., and administered to 1,662 patients. The town claims intimate connection with the Ouseley family, one of whom was distinguished in the army, and another was a celebrated Methodist preacher; and it was the birth-place of the tragedian Mossop. Area of the town, 51 acres; of the Ballymoe section, 4 acres. Pop., in 1831, 847; in 1841, 917. Houses 164. Pop. of the Ballymoe section, in 1841, 79. Houses 17. Families in the Dunmore section employed chiefly in agriculture, 33; in manufactures and trade, 70; in other pursuits, 58. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 77; on their own manual labour, 43; on means not specified, 23.—Dunmore parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £646 3s. 1d.; glebe, £27. Gross income, £673 3s. 1d.; nett, £563 1s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aglishmartin in the dio. of Ossory. The church was built about 106 years ago. Sittings 150; attendance, from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 11,330; a Sunday school was attended by about 25 children; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 from the National Board—had on their books 315 boys and 169 girls.

DUNMORE, a parish in the barony of Fassadin- ing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,380 acres. Pop., in 1831, 875; in 1841, 767. Houses 122.* The surface, though hilly, consists for the most part of good land, and lies immediately upon the Nore. A cave within the parish is but a degree or two inferior in extent, in variety of involutions, and in beauty of mineral decoration, to the celebrated Peak cavern of Derbyshire. It is entered on the slope of a gentle hill, through a picturesque and bosky pit or hollow of considerable length and depth; it commences with a large irregular apartment of about 50 feet in height; and it proceeds by two sets of winding and occasionally very contracted passages, to series of interior cavities which, in many parts, are rendered fearfully interesting by the bold and threatening character of projecting masses of rock, revealed in shadowy indistinctness by the light of the conductor's torches, and which display so rich a variety and such perfect forms of stalactites and stalagmites, that the imagination of the visitor easily traces the resemblance of carved pillars, organ-pipes, inverted pyramids, a cross, an altar, and many other objects of artificial construction. "The absolute physiognomy of the place," says Mr. Banion, "is

calculated to excite superstitious notions. In the midst of a level field, a precipitate inclined plane leads down to a sudden pit, across which, like a vast blind arch, the entrance yawns about 80 (50) feet perpendicular, and from 30 to 40 wide, overhung and festooned with ivy, lichen, bramble, and a variety of wild shrubs, and tenanted by the owl, the daw, and the carrion-crow, that make rustling and screaming exit into the daylight as soon as disturbed by an exploring foot; and when, all at once, you stand on the verge of the descent, and look from the cheering day, into the pitch darkness of this gaping orifice, repelling and chilling the curiosity that it excited, giving a promise of something to be discovered, and a threat to the discoverer,—suggesting a region to be traversed, so different from our own fair familiar world, and yet a nameless danger to be incurred in the progress,—your heart must be either very callous, or very bold, and imagination entirely a blank, if, at the first glance, you feel no unusual stir within you. After you enter the mouth of the cavern, the light of your torches shows you that vast masses of rock protrude overhead, ready at every step to crush you, and held in their place as if by a miracle alone. A short distance on, two separate passages branch to the right and to the left. To explore the one, a barrier of steep rocks, made dangerous by the damp slime that covers them, should be scaled; then you proceed along a way of considerable length, sometimes obliged, from the lowness of the heading, to stoop on hands and knees, still over slippery rocks, and over deep holes, formed by the constant dripping of the roof; till at last you suddenly enter a spacious and lofty apartment, known by the name of market-cross, from its containing a petrified mass that has some likeness to the ancient and curious structure so called. Indeed, throughout the whole chamber, the awful frolic of nature bears comparison with art;—ranges of fluted columns that seem the production of the chisel, only much dilapidated by time, rise almost at correct distances to the arching roof; by the way, having necessarily been formed by petrification, drop upon drop, it is astounding to think of the incalculable number of years consumed in the process. * * * The other passage winds an equal distance, and leads to the subterranean rill that bubbles over scraps of human bones, and over some entire ones too; we having, when led to the cavern, adventurously plunged our hand into the clear water, and taken therefrom a tibia of unusual length; and, indeed, the fact that such human relics are there to be seen, almost a quarter of a mile from the light of the earth, must, if we reject the peasants' fine superstition, show us the misery of some former time of civil conflict that could compel any wretched fugitive to seek, in the recesses and horrors of such a place, just as much pause as might serve him to starve, die, and rot."—Dunmore parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £90; glebe, £22 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £85 3s.; and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. The vicarages of Dunmore, MUCKALEX and KILMODUM [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dunmore. Pop., in 1831, 2,660. Gross income, £232 10s.; nett, £195 2s. 7d. Patron, the Marquis of Ormonde. The church was built upwards of 200 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance, from 10 to 30. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilmadum. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 889; the Protestants of the union to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 2,678; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 136 boys and 76 females, and were attended by about 30 other children.

DUNMORE, a headland in the parish of Don-

* Three townlands were transferred from Gowran to Fassadin- ing by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.; pop., in 1841, 352.

quin, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. See DONQUIN.

DUNMORE, or DUNMORE-EAST, a post-town and sea-port, in the parish of Killea, barony of Gaultier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands in the bottom of a gently-sloping valley at the head of a sheltered bay, almost immediately within the entrance of Waterford Harbour, 9 miles south-east of Waterford, and 84½ south by west of Dublin. It was formerly a mere fishing-village; but is now both a fashionable watering-place, and the post-office packet station for connecting the south of Ireland with Wales and England. Its houses all look toward Hook lighthouse on the opposite coast of Waterford Harbour; but, in other respects, they present neither regularity of arrangement nor uniformity of appearance; and, though chiefly constructed of clay and thatched with straw, they generally let during the bathing-season, for from 1 to 3 guineas a-week each. A regular plan of improvements, however, was projected a few years ago by the Marquis of Waterford, and was commenced by his building a comfortable hotel; and, in consequence, the hitherto scattered and inornate village will probably become, in the course of a few years, a regular and handsome town. The road leading to the pier has a handsome church, and a rural but thick sprinkling of white houses; and presents a pleasing view to vessels approaching the coast. "Dunmore," says Mr. Fraser, "is perhaps better calculated for a watering-place than any other locality of the same character on the whole circuit of the Irish coast. The village is in a sheltered bay, divided by various boldly projecting headlands, which are again broken into numerous recesses, coves, impending cliffs, and deep caverns, by the ceaseless action of the heavy-swellings waves against the permeable alternations of conglomerate and sandstone which compose this bold and picturesque coast. These caves, from their nature, are as secluded as anything out of doors can well be; but were a little pains bestowed, they might be rendered perfectly private; and as the strand is good, and but a slight recedure of the tide, bathing can be enjoyed at all times." An artificial harbour, for the shelter of the mail steam-packets, was estimated, in 1814, before commencement, to cost £19,385; but it occasioned an actual expenditure, up to a very incomplete state, in 1824, of £85,000; and it has eventually been completed at the cost, we believe, of upwards of £100,000. It consists of a mole 800 feet in length, and a pier or quay 600 feet in length; it borrows important advantages from the natural facilities of the ground; it has a depth at low water of respectively 25 and 18 feet at the point and the head of the pier; and it is sheltered all round by jointly the artificial works, the headlands and inner screen of the small bay, and the opposite peninsula on which stands the Hook lighthouse. Four mail steam-packets of from 189 to 250 tons burden, and each 80 horse-power, ply regularly between this harbour and Milford, usually performing the voyage in 13 hours; and mail-bags brought by them are immediately forwarded by coach to Waterford, and sent thence to Limerick and Cork. Dunmore is a coast-guard station, and the head-quarters of a fishing district which numbers about 220 fishermen. Area of the town, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 631; in 1841, 302. Houses 57.

DUNMOW. See DUNMOE.

DUNMOYLAN, a parish in the barony of Shanid, 31 miles west-south-west of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 6,190 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,740; in 1841, 1,659. Houses 273. The surface consists for the most part of excellent land; lies close upon a bay of the Shannon; and is traversed by the road

from Limerick to Tarbert.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the union of CASTLE-ROBERT [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £78 6s. 8d., and the rectorial for £156 13s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,764; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with a free house and garden—had on their books 27 boys and 19 girls.

DUNMURGHILL, a parish in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, 3½ miles north-north-west of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area, 502 acres. Pop., in 1831, 234; in 1841, 154. Houses 25. The road from Clane to Cloncurry passes through the interior.—This parish is a curacy, attached to the benefice of Cloncurry, and corps of the deanery of Kildare cathedral in the dio. of Kildare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 192.

DUNMURRY, a village in the parish of Drum-beg, barony of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Glenwater and on the Malone road from Lisburn to Belfast, nearly midway between these towns. Though lying low, it is surrounded by a dry, loamy or sandy soil, and screened by very beautiful and well planted hills; and it, in consequence, possesses a character of charming, rural seclusion. An Arian meeting-house in the village figured prominently in the comparatively recent controversies between the orthodox and the "Remonstrants" in the quondam Synod of Ulster. Here are some large flour-mills and extensive bleach-grounds. The Ulster railway touches the village, and has here a station. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 479; in 1841, 201. Houses 32.

DUNMURRY, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 2 miles north of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,101 acres. Pop., in 1831, 155; in 1841, 154. Houses 19. The land is in general good. The road from Kildare to Rathangan passes through the interior. Dunmurry-house is the seat of Edward Medlicott, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of THOMASTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £75. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 150.

DUNNAMAGGAN. See DONEMAGAN.

DUNNINY. See BALLYCASTLE.

DUNNY, a cove and a fishing village in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. The cove is situated on the west side of the entrance of Clonakilty bay, 2½ miles east-north-east of Gall Head, and 5½ south of Clonakilty. The fishing station had, a few years ago, 3 half-decked vessels with 27 men, and 100 row-boats with 600 men. Pop. not specially returned.

DUNNYMANA. See DUNAMANA.

DUNQUIN. See DONQUIN.

DUNRAN, a romantic mountain pass or defile, about 2 miles south of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. In general character, like that of various other Wicklow glens, presents ridges of wooded mountain with interspersed masses of rock overhanging a narrow vale, in countless fantastic, threatening, or lovely forms. "As a collective object, it has potent claim upon admiration. On attaining the summit of lofty eminence, the eye is delighted with the magnificence of scenery crowded into one vast picture. The winding stream of the glen flows through verdant tract; and two small islands, thickly planted, embellish its meandering course. An ancient castle the former abode of a proprietor of Irish or Ang-

Norman race, rears its hoary head from the vale, having in front a view of the wide sea, and being sheltered behind by the mountain sides clothed with forest-trees and shrubs. The barriers of the glen erect their ponderous masses in forms, varying between the capricious, the terrific, and the attractive." Dunran-house, the seat of the Rev Joseph Fletcher, crowns the summit of a commanding eminence not far from the castle, includes the castle in its demesne, and is itself, as to both site and architectural character, a modern structure of superior taste. The whole glen, about half a century ago, was a waste of rock and bramble; but was improved and planted by the first Lord Rossinore. The rebels who fled from defeat in 1798 at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, sought refuge in Dunran, but were pursued, and ~~annihilated~~ put to the sword by the royal forces.

DUNRÉE, a fort, signal-station, barrack, coast-guard-station, and fishing-village, in the parish of Clontarf, and on the east shore of Lough Swilly, 5 miles north-north-west of Buncrana, barony of Lough-bowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. The fishery of the place had, a few years ago, 5 decked vessels with 15 men, 1 open sail-boat with 5 men, and 32 row-boats with 100 men.

DUNSANY, a parish on the south-west border of the barony of Skreen, 2½ miles north-west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, from ¼ to ½ a-mile; area, 964 acres. Pop., in 1831, 291; in 1841, 175. Houses 29. The surface is part of a rich vale, consists of very good land, and is watered by an affluent of the Boyne. Dunsany-castle, the seat of Lord Dunsany, was originally built in the 12th century, probably by Adam de Feipo, but has been re-edified in a castellated style of modern Gothic. The demesne around it accords well, in extent and beauty, with the mansion, and contains an ancient church, which is used as the burying-place of the family, and a lofty rath or dun, whence the estate appears to have derived its designation. Dunsany estate was long the property of the Ossack family, but eventually passed by marriage to Sir Christopher Plunkett, the ancestor of the Lords Dunsany and the kinsman of the noble family of Plunkett, Earls of Fingal. The peerage of Baron of Dunsany was erected by Henry VI. in 1461. Randal, 11th Baron, was outlawed in 1691 as a Jacobite, but received a restoration of his estates in consequence of the treaty of Limerick; and Randal, 13th Baron, claimed his privilege as a peer in 1791, and was allowed to take his place in parliament.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TARAH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~man~~. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 253; and a daily school was aided with £16 a-year from the National Board, £5 from subscription, and a free house and garden from Lord Dunsany, and had on its books 111 boys and about 90 girls.

DUNSERT. See DANESFORT.

DUNSEVERICK, a *quoad sacra* parish in the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It comprises part of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Billy and Ballintoy; and lies on the coast, 4½ miles east-north-east of Bushmills, and 7½ miles west by north of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~castle~~ ^{castle}. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 1,813. About two-thirds of the surface are ~~light~~ ^{light} ~~able~~ ^{able} land; and the remainder is mountainous ~~future~~ ^{future} and rocky ground. Very striking objects on the coast are Bengore Head and the Pleaskins: see BENGORE and PLEASKINS. Dunseverick Cove and ~~San~~ ^{San} ~~Ballintrae~~ ^{Ballintrae} are fishing-stations, but possess very

little importance. Dunseverick-castle—which a minority of writers suppose, on good grounds, to be the celebrated Don-Savorke, of ancient Irish history—is thus described by the author of the 'History and Antiquities of Carrickfergus': "On an insulated rock, near the centre of a small bay, 3 miles east of the Giant's Causeway, stand the ruins of the castle of Dunsaverick, formerly the seat of a branch of the ancient family of O'Cahan, or, as they were commonly called by the English and Scottish settlers, O'Kane. Traces of the outworks of this building are visible around the rock on which it stands, while its shattered keep appears to 'nod o'er its own decay,' and is destined, at no distant period, to become as prostrate as other fragments of the ruins scattered about. Immense masses of the rock have been hewn away, evidently for the purpose of rendering the castle as inaccessible as possible; an enormous basaltic rock, south of the entrance, also appears to have been cut in a pyramidal form, and flattened on the top, perhaps as a station for a warder, or for the purpose of placing upon it some engine of defence."—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Gross income, £36 17s. 6½d.; nett, £33 8s. 8½d. Patrons, alternately the incumbents of Billy and Ballintoy. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £70, raised by subscription. Sittings 220; attendance 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 150 to 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 942 Churchmen, 819 Presbyterians, 9 other Protestant dissenters, and 132 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 40 children; and a pay daily school had on its books 36 boys and 14 girls.

DUNSFORT, or DUNSPORT, a parish on the coast of the barony of Lecale, 5½ miles east by south of Downpatrick, co. Down, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 4,238 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,680; in 1841, 1,450. Houses 267. The surface declines to the Irish sea on the east, and the entrance of Lough Strangford on the north; it consists, for the most part, of good land; and it is traversed northward by the coast-road from Ardglass.—This parish is a vicarage, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £243; nett, £195 5s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £139, and are improper. The church is old. Sittings 120; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardglass. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 314 Churchmen, 136 Presbyterians, and 1,230 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by from 60 to 100 children; and 2 daily schools were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 80 boys and 54 girls.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, one of the two grand sections into which the county of Meath was divided for facilitating the trial of civil bill cases. It is separated from the western or Kells section of the county by the river Boyne; and comprehends the baronies of Duleek, Skreen, Ratoath, Dunboyne, Deece, and Moyferath.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,263 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,548; in 1841, 1,541. Houses 275. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,027; in 1841, 1,057. Houses 187. The surface consists of tolerably good

land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Navan and Enniskillen. The only noticeable residence is Johnstown.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £270; and the rectorial tithes, consisting only of the great tithes of the district of Derks, are compounded for £26, and are inappropriate in the representatives of Col. Reynell. The vicarage of Dunshaughlin and the rectory of RATHREGAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Dunshaughlin. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 1,873. Gross income, £438 6s.; nett, £331 11s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1813, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, from 30 to 45. The Roman Catholic chapels at Dunshaughlin and Batterstown are attended by respectively from 580 to 600, and from 350 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the former is united to the chapel of Culmullen in Knockmark, and the latter to the chapels of Radonstown and Kilcloon. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 69, and the Roman Catholics to 1,552; the Protestants of the union to 92, and the Roman Catholics to 1,845; and 3 daily schools in the union, all of which were in the parish, had on their books 70 boys and 52 girls. One of the schools was aided with £2 a-year and other advantages from the incumbent; and one, with about £5 from local subscription and advantages worth about £4 from bequest of the late Roman Catholic parochial clergyman. In 1840, a National school at Dunshaughlin was salaried with £10, and had on its books 90 boys and 58 girls.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a small market and post town in the above parish, stands on the great north-west road from Dublin, 9 miles south-east by south of Navan, and 13 north-west of Dublin. It seems to have been anciently a place of considerable importance; but it has so greatly decayed as to have become a mere village, with little prospect of any increase of prosperity. Archdall says, "St. Seachlan, nephew to St. Patrick, came into Ireland, A. D. 439, and founded the church of Dunshaghlin: he died on the 27th of Nov., 448, in his 75th year, and was interred here." Within a circular mound of upwards of 500 feet in circumference, situated in the marsh of Lagore in the vicinity of the town, were recently discovered a vast store of rare ancient weapons, ornaments, and domestic implements, and upwards of 150 cart loads of animal remains. See **LAGORE**. The only noticeable existing public buildings are the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the court-house. Fairs are held on May 13, July 11, Oct. 14, and Nov. 10.—The Dunshaughlin Poor-law union ranks as the 27th, and was declared on April 1, 1839. It lies partly in co. Meath, and partly in co. Dublin; and comprehends an area of 109,096 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 22,260. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Dublin, Garristown, 2,886; and in co. Meath, Dunboyne, 2,428,—Donaghmore, 1,250,—Ratoath, 1,779,—Kilbrew, 1,560,—Dunshaughlin, 2,547,—Culmullen, 1,587,—Kilcloon, 1,587,—Kilmessan, 1,662,—Killeen, 1,593,—Skreen, 2,086,—and Rathfeigh, 1,275. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 26; and of the latter, 3 are returned by the division of Garristown, 3 by the division of Dunboyne, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 2,413; and of these, 856 were valued under £5,—103 under £6,—112 under £7,—66 under £8,—58 under £9,—48 under £10,—76 under £12,—72 under £14,—27 under £15,—23 under £16,—48 under £18,—32 under £20,—

85 under £25,—70 under £30,—95 under £40,—64 under £50,—and 378 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of property rated is £117,324; the total number of persons rated is 2,517; and of these, 107 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—206, not exceeding £2,—279, not exceeding £3,—161, not exceeding £4,—and 131, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Aug., 1839, and was to be completed in Dec., 1840,—to cost £4,939 for building and completion, and £912 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, purchased for £250,—and to contain accommodation for 400 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 17, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,951 7s. 11d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,245. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Dunshaughlin, Dunboyne, Kilmore, Ratoath, and Skreen. The Dunshaughlin dispensary serves for a district of 16,300 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 2,754; and, in 1839–40, it expended £82 2s., and administered to 659 patients. Area of the town, 40 acres. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 913; in 1841, 524. Houses 88. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 48; in manufactures and trade, 33; in other pursuits, 22. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 57; on means not specified, 8.

DUNSINK, a very pleasant village, and an adjoining hill, on the north side of the Ballybough river, barony of Castleknock, 4 miles north-west by west of Dublin-castle, co. Dublin, Leinster. The summit of the hill has an altitude of about 210 feet above sea-level, and is the site of Trinity-college Observatory. The range of view is very extensive, and, except where the Wicklow mountains, at the distance of 12 miles, rise about 1½ degree above the plane of the horizon, it is quite uninterrupted. The observatory was built in 1774, and originated in a bequest of £3,000 toward erecting it, and £250 a year toward maintaining it, by Dr. Francis Adams. It is a handsome structure of two wings and a projecting centre, crowned by a dome; and, in addition to apartments appropriated to the professor, contains an equatorial room and a meridian room. The equatorial instrument in the former of these rooms rest on a pillar 16 feet square, and is placed beneath the dome. The transit instrument, and the celebrate eight-feet astronomical circle, are in the meridian room,—an apartment 37½ feet long, 23 feet wide, and 21 feet high.

DUNTRILEAGUE, a benefice, or parochial union, in the barony of Costlea, and in the dio. Emly, co. Limerick, Munster. It consists of 11 parishes and rectories of GALBALLY, BALLINGARR, KILBEHENNY, and BALLINLONDRY: see these articles. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., 1831, 14,566. Gross income, £1,554; nett, £1,375 9d. Patron, the diocesan. This benefice forms the corps of the prebend of Killenellick in Emly cathedral. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is situated in Galbally, and is a very fine building. Sittings 150; attendance 60. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Kilbehenny, and one in each of the other parishes, have aggregately an attendance of 4,770. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 203, and the Roman Catholics to 15,246; 10 daily schools had on their books 437 boys and 208 girls.

DUNURLIN. See **DONORLIN**.

DURAS, or **KINVARRA-DURAS**, a parish in the barony of Kiltartan, 8½ miles north-west of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the towns of **KINVARRA** and the village of **KNOCKGARRA**:

these articles. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 11,289 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches,—of which 16 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,610; in 1841, 6,586. Houses 1,067. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,330. Houses 876. The surface lies in the extreme south-west corner of the county, is extensively washed by the bay of Galway, forms an acuminate peninsula between Kinvara bay and a boundary bay with Clare, and consists of light limestone land, extensively encumbered with naked limestone rock. Duras pier, on the peninsula of Duras, opposite Edy Island, is neatly and substantially built, measures 140 feet in length, and affords accommodation to some small craft belonging to the place, and occasionally to the Galway bay fishery as a landing-place for the sale of fish, yet it serves more for the private benefit of the estate, whose proprietor chiefly built it, than for public advantage. The demesne of Duras Park is the property of Mr. Lynch; and other residences are Roo, Hermitage, Thornville, Newtown, and Delamaine. On Duras Island are some remains of an old friary.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOLGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £56, and the rectorial for £111 10s.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop of Kilmacduagh, the prebendary, and the vicars-choral of Christchurch, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel in Kinvarra is used as the cathedral chapel of the diocese, and has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 4,883; and 6 pay daily schools were attended on the average by about 340 children.

DURIN, a headland and a fishing-station in the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The headland terminates the peninsula which separates Inver bay on the west from the upper part of Donegal bay on the east, and is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of the town of Donegal. The fishing-station—which is also a coast-guard station—had employed in the fisheries, a few years ago, 69 row-boats, and 453 men.

DURROW, a parish partly in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's co., and partly in that of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Queen's co. section contains the town of DURROW: see next article. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the co. Kilkenny section, 669 acres; of the Queen's co. section, 5,850 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,911; in 1841, 2,977. Houses 499. Pop., in 1841, of the co. Kilkenny section, 223; of the rural districts of the Queen's co. section, 1,436. Houses in these, respectively, 37 and 223.* The surface consists, for the most part, of light, sandy land; but has a cultivated, rich, and ornate appearance, and derives both shelter and picturesqueness from adjacent high grounds. Castle-Durrow demesne, the property of Viscount Ashbrooke, whence his lordship takes the title of Baron, surrounds the town of Durrow, and is extensively sheeted with wood. Dunmore, the well-wooded seat of Edmund Staples, Esq., is delightfully situated on the Nore; and Moyne, the seat of R. H. Stubber, Esq., stands on the cross-road to Rathdowney. The river Nore washes the east side of the parish; and the great road from Dublin to Cork passes through the interior, and is here intersected by the road from Kilkenny to Roscrea.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £120; glebe, £40. Gross income, £160; nett, £143 4s.

Patron, the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £240, and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral, but demised for a term of years to the vicar of Durrow. The church was built in 1793, at the cost of about £646 3s. 1d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance 130. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 50, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,100 at one service, and 1,630 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Augmacart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 456, and the Roman Catholics to 2,519; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 70 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with £4 12s. a-year from Lord Ashbrooke, and £2 and a house from the vicar; and another for infants was salaried with £52 a-year from Mrs. Walker—had on their books 182 boys and 83 girls.

DURROW, a small market and post town in the above parish, stands on the Dublin and Cork road, and on the rivulet Erkin, about a mile above its inoculation with the Nore, 5 miles south-south-west of Abbeyleix, $13\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-west of Kilkenny, and $54\frac{1}{4}$ south-west of Dublin. The greater part of it has the form of an oblong square; and the whole is more regular, better built, and more respectably inhabited, than most of the small towns of Ireland. It contains an infantry barrack, and a good inn and posting establishment. Owing to its proximity to Kilkenny, Maryborough, Portarlington, Ballyspellan spa, and other places of some importance and fashion, it often wears an air of agreeable animation. The only trade is that of the town-markets, of the retail shops, and of extensive flour-mills, on the Erkin. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 4, April 16, May 21, July 3, Aug. 20, Oct. 8, and Nov. 19. The Durrow dispensary is within the Abbeyleix Poor-law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the parish; and, in 1839, it expended £120 13s. 4d. Some old monastery is said to have existed in the town. Area of the town, 51 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,298; in 1841, 1,318. Houses 239. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 100; in manufactures and trade, 106; in other pursuits, 58. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 116; on their own manual labour, 112; on means not specified, 25.

DURROW, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Tullamore, and partly in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, but chiefly in the barony of Ballycowan, King's co., Leinster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Westmeath section, 2,259 acres; of the King's county section, 7,514 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,145; in 1841, 2,922. Houses 473. Pop. of the King's county section, in 1831, 2,484; in 1841, 2,332. Houses 381.† The surface is part of the flat country drained by the Brosna; is decorated with the demesnes of Durrow, Coleraine, and Belview; and has a summit-level of not more than 205 feet. An abbey is alleged by monastic writers to have been built on the site of the present decayed village of Durrow by St. Columb; a castle is said, by less doubtful authorities, to have been built at the same place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath; and a monastery, for regular canons of St. Augustine, is said by Ware and Archdall to have been erected at a later period than the alleged abbey of St. Columb, and to have been, in common with the surrounding country, wasted by the English in 1175. The estate of Durrow Abbey was granted by Queen

* The chief part of the parish, inclusive of the town, was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., from county Kilkenny to Queen's county.

† The ecclesiastical parish appears to be more extensive than the civil one. Pop., in 1831, 5,192.

Elizabeth to Nicholas Herbert, Esq.; it afterwards passed to the family of Stepney and the Earls of Norbury. The demesne of this estate possesses a melancholy interest as the scene of the mysterious assassination, on Jan. 1, 1839, of Hector John, second Earl of Norbury.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, comprising the impropriate rectory of Durrow, and part of the impropriate rectory of Kilbride, in the dio. of Meath. Gross income, £95 7s. 6d.; nett, £75 14s. Patron, the Earl of Norbury. The tithes are compounded for £224 0s. 6d., and belong to the patron. The church was built many years ago at the private expense of Mrs. Fox. Sitings 500; attendance, from 20 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 900 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullamore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 184, and the Roman Catholics to 5,144; and 3 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 140 children.

DURROW, co. Tipperary. See DORRHA.

DURRUS, a parish 4 miles south-west by south of Bantry, and partly in the barony of Bantry, but chiefly in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the Bantry section, 1,587 acres; of the Carbery section, 9,551 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,290; in 1841, 4,483. Houses 709. Pop. of the Carbery section of Durrus, in 1831, 4,670; in 1841, 3,731. Houses 595.* About one-fourth of the surface is arable land; one-fourth is coarse ground; and the remainder is mountain. The whole, however, is, in a general view, extremely rugged and characteristically upland; the north-west side of it forms the bold, grand screen of Bantry bay, from Sheep's Head up to the near vicinity of the town of Bantry; and a large proportion of the sides and centre constitutes the narrow and wild peninsula which runs out like an invasion of mountain-ridge upon the sea, between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £490; glebe, £51. Gross income, £541; nett, £410 0s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £60, is impropriate in Robert W. Gumbleton, Esq.; and another portion, compounded for £170, is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The church was built in 1792, by means of a grant of £461 10s. 9d., from the late Board of First Fruits; extensively rebuilt, soon afterwards, at the private expense of the Rev. H. Jones, the incumbent; and enlarged, in 1832, by means of a loan of £188 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 400; attendance 150. The glebe-house and Rouska school-house are also used as parochial places of worship; and have an attendance of respectively 35 and 45. The Roman Catholic chapel of Durrus is attended by 800, and that of Kilerohane by 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 819, and the Roman Catholics to 7,802; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 40 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was aided by the British and Irish Ladies' School Society, one by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, one by subscription, one by the National Board, one by the London Hibernian Society, and one by the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 283 boys and 231 girls.

DURRUS-KINVARRA. See DURAS.

DURSEY, an island in the parish of Kilnamanagh,

barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is separated by a very narrow channel from the extremity of the great peninsula of Bere; forms the most seaward line of separation between the waters of the Kenmare estuary and those of Bantry bay; and lies 2½ miles south-west by south of Kenmare, and the same distance west-south-west of Bantry. Its length, south-westward, is about 2½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about ¼ of a mile. Its seaward end bears the name of Cape Dursey or Dorseys, and is flanked by the islets or great rocks called the Bull, the Cow, and the Calf; and between its inner end and the mainland a ship may pass. The island is naturally a post of great strength, and is accessible only in calm weather, and at one narrow entrance which might be maintained against invaders by a few men, and was formerly defended by a castle. The Irish, after the defeat of the Spaniards, chose Dursey as a last refuge in the event of the fall of Dunboy castle, and committed the keeping of it to Connor O'Driscoll, with a garrison of 60 men; but Captain Rostock speedily demolished its forts, and carried off all its garrison to Dunboy, where they were put to death. The surface of the island is exceedingly rough and coarse; yet, jointly with the encircling waters, yields support to about 200 inhabitants.

DYAN, a village in the district of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is situated 2½ miles north by east of Caledon, on the road thence to Dungannon.

DYMOR. See DIAMORE.

DYNISH, a small island in the barony of Maccullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated on the south side of the entrance of Kilkerran bay, and at the west end of the sound which separates Littermore island from Garomna.

DYSERT, a parish, 6½ miles south-west of Listowel, and partly in the barony of Iraghticonnor, but chiefly in that of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area of the Iraghticonnor section, 2,119 acres; of the Clanmaurice section, 4,030 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,230; in 1841, 1,225. Houses 182. Pop. of the Iraghticonnor section, in 1841, 443. Houses 67. The surface is, to a considerable extent, boggy; is drained northward by the river Brick; and lies in the midst of a flat morassy, moorish, and uninteresting district. Ennismore is the seat of Mr. Hewson.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LISTOWEL [which see], in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £66 18s. 6d., and the rectorial tithes are impropriate in Thomas Stoughton, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,271; and a hedge-school had on its books 40 boys and 30 girls.

DYSERT, a parish in the barony of Trillick, co. Londonderry, 1½ mile south of Castle-Island, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 6,074 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,411; in 1841, 1,529. Houses 261. The surface is traversed southward by the road from Castle-Island to Killarney; and forms part of a district which has been characterized as "a succession of mixed till, rough pasture, barren heath, rock, and wooded glen."—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENTIENNA [which see], in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £173 17d.; glebe, £42 18s. 4d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 1,252; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 65 boys and 35 girls.

DYSERT, a parish in the barony of Fassadin, 2 miles south of Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, Ulster. Area, 7,938 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,230; in 1841, 2,367. Houses 331. The surface declines to the south and south-west, and has a comparatively bleak appearance. The D.

* The ecclesiastical parish includes also the civil parish of KILEROHANE [which see], and designates the united district Durrus-Kilerohane. Pop. in 1831, 8,340.

rivulet flows along the southern boundary, and descends from an altitude of 519 to an altitude of 302 feet. The only noticeable residence is Smithstown. — This parish is an inappropriate curacy in the dio. of Ossory. The inappropriate curate resides in the adjacent parish of Mothell, and the Protestants of Dysert attend Mothell church. The vicarial tithes are appropriated to the vicars choral of St. Canice. The Roman Catholic chapels at Coone, Muckalee, and Smithstown, have an attendance of respectively from 700 to 900, from 500 to 700, and from 400 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Ballyfoyle in Kilmadum, and Lisnafunchin in Mothell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 255, and the Roman Catholics to 2,293; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith—were attended on the average by 210 children.

DYSERT, a parish on the north border of the barony of Ferrard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,912 acres. Pop., in 1831, 669; in 1841, 608. Houses 90. The land varies in value from 30s. to 40s. per plantation acre. A chief feature is the demesne of **BARMEATH**: see that article. — This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNLEER** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £129 19s. 7½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of High Lane and Wyantstown. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £60 from the National Board and Sir P. Bellew, and had on its books 110 boys and 58 girls.

DYSERT, a parish on the north border of the barony of Upperthird and of the county of Waterford, and 4 miles east of Clonmel, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,396 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 47 acres, 22 perches are in the Suir, and 7 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches are lacustrine. Pop., in 1831, 1,444; in 1841, 1,406. Houses 180. The surface is part of the beautiful vale of the Suir, being bounded along the north by that river; and a chief feature is the small manufacturing village of Churchtown, backed by the extensive natural woods of Landscape. The demesnes are Churchtown, Coolamuck, and part of Gurteen. The two chief hill-summits have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 649 and 861 feet. The Suir flows at an elevation above the sea of 34 feet; and a rivulet comes down to it from an elevation of 335 feet. — This parish is a rectory and a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. Rectorial tithe composition, £203 1s. 6d.; glebe, £15 15s. Vicarial tithe composition, £101 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £8 15s. The rectories of Dysert and **KILMOLERAN** [see that article], constitute the entire benefice of Dysert and Kilmoleran. Gross income, £354 19s. 11d.; nett, £318 6s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Knockgraffon in the dio. of Cashel, and the chapelries of Callan and St. Catherine in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarages of Dysert and Kilmoleran, and the rectories of **FENOUGH** and **TEMPLE-MOREAU** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Dysert. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 6,017. Gross income, £504 15s. 0½d.; nett, £433 6s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1786. Sitzings 200; attendance, about 12. The Roman Catholic chapels of Dysert and Kilmoleran have an attendance of respectively 800 and between 3,000 and 4,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the

chapel of Kilsheelan. There is also a friary chapel in Kilmoleran. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,481; the Protestants of the union to 58, and the Roman Catholics to 6,203; one daily school in the parish was aided with free schoolhouse and residence from Sir Moore Disney, and had on its books 31 boys and 18 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 201 boys and 118 girls.

DYSERT, a parish, partly in the baronies of Rathconrath and Moycashel, but chiefly in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, 5 miles south-west by south of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Rathconrath section, 336 acres, 24 perches; of the Moycashel section, 1,245 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 214 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are in Lough Ennel; of the Moyashel and Magheradernon section, 5,834 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 843 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches lie detached, and 960 acres, 16 perches are in Lough Ennel. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,129; of the Rathconrath section, 29; of the Moycashel section, 147; of the Moyashel and Magheradernon section, 953. Houses in the three sections, respectively 6, 21, and 160. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Moyashel and Magheradernon, and states the pop. at 1,020. The highest ground has an altitude of 320 feet; and the chief residences are Lilliput, Dysert, and Ballylandy. The surface extends along the west and south sides of Lough Ennel; and consists, for the most part, of profitable land. Archdall says that St. Colman founded here a monastery for Conventual Franciscans.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CHURCHTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £137; glebe, £28. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Conragh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 977; and a pay daily school had on its books 40 boys and 30 girls.

DYSERT, a parish on the west border of the barony of Coshma, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Adare, co. Limerick, Munster. It is also called Carrigeen. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 910 acres. Pop., in 1831, 180; in 1841, 170. Houses 22. The land is part of the vale of the Maig, and consists of first and second rate qualities. — This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition and gross income, £72 10s.; nett, £66 19s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church nor glebe-house; and the curate of an adjoining benefice performs the occasional duties for a salary of £3. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 180.

DYSERT, a parish on the western border of the barony of Athlone, 5 miles south-south-east of Mount-Talbot, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,569 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,661; in 1841, 1,739. Houses 315. The Suck traces the boundary with co. Galway; and a considerable lake lies north of the centre. The surface, to a large extent, is hilly and rocky; and pre-vaillingly consists of light land. The road from Athlone to Ballinamore passes westward through the interior; and is intersected here by the road from Ballinasloe to Roscommon.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TESSARAGH** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £18 9s. 2d. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 1,740; and a daily school was salaried with

£3 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, and £10 from Lord Mount-Sandford, and had on its books 5 boys and 10 girls.

DYSERT, a parish in the barony of Inchiquin, 1½ mile south by east of Corrofin, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4; area, 7,250 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 169 acres, 2 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,666; in 1841, 1,933. Houses 290. The greater part of the parish is rocky and mountainous; a large proportion is unprofitable; and scarcely any consists of good land. The river Fergus traces the western boundary; some rivulets which flow westward to the Atlantic drain a large part of the surface; and some lakes tamely variegate the series of bleak landscapes. The old castle of Dysert was not long ago inhabited; and possesses hardly a feature to distinguish it from the six score, or thereabouts, which are sprinkled athwart the county. The ruined church of the parish is supposed to have been built during the halcyon hour of the fine arts in the reign of Turlough O'Connor; and contains an exquisitely sculptured round doorway, in a style which different schools of antiquaries would variously pronounce Saxon, Norman, and Lombardian. Remains of a pillar still exist to the height of about 30 feet; and are thus described by Mr. Hely Dutton, the statist of the county: "About 20 feet from the ground, there is a door; and, about 10 feet higher, the remains of another; at each of which, the dimensions of the tower diminished. Remains of windows at different heights are seen, by which it seems to be quite different from some other towers that have windows only at or near the summit, as that of Kildare, and many other places; the workmanship also seems to be different from that of many others. On the outside of the second story, the tower has the remains of a projecting flag, like our modern belting-course, running round the building, and about 8 inches broad; it also appears to have had battlements." This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILNABOY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £83 17s. 7d.; glebe, £2 12s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £165 1s. 2½d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Rath. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 7 Churchmen, 67 Protestant dissenters, and 1,714 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from Mr. Synge and £16 from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £4 from Mr. Synge and £4 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 280 boys and 221 girls.

DYSERT, co. Cork. See **DESERT**.

DYSERTALE, a pendicle of land, absurdly dignified with the name and status of a parish, in the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Area, 161 acres, 3 roods, 37½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 2. It is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DRUMCREEK** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £3 6s. 8d.

DYSERTCREIGHT. See **DESERTCREIGHT**.

DYSERTEGNEY. See **DESERTEGNEY**.

DYSERTENOS, a parish 3 miles west-south-west of Stradbally, and partly in the barony of East Maryborough, but chiefly in that of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Maryborough section, 2,524 acres; of the Stradbally section, 3,572 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,354; in 1841, 1,415. Houses 231. Pop. of the Stradbally section, in 1841, 982. Houses 167. The surface consists of a light kind of arable and pasture land; and a great portion of it is billy and impracticable to the plough. The hills form a

very conspicuous and highly interesting feature in the eastern district of the county, and stand rather singly than connected, or folding into one another. Their summits command, through the hollows and vistas, delightful views of a fine and beautiful country, highly adorned with plantations and demesnes. They themselves are seen in the best groupings, and with the loftiest and most imposing aspect, from Ballyfin-house. On the summit of one of them stands the parish-church, surmounted by a square tower, and forming a very picturesque feature. An abbey is alleged by Archdall to have been founded in Dysertenos by St. Ængus.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TECOLME** [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £138 16s. 11½d., and the rectorial for £277 13s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Carew. The church of Dysertenos is that of the benefice, and was built about 106 years ago, and recently new-roofed. Sittings 100; attendance 35. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 77, and the Roman Catholics to 1,272; a Sunday school was attended on the average by 9 children; and a daily school was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and had on its books 89 boys and 54 girls.

DYSERT-GALLEN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Cullinagh, and of Queen's co., Leinster. It contains the town of **BALLINAKILL**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 10,781 acres, 38 perches,—of which 23 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,014; in 1841, 4,342. Houses 731. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,087; in 1841, 2,802. Houses 457. The surface consists of land of second rate quality. The two chief summits have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 869 and 1,001 feet. The principal residences are Hollywood and Valleyfield. The Owenbeg river flows south-south-westward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £406 3s.; glebe, £52 5s. Gross income, £458 8s.; nett, £411 19s. 7d. Patron, the Earl of Stanhope. A curate has a salary of £70. The church was built in 1821, at the cost of £1,538 4s. 1½d.; of which £198 10s. 3½d. was raised by subscription, £344 6s. 1½d. was raised by parochial assessment, and £1,015 7s. 8½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapels at Ballinakill and Knockardgurt have an attendance of respectively 3,000 and 717; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 228 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 4,200 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—2 of which were salaried with £24 each from the National Board, and one with £7 10s. from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 429 boys and 407 girls.

DYSERTLYN. See **DESERTLYN**.

DYSERTMARTIN. See **DESERTMARTIN**.

DYSERTMOON, or **DYSERTMORE**, a parish in the barony of Ida, 4 miles south by east of Innistiogue, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of **TULLAGHER**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 6,207 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,005; in 1841, 2,123. Houses 300. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,936. Houses 279. The surface lies along the left bank of the Nore; is partly hilly and averagely of middle-rate quality of land; and is traversed by the roads from Innistiogue to New Ross and Waterford. The two chief summits have an altitude above sea-level of 308 and 524 feet. A rivulet which flows eastward to the Nore, partly on the southern boundary and partly in the interior, descends from an altitude of

311 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ROSBERCON [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £135; glebe, £4. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,400 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement,

is united to the chapels of Rosbercon and Lesterlin. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 270 children, and 2 pay daily schools by 135 in summer.

DYSERTMORE, co. Cork. See DESERTMORE.

DYSERTOOGHILL. See DESERTOOGHILL.

DYSERTSERGES. See DESERTSERGES.

E

EA, a lake in the south-east corner of the barony of Boylagh, 8 miles north of Donegal, co. Donegal, Ulster. The Awin-Ea river carries off its superfluous waters westward to the bay of Lochrusmore.

EAGISH, a lake in co. Monaghan. See CRIEVE.

EAGLE ISLAND, an island off the Mullet coast of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies 4 or 5 furlongs from the nearest part of the mainland, 2 miles north by east of the entrance of Portnafranka Harbour, and 3 west-south-west of Erris Head. Two lighthouses were recently erected on the islet; and cost for finishing, in 1840, £2,065 5s. 5d.

EAGLE (MOUNT), a lofty summit at the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, one of the chief summits of the Mourne alps, in co. Down, Ulster. It has an altitude of 2,064 feet above sea-level; and flings from one of its sides the springs of the river Bann. See DOWN and MOURNE.

EAGLE'S NEST, a craggy and sublime summit on the north-east border of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It overhangs the left side of the stream which connects the Upper Lake and the Middle Lake of Killarney; and is situated about 4 miles in a straight line, south-west of the town of Killarney. The literal nest of the eagle is placed in a hanging crag, near the summit of a pyramidal and almost perpendicular rock 1,200 or 1,300 feet high. "When viewed from a distance, this much celebrated rock, so frequently the subject of the painter and the poet, appears quite contemptible, from the superior height of the adjacent mountains; but the approach to its base by the river, is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree, since the river runs directly to its foot, and there turns off abruptly, so that the rock is seen from its base to the summit without interruption; and the projecting masses of huge broken fragments in the centre, tend to complete the magnificence of the object. The base is covered with wood, and a few shrubs appear scattered over the face of the rock, up to the very apex of the pyramid. It is from this sublime and stupendous rock the sound is returned in so miraculous a manner, that it is considered one of the most singular phenomena in existence. A small hillock, on the opposite side of the river, usually called the 'Station for Audience,' is used as the resting-place of a paterara, which is carried in the boat from Killarney: the gunner is placed on one side of the hillock, and the auditor on the other; and upon the discharge of the piece, a roaring is heard in the

bosom of the opposite mountain like a peal of thunder, or the discharge of a train of artillery, and this echo is multiplied a number of times, after which it gradually fades away, like the rolling of distant thunder. The exact residence of the eagle may be distinguished by a black mark, near the vertex of the rock, and the noble inhabitant is frequently seen soaring above the heads of passengers on the river, and directing their admiring gaze towards his inaccessible retreat. The sound of a musical instrument produces reverberations of quite a different character from that of the musket or small cannon." [Guide to Killarney and Glengariff. Dublin: Curry and Co., 1835.]

EARLSTOWN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Shillelogher, 2½ miles east of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1¼; area, 2,938 acres. Pop., in 1831, 679; in 1841, 527. Houses 76. The surface consists wholly of profitable and good land; and is drained eastward by the King's river.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KELLS [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £197 9s. 9½d.; glebe, £31 14s. 2d. The Roman Catholic chapel at Newtown has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Callan and Coolagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 687; and a pay daily school had on its books 60 boys and 40 girls.

EASKEY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It issues from Lough Esk, at the east base of the Lurgan Hills, and close on the southern boundary of the barony; and runs about 9½ miles nearly due north, to the Atlantic ocean. It is a brawling mountain-stream; and careers over a rocky bed between highly picturesque banks. It cuts the barony into two not very unequal parts; its only noticeable tributary is the Croagh; it is ascended, in the spawning season, by large numbers of salmon; and it is navigable for about ¼ of a mile from the sea by boats of 5 tons.

EASKEY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 13,285 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,129; in 1841, 6,349. Houses 1,125. About 1,619 acres of the surface are bog; and the remainder is arable and pasture ground. The rivulets Finned, Awinbeg, and Easkey effect the drainage to the sea. Lough Scorrew in the south has an area of 4½ acres. The old road from Sligo to Ballina passes through the interior, near the coast. Fortland, the

seat of Robert Jones, Esq., stands close on the shore near the village; Castletown, the seat of Mr. Fenton, stands not far from Fortland; and Rathlee, another seat, stands on the coast, 3 miles to the west. The old castle of Easkey stands on a small peninsula immediately west of the mouth of the Easkey rivulet; and seems to have been at one time provided with a landing-place, or natural quay, a restoration of which, combined with the construction of a breakwater on the point of the little headland in front of the castle, would form a desirable and advantageous natural harbour.—The straggling village of Easkey is situated on the old Sligo and Ballina road, and on the Easkey rivulet, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the sea, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ballina. Fairs are held on June 3, and Nov. 18. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 289; in 1841, 421. Houses 78.—Easkey parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £293 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £13 15s. Gross income, £307 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £275 17s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £293 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are appropriated to the see of Killalla. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,238 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 200. The Baptist meeting-house is attended by 35, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 602 Churchmen, 48 Protestant dissenters, and 5,618 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools—2 of which were salaried with respectively £10 and £14 from the Baptist Society, and 3 were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and 1 with the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 452 boys and 326 girls. In 1840, a National school at Clooneenmore was salaried with £10, and had on its books 80 boys and 49 girls.

EASTERSNOW, or **ESTERSNOW**, a parish in the barony of Boyle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of the town of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,457 acres, 16 perches,—of which 296 acres, 13 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,951; in 1841, 2,035. Houses 349. About one-fourth of the surface is prime land; a considerable proportion is bog; and the remainder is land of medium quality. The parish consists chiefly of a section of the southern border of the district, called the Plains of Boyle. See **BOYLE**. The road from Boyle to Tusk passes southward through the interior, and traverses a deep hollow, near the bottom of which to the east stands the parochial church, not unlike an English barn in a lonely spot, surrounded with a few ragged trees; while, on the west side of the road, nearly opposite, are seen Cavetown lakes, bounded by hills with plantations and improvements, and, in two spots, a mansion and an obelisk. The Cavetown lakes comprise much the larger part of the water area of the parish; and lie at an elevation of 277 feet above sea-level. Another lake is Tranamary. Croghan, at the south-east corner of the parish, on the road from Boyle to Elphin, suggests pleasing reflections to an agriculturist. See **CROGHAN**.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £30 8s.; glebe, £12 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The vicarages of Eastersnow and **KILCOLA** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Eastersnow. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,314. Gross income, £114 4s. 1d.; nett, £101 8s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is an old building. Sittings 100; attendance 42. A schoolhouse in Eastersnow is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 18. The Roman Ca-

tholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and is united to the chapels of two adjoining parishes. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 140; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 1,946, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 4,452; and 5 daily schools—3 of which were in the parish, and 2 of these three salaried by various Societies—had on their books 157 boys and 100 girls.

EAST-LUSK, co. Dublin. See **LUSK**.

EAST-PASSAGE, co. Waterford. See **PASSAGE**.

ECK. See **ESK**.

EDARDRUM. See **DRUM**, co. Roscommon.

EDDERNISH, an islet between Rutland Island and the mainland of the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. A safe creek and a good quay are at its south end; a saltwork was begun on it but never completed; and the islet is the residence of a shipbroker. See **RUTLAND**.

EDDY, or **ELAN-EDDY**, a narrow island of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, extending east and west, between the harbours of Kilcolgan and Kinvarra, head of Galway bay, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It is inhabited; and consists properly of three islets, connected by spits of shingle. The inhabitants, about 75 in number, have several sailing craft, and are occasionally employed in the fisheries; and the creeks at the connecting spits of shingle form safe boat harbours. On the eastern islet is an old castle, which serves as an useful sea-mark; and outside of the western islet is an extensive turbot-bank.

EDEN, a hamlet in the county of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands about 2 miles north-east of Carrickfergus, on the road thence to Larne. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 228. Houses 39.

EDENDERRY, a market and post town, in the parish of Monasteroris, barony of Coolestown, King's co., Leinster. It stands at the north-east extremity of a vast expanse of the Bog of Allen, and on the road from Dublin to Philipstown, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Clonard, $9\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Philipstown, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Dublin. The summit of one of the gravelly hills in the vicinity, crowned by the parish-church, and the ruins of an old castle, commands a very extensive view of the Bog of Allen, and the adjacent flat country; and this summit itself, surmounted by the church, forms a very conspicuous feature in views from the plain, or from neighbouring diluvial hillocks. In the space around the church, now used as the public cemetery, a silver mine was twice attempted to be worked. The town stands on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire; and about 42 years ago was in a deplorable condition. "Almost the whole of the town and neighbourhood," said Sir Charles Coote in 1801, "is now out of lease, and has a very miserable and shabby appearance. Many houses are falling to ruin. If some policy is not adopted, and better encouragement given for building, the town will soon be a heap of ruins. But the market still holds up, excellent for everything but grain." By subsequent encouragements of the noble proprietor, however, the town has now, for a series of years, presented not only an improved, but a neat, an orderly, and a prosperous appearance. Its public buildings, additional to the church already noticed, are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Quakers' meeting-house, and a market-house. A number of Quakers have settled down as residents; but are engaged chiefly in the retail trade. The principal business of the town has, like its own character, become happily reversed, and now consists in corn. The average annual sale of corn during 10 years, ending in 1836, amounted to 520,000 stones of wheat, 480,000 stones of oats, and 400,000

stones of barley. The tanning of hides and the manufacture of coarse woollens, were formerly manufactures of the place, but have ceased. Fairs are held on March 3, June 11, and Nov. 4. The grand canal passes near the town; and the main trunk line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, approaches to within 11 statute miles, at a point near Rathangan.—The castle of Edenderry was, in the 16th century, the residence of a branch of the Colley or Cowley family of Castle-Carbery; and was, in 1593, defended by Sir George Colley against the abettors of Tyrone's rebellion; and the property afterwards passed by marriage into the noble family of Blundell, whose title of Viscount Blundell is now extinct.

The Poor-law union of Edenderry ranks as the 35th, and was declared on May 7, 1839. It comprises parts of King's county, the county of Kildare, and the county of Meath; and comprehends an area of 140,396 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 35,536. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are in co. Meath, Ballyboggan, 1,477,—Clonard, 3,259,—and Castle-Jordan, 1,545; in co. Kildare, Cadamstown, 2,105,—Ballinadrimna, 2,111,—Myerstown, 1,559,—Carbery, 2,062,—Ardkill, 2,276,—Cloncurry, 1,157,—and Rathangan, 3,039; and in King's co., Edenderry, 4,535,—Ballinakill, 1,081,—Clonsast, 3,811,—Ballymacwilliam, 1,156,—Ballybarley, 1,305,—Clonmore, 1,630,—and Croghan, 1,628. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians is 22; and of the latter, 3 are elected by the division of Edenderry, 2 by each of the divisions of Rathangan, Clonard, and Clonsast, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 6,265; and of these, 4,057 are valued under £5,—156 under £6,—145 under £7,—158 under £8,—108 under £9,—98 under £10,—175 under £12,—141 under £14,—51 under £15,—56 under £16,—87 under £18,—81 under £20,—146 under £25,—104 under £30,—136 under £40,—98 under £50,—and 468 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £98,856 17s. 10½d.; the total number of persons rated is 6,308; and of these, 2,644 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—725, not exceeding £2,—321, not exceeding £3,—209, not exceeding £4,—and 179, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in Aug. 1839, and was to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £5,300 for building and completion, and £1,110 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, procured for £250 of purchase-money and £40 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 19, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,568 4s. 11d.; and the total previous expenditure was £552 6s. 3d. The medical charities of the union are dispensaries at Carbery, Clonard, Edenderry, Johnstown, Rathangan, and Rhode. In 1839–40, the Edenderry dispensary expended £81 14s. 5d., and administered to 590 patients. In 1841, the Edenderry Loan Fund had a capital of £1,926, and circulated £7,263 in 2,256 loans. The town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare. See CASTRO-PETRA. Area of the town, 75 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,283; in 1841, 1,850. Houses 255. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 191; in other pursuits, 187. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 21; on the directing of labour, 187; on their own manual labour, 162; on means not specified, 28.

EDENDUFF-CARRICK, the ancient name of SHANE'S CASTLE: which see.

EDERMINE, a parish on the west border of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 2½ miles south by east of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,131 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,221; in 1841, 1,334. Houses 231. The surface lies along the left bank of the Slaney, is traversed southward by the east road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, and contains some good land, yet pre-vaillingly consists of land either second rate or indifferent in quality. Within the limits are Edermine-house, the seat of John Power, Esq.; and the hamlet of OILGATE: which see.—This parish is a rectory and a prebend in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £36 18s. 6d. The rectory of Edermine, and the impropriate curacy of BALLINASLANEY [which see], constitute the benefice of Edermine. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 2,129. Gross income, £369 4s. 7½d.; nett, £306 5s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £184 12s. 3½d., and a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200 at each of two services; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Glenbrian in Ballyhuskard. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 79 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 1,150 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 131 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 2,032 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish, and one of these three aided with £16 a-year and other advantages from the rector—were attended on the average by about 117 children.

EDERNEY, a village in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands 2½ miles east-north-east of Kesh, on the road thence to Dromore. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 1, May 15, July 17, Oct. 6, and Nov. 28. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 132; in 1841, 193. Houses 35.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN—formerly MOSTRIM—a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Ardagh, co. Longford, Leinster. Length and breadth, 4 miles; area, 10,943 acres, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,744; in 1841, 4,933. Houses 829. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,743; in 1841, 4,069. Houses 689. Upwards of one-third of the land is of prime quality; about one-third is second rate; and the remainder is third and fourth rate. The surface is flat, and naturally very tame, and in a large degree boggy; but it has been extensively worked and dressed into ornate and almost picturesque appearance by the taste, judgment, and persevering enterprise of the Edgeworth family. The name of Edgeworth has become so literally a household word, not only throughout Ireland, but in the most remote districts of England and Scotland, and almost every leading incident and object connected with the life and residence of the father and the daughter have been so profusely propagated by fame, that any notice from us would be altogether superfluous. We may simply observe that the mansion which was nearly re-edified by Richard Lovell Edgeworth after it came into his possession, and which possesses a thousand charms as the residence of his singularly gifted daughter, is a cheerful old-fashioned pile, amidst a demesne whose style of plantation, low sunk fences, and general disposition and character are in thorough keeping with the mansion.—The small town or rather the village of Edgeworthstown, stands on the road from Dublin to Sligo, 6½ miles

• The rate of each of 849 of these 2,644 does not exceed one penny.

east by south of Longford, $13\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Mullingar, and $52\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Dublin. It has somewhat the appearance of an English village; and derives great attractions from the Edgeworthstown demesne, the parish-church, and a school, the only one in Ireland for the education of the sons of the Established clergy. The church is a pleasing structure; and is ornamented with a spire 50 feet high and of unusual character,—originally put together within the tower, and raised in 18 minutes by machinery to its present position. Within the church is a plain marble tablet to the memory of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth; and in the churchyard is the burial-vault of his family. Fairs are held on March 2, May 5, July 2, Sept. 12, Nov. 5, and Dec. 17. In 1841, the Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £1,465, circulated £8,923 in 1,458 loans, realized a nett profit of £162 18s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £213 10s. 6d.; and from the date of its origin till the close of 1841, it circulated £25,131 in 4,573 loans, cleared a nett profit of £433 10s. 8d., and expended for charitable purposes £368 19s. 8d. The dispensary in the town is within the Longford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 31,858 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 14,028; and, in 1839-40, it expended £108 5s. 11d., and administered to 1,742 patients. In 1798, a party of rebels entered Edgeworthstown; but the mansion, though temporarily without inhabitant, was so far from being pillaged or injured, that the family, on returning after the suppression of the rebellion, found everything precisely in the state in which they had left it. Area of the town, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,001; in 1841, 864. Houses 140. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 71; in other pursuits, 36. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 77; on their own manual labour, 62; on means not specified, 6.—Edgeworthstown parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £212 6s. 2d.; glebe, £38. Gross income, £250 6s. 2d.; nett, £212 2s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £117 4s. 7½d.; and are impropriate in portions of £55 7s. 8½d., £55 7s. 8½d., and £6 9s. 2½d., in respectively Mr. Slevin, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Clarke. The church was built, enlarged, and improved, about the year 1810, by means of £251 15s. 4½d., raised by parochial assessment, £24 raised from the sale of pews, and £276 18s. 5½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 175. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 280 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 4,744 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from subscription, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, one with £4 from Miss Lucy Edgeworth, and one with £10 from the Ardagh Society, and £5 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 297 boys and 172 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection and fitting up of a male school and a female school in the village.

EDMONSTOWN, a village in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 136. Houses 30.

EENY. See **INNY**, co. Kerry.

EFFIN, a parish in the baronies of Costlen and Coshma, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Costlen section, 1,981 acres; of the Coshma section, 3,287 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,090; in 1841, 2,060. Houses 307. Pop. of the Costlen section, in 1831,

828; in 1841, 750. Houses 106. The surface contains part of the summit-level between the basins of the Shannon and the Blackwater; and is traversed south-westward by the road from Kilmallock to Charleville.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £320; glebe, £19 7s. 8d. Gross income, £339 7s. 8d.; nett, £294 1s. 8d. Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of Kilmallock. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbready-Minor. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 2,413; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 62 boys and 28 girls.

EFFISHBREDA, an extra-parochial district in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 32.

GLISH, a barony of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the west and north-west, by Garrycastle; on the north-east, by Ballyboy; and on the south-east and south, by Ballybrit. Yet it touches co. Tipperary with the apex of an angle on the west, and approaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Queen's co. on the east. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 6½; area, 28,704 acres. Part of the northern boundary is traced by an affluent of the Brosna; part of the eastern, by the Silver river; and part of the southern, by the Little Brosna. Most of the surface has a light limestone soil; and a considerable proportion is moorish. Marl exists in large quantities in the bogs. Eglishton, a proprietorial residence nearly in the centre of the barony, is situated in a fine demesne.—This barony is also called Fircal; and contains the parishes of Drumeullen and Eglishton, and two or three small villages. Pop., in 1831, 6,403; in 1841, 6,560. Houses 1,083. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 971; in manufactures and trade, 90; in other pursuits, 85. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,008; who could read but not write, 575; who could neither read nor write, 1,281. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 458; who could read but not write, 851; who could neither read nor write, 1,575.

GLISH, a parish in the barony of Eglishton, King's co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Birr, Leinster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 14,799 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,—of which 164 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,290; in 1841, 3,494. Houses 577. The land of the parish, though light, is all profitable. Lough Coura comprises nearly all the water-area; lies 172 feet above sea-level; and contains an island on which are the ruins of a castle. The chief residences are Eglishton, Woodfield, Dovegrove, Ballykealy, Whigsborough, Clooneen, Derinlough, and Ballymacard. The roads northward and north-eastward from Birr pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of FIRCAL [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £51 13s. 9½d.; glebe, £99 4s. 5d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £96 18s. 5½d., and are impropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The church is an old building. Sittings 150; attendance, from 60 to 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drumeullen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 201, and the Roman Catholics to 3,147; and 6 pay daily schools were attended on the average by about 200 children.

GLISH, a parish on the western border of the baronies of Armagh and Turaney, 4 miles north by east of Tynan, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 6 miles;

breadth, 3. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 3,428 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches; of the Turaney section, 7,145 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,419; in 1841, 5,601. Houses 1,027. Pop. of the Turaney section, in 1841, 3,544. Houses 653. The surface is beautifully undulated; consists of fertile tillage land; and acquires much ornament from the plantations of Elmpark, the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, and of Knappa, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq. The river Blackwater flows along the western boundary; the Ulster canal traverses the northern and the western border; and the road from Tynan to Charlemont passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Armagh. The rectory is part of the benefice of ARMAGH: which see. Tithe composition, £469 0s. 10d. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Gross income, £164 11s. 6d.; nett, £162 6s. 10½d. Patron, the incumbent of Armagh. The church was built in 1821, at the cost, including that of enclosing the churchyard, of £1,790 16s. 2d.,—of which £923 1s. 5½d. was lent by the late Board of First Fruits, £23 6s. 9½d. was raised by sale of the materials of the old church, £532 0s. 9½d. was raised by subscription, and £312 7s. 1½d. was a donation from Archbishop Beresford. Sittings 350; attendance, 168 in winter. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 670; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Grange and a chapel in Armagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,858 Churchmen, 846 Presbyterians, 44 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,788 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools were attended, on the average, by about 358 children. One of the schools was salaried with £4 from subscription, and £8 from the Society for Discourteasing Vice; one with £8 and some additional advantages from the curate; one with £15 and other advantages from Lady Charlemont; and one was aided with an endowment of a house and 6 acres of land from the late Archbishop Robinson.

GLISH, a village in the parish of Drumglass, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands 2½ miles south by west of Dungannon, on the road thence to Caledon. Pop. not specially returned.

GLISH, co. Kerry, and other counties. See AGLISH.

EGMONT, an old ruined castle in the parish of Churchtown, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 3½ miles north-north-west of Buttevant, and stood in the midst of a fine park, and very extensive plantations. The noble family of Percival take from this place the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland. Sir John Percival, Bart., was made successively Baron Percival of Burton in 1715, Viscount Percival of Kanturk in 1722, and Earl of Egmont in 1733.

EIGHT-MILE-BRIDGE, the former name of Hilltown, co. Down, Ulster. See HILLTOWN.

ELKE, a parish, 4 miles north-north-west of Uringford, and partly in the baronies of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, Queen's co., but chiefly in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Galmoy section, 12,305 acres, 10 perches; of the Clandonagh section, 3,665 acres, 8 perches; of the Clarmallagh section, 2,304 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,365; in 1841, 5,678. Houses 925. Pop. of the Galmoy section, in 1831, 3,802; in 1841, 3,898. Houses 640. Pop., in 1841, of the Clandonagh section, 1,133. Houses 182. Though the surface lies at the summit-level between the basins of the Suir and the Nore, the land is very fair in average quality, and, to a considerable extent, is excellent. The

Galmoy section contains three summits of respectively 437, 445, and 546 feet in altitude; two hamlets; two constabulary stations; and the demesnes of Mount Pleasant, Bagswell, Rathpatrick, and Ballydonnell. The Clandonagh section contains a height of 555 feet; a constabulary station; and the demesne of Kyle. The Clarmallagh section contains a height of 469 feet; and the demesnes of Lavally and Ballinfrost.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £692 6s. 3d.; glebe, £22 10s. Gross income, £724 0s. 10½d.; nett, £613 3s. 7d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 900 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Fertagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 154, and the Roman Catholics to 5,535; and 10 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year and a house from Mr. Moore—had on their books 349 boys and 248 girls.

ELANAGRANNOCH. See CANON-ISLAND.

ELAN-EDY. See EDDY.

ELAN-MACDARA. See BIRTERBUY.

ELIOGURTY, a barony of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Ikerrin; on the east, by co. Kilkenny; on the south-east, by Slieveardagh; on the south, by Middlethird; and on the west, by Kilnemannah and Upper Ormond. Its greatest length, nearly north and south, is 14½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10½; and its area is 90,681 acres. The Suir, pursuing a southerly course, divides the barony into not very unequal parts, and meanders along a vale of many amenities, and very considerable beauty. The land is, on the average, fertile; yet includes a rather large aggregate of bog, and is diversified by well-marked inequalities of surface.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballycabill, Holycross, Kilcooley, Templemore, and Templetohy; and the whole of the parishes of Athnid, Galbooly, Kilclonagh, Shyane, Borris, Ballymoreen, Drom, Fartiana, Inch, Kilfithmone, Loughmore-East, Loughmore-West, Moykarky, Moyne, Rahealty, and Thurles. Its towns are Thurles and Templemore; and its chief villages are Borris, Loughmore, Moyne, Littleton, Drom, and Ballycabill. In 1841, the Eliogurty Loan Fund had a capital of £310, and circulated £97 in 49 loans. Pop., in 1831, 38,531; in 1841, 42,308. Houses 6,572. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,027; in manufactures and trade, 1,271; in other pursuits, 1,141. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,832; who could read but not write, 3,201; who could neither read nor write, 8,220. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,210; who could read but not write, 4,583; who could neither read nor write, 11,151.

ELPHIN, a parish, containing the episcopal town of the same name, in the barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5; area, 12,544 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 426 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,643; in 1841, 6,781. Houses 1,165. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,136; in 1841, 5,230. Houses 906. The land is, for the most part, excellent; and is, to a large extent, disposed in some of the richest grazing-ground in the kingdom. The chief seats, additional to those connected with the town, are Roxborough 4½ miles to the south, Cloonyquin 3½ miles to the south-south-west, Cherryfield 2 miles to the south-west, Raheen 3½ miles to the west-south-west, and Smithhill 1½ mile to the east-north-east. The last of these is celebrated as the

residence of Oliver Goldsmith's grandfather, the Rev. Oliver Jones, curate of Elphin; and is even alleged by some writers to have been the poet's birth-place, and the home of his childhood.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 9d.; glebe, £120. The rectories of Elphin and OGULA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Elphin, and the corps of the deanery of Elphin cathedral. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 7,457. Gross income, £533 14s. 6½d.; nett, £427 11s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Athy in the dio. of Dublin. A curate has a salary of £75. The parochial church is the cathedral. Sittings 250; attendance 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in an adjoining parish. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 205, and the Roman Catholics to 5,745; the Protestants of the union to 234, and the Roman Catholics to 7,662; and 13 daily schools in the union, 12 of which were in the parish, had on their books 496 boys and 354 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, £9 12s. 3½d. from the bishop, and £5 from the dean; one, with £12 certain, and £3 conditional, from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; and one with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £10 from the bishop, £2 from the dean, and £3 3s. from the curate's family. In 1838, the National Board granted £90 toward the erection of a school in the town.

ELPHIN, a post, market, and episcopal town in the above parish, is situated 5½ miles north-north-west of Strokestown, 7½ west of Drumsna, 17½ west-north-west of Longford, and 77 west-north-west of Dublin. It extends along the summit of a ridge nearly east and west; and consists chiefly of one winding and spacious street. The bishop's palace, the houses intermingled with trees which seem to fringe the top of the ridge, and the cathedral at the east extremity of the town lifting its square tower into the view of persons several miles distant, combine to produce, on a spectator approaching from the south or south-east, a pleasing and even imposing impression of the town's character. But on his winding up the hill and obtaining a view of the interior, he finds all his agreeable prepossessions a delusion, and sees extending before him rows of cabins as disgustingly squalid as any which disgrace the many miserable villages of Ireland,—their walls decayed, their roofs bent and sunk, their thatch torn, their windows and chimneys hardly *in esse*, and scarcely even *in posse*, their smoke and ventilation fighting a skirmish in the sty-like aperture of their entrance, and their skirts and interior vying with each other in the stench and putrescence of haggard idleness and cherished filth. In 1830, the whole town, with the exception of its two or three public buildings, consisted of 118 cabins, the greater number wretched huts, and several the most abject hovels;—33 two-story thatched houses,—7 two-story slated houses,—and 4, only 4, good houses, and these but partly built. The shops, with trivial exceptions, are little better than village huxteries; and the general tone of at once masonry, manners, and business, is a hideous satire upon the idea of "a city." In 1830, the register-office of the diocese was a thatched house, which contained in a small wooden press all the archives of the see; a market-house did not exist, though one was talked of; the inn, or 'King's Arms Hotel,' which had once been the deanery, had a front as scratched and broken as a prize-fighter's face, and an interior so filthy that a

generation might well be supposed to have passed since the operation of washing had been performed; and both domestic comfort and general trade among the citizens were in such a degraded condition as to occasion a merry hope of prosperity to spring up from the bald incident of some 3 or 4 good houses being in the course of erection. The cathedral measures about 80 feet by 28; and, except for having four round-topped windows in the side next the street, looks not unlike an English barn jostled up against an ancient steeple; yet it has quite a neat interior,—though a singularly plain one for a cathedral; and its old tower is square, narrow, tall, and considerably dilapidated, its summit ragged, and its sides disfigured by broken plaster. The palace, situated on the road to Boyle, one-fourth of a mile from the church, is a spacious, comfortable old-fashioned country house behind a small lawn and shrubbery. The deanery, situated a little beyond the west end of the town, is a modern compact residence with a lawn in front. Fairs are held in the town on May 3, June 29, Sept. 28, and Dec. 10. The Elphin dispensary is within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 43,268 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 21,582; and, in 1840–41, it expended £141 12s. 0½d., and made 3,000 dispensations of medicine. Area of the town, 56 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,507; in 1841, 1,551. Houses 259. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 103; in manufactures and trade, 134; in other pursuits, 64. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 137; on their own manual labour, 133; on means not specified, 15.

The bishopric of Elphin affects, like not a few others both existing and extinct, to have been founded by St. Patrick. But the story which makes St. Patrick its founder, adds the incredible circumstance that a Saint Assicus, whom he appointed first bishop, introduced by his advice a college of monks, and presided over them as monastic superior. The name Elphin is supposed to have been derived from words which have been variously interpreted, 'the stone of Fin-mac-cool,' and 'the stone of the translucent fountain.' Legend affirms the existence for many centuries of some wondrous stone to which the allusion is made, and alleges that it fell prostrate in Oct. 1675. The see is said to have had incorporated with it, at early periods, several alleged ancient sees, as those of Roscommon, Ardcarne, Dromcliffe, &c.; and, in consequence both of these annexations and of wealth directly bestowed upon itself, it came to be regarded as one of the richest bishoprics in Ireland. Its possessions, however, were eventually so much dispersed and alienated as to yield a revenue of only 200 marks; but they were so far recovered, through the exertions of Bishop King, as to produce an income of £1,500. In 1645, the castle of Elphin was delivered by Bishop Tilson into the hands of the Lord-president of Connaught; and, during the period of the Commonwealth, the see was vacant and its revenues sequestrated; but on the Restoration, Bishop Parker, who was appointed to the see, repaired the cathedral and the palace; and, in 1685, Bishop Hudson bequeathed £506 for the erection of a new see-house on the site of the old castle. Previous to the Act of 1833, the bishopric existed without any modern annexation; but that act provided for its permanent union with the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. The bishops since the Reformation, together with the year of each's appointment to the see, are Roland de Burgo, 1552; Thomas Chester, 1584; John Linch, 1584; Edward King, 1611; Henry Tilson, 1639; John Parker, 1660; John Hudson, 1667; Simon Digby,

1691; Henry Downs, 1720; Theophilus Bolton, 1724; Robert Howard, 1729; Edward Synge, 1740; William Gore, 1762; Jemmet Brown, 1772; Charles Dodgson, 1775; John Law, 1795; Power Le Poer Trench, 1810; John Leslie, 1819. The gross episcopal income, upon an average of three years ending in 1831, was £7,034 8s. 9d., and the nett income was £6,263 16s. 7d. The dignitaries, with the respective gross income from their corps, are the dean, £552 12s. 9d.; the archdeacon, £133 17s. 3d.; the precentor, £263 3s. 1d.; the prebendary of Kilgobblan, £310 14s. 2d.; the prebendary of Tirebrine, £95; the prebendary of Kilmacallane, £158 15s. 4d.; the prebendary of Kilcooley, £56 7s. 4½d.; the prebendary of Artaugh, £348 1s. 6d.; the prebendary of Ballintobber, £200; the prebendary of Oran, £146; and the prebendary of Tarmonbarry, £228.

The diocese is 30 statute miles in length, and from 3 to 30 statute miles in breadth. Area, 489,333 acres, 1 rood, 24½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 317,197. It includes by far the greater part of co. Roscommon, a large part of co. Sligo, a considerable part of co. Galway, and a very small portion of co. Mayo. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the whole area at 420,150 acres, assigns 284,650 to Roscommon, 87,700 to Sligo, 48,800 to Galway, and 1,000 to Mayo. The number of parishes is 76; of benefices, 32; of resident incumbents, 26; and of non-resident incumbents, 6. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £8,200 19s. 0½d.; glebes, £829 19s. 1½d. Gross income, £9,433 15s. 0½d.; nett, £7,931 5s. 4½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 26, the diocesan; of 2, incumbents; of 1, two laymen; and of 2, alternate parties. Number of stipendiary curates, 19; gross amount of their income, £1,361 7s. 8d. exclusive of other advantages enjoyed by 5. Number of churches, 33; sittings, 9,398. Cost of building 18, building and enlarging 1, enlarging 2, and repairing 1, £30,538 0s. 5½d.,—of which £10,031 1s. 5½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £15,553 16s. 11d. was lent by that Board, £1,100 6s. 1½d. was raised by private donation, and £3,288 5s. was raised by parochial assessment. The number of Presbyterian meeting-houses is 1; of meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, 8; of Roman Catholic chapels, 80. In 1834, the population consisted of 16,417 members of the Establishment, 250 Presbyterians, 135 other Protestant dissenters, and 310,822 Roman Catholics; two benefices contained each not more than 20 members of the Establishment, three not more than 50, five not more than 100, nine not more than 200, five not more than 500, four not more than 1,000, and four upwards of 2,000. In the same year, 386 daily schools had on their books 14,509 males, 8,401 females, and 50 children whose sex was not specified; and 2 schools of which no lists were obtained were computed to be attended by 116 children,—of the total of schools, 268 were supported wholly by fees, and 120 were supported either wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 14 were in connection with the National Board, 3 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 2 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, and 42 with the London Hibernian Society.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Elphin has now 43 parishes, but in 1838 it had only 41. The bishop's benefice is the union of St. John, Colry, and Coolery; and the number of curates or conductors of the parish priests is 44. The parishes with their respective chapels, in 1838, were,—the bishop's benefice, chapels at Sligo, Colry, and Coolery; Lisanelly, at Currughrone and Caranassa; Tibberin, at Loughlin and Lisencull; Crieve, at Crieve and Boheroe; Ahamplish, at Grauge and Clifony;

Souy, at Souy; Tressara, at Four-Roads; Ballintobber, at Ballintobber; Boyle, at Boyle; Ardcarne, at Crosna and Cooteshall; Ballinafad, at Ballinafad and Corrigeenroe; Elphin and Flask, at Elphin, Flask, and Ballyraddy; St. John's, Killinvoy, Kilmain and Rahora, at St. John's, Killinvoy, and Kilmain; Kiltoun and Corna, at Kiltoun and Corna; Ballinakill and Killeroan, at Glink and Ballymoe; Kilbride and Kilgeaffin, at Four-mile-House and Durham; Clonagarkin, at Oran; Kilmore, at Dangan; Aughrim, at Rodeen; Kilglass, at Kilglass; Fuerty, at Fuerty; Athleague, at Athleague; Ogala, at Kilcooley; Roscommon and Kiltreen, at Roscommon and in another locality; Burnlin and Kiltrestan, at Strokestown, Kiltrestan, and Seramogue; Killian, at Ballaghlee and Ballyar; Frenchpark, at Frenchpark, Tiberlin, and Breedogue; Caltra, at Caltra; Dysert, at Dysert; Kilcorkey, at Ballinagar; Kilmacky, at Geevagh and Highwood; Ahascragh, at Ahascragh; Tarmonbarry, at Rusky and Tarmon; Kilcollum, Colooney, and Riverstown, at Greyford and Riverstown; Baslick, at Baslick; Drumdiff, at Duncliffe and Magheroe; Croghan, Clonlioni, and Ballinameen, at Croghan, Clonlioni, and Ballinameen; St. Peter and Drum, at Drum and Cloonoun; and Killievan, at Castlerough.

ELY, a creek on the west side of Blacksod bay, 5½ miles south-south-west of Belmullet, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It so deeply indents the peninsula "within the Mullet," as very nearly to insulate its southern half; and it has a good muddy bottom, and a desirable depth of water, and needs only the shelter of an artificial breakwater to be rendered a valuable asylum-harbour for ships. But in consequence of its peculiar situation with reference to the mainland, it is unfit to be made a packet-station, and is even inconvenient for commercial purposes.

ELY, a demesne on Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles north of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It embraces several of the beautifully wooded islets which are clustered about the head of the lake; and has incorporated with it the quondam demesne of Castle-Hume. The mansion, called Ely Lodge, and used as the seat of the Marquis of Ely, is a handsome though comparatively small building, on one of the larger islands, and is approached from the lake's shore by a causeway and a bridge. Mr. Fraser remarks, that "the vast sheet of water which is so agreeably broken and varied by the lovely wooded islets, the great extent of holly which constitutes so large a portion of the natural copse, skirting the left shore of the lake for several miles, together with the natural disposition of the grounds, render Ely Lodge certainly the most unique, if not the most beautiful, of all our summer residences." Nicholas Loftus, Esq., great-grandson of Archbishop Loftus, was created Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall in 1751, and Viscount Loftus of Ely, in the county of Wicklow, in 1756; and Nicholas, the second Viscount, was created Earl of Ely in 1760. The earldom becoming extinct at the death of the second Earl in 1769, the Hon. Henry Loftus, brother of the first Earl, succeeded to the Viscounty, and was made third Earl in 1771. But all the honours became extinct at his death in 1783; and his nephew, Sir Charles Tottenham, Bart., who succeeded to his estates, and assumed the name and arms of Loftus, was created Baron Loftus in 1785, Viscount Loftus in 1789, Earl of Ely in 1794, and Marquis of Ely in 1800.

EMATRIS, a parish in the barony of Dartry, 3½ miles west of Ballybay, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It contains the village of Rockcorry, which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2; area, 12,298 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,676; in 1841, 7,643. Houses 1,302.

Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,278. Houses 1,235. The surface is drained westward by the Cootehill river, and beautified on the southern border by the richly picturesque chain of the Cootehill lakes; and it consists, for the most part, of a heavy but fertile clay soil. The chief demesne is the magnificent one of **DAWSON GROVE**: which see. Other seats are **Fream Mount**, R. Mayne, Esq.; **Tanagh**, Capt. Dawson; **Dromore Park**, Lieut. Dawson; **New Park**, Dacre Hamilton, Esq.; and **Glenburnie Park**, C. S. Corry, Esq. The chief village is **Rockcorry**. The road from Cootehill to Monaghan passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £365; glebe, £27 13s. 4d. Gross income, £392 13s. 4d.; nett, £309 6s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1729, at the private expense of Alderman Richard Dawson. Sittings 500; attendance 300. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 100; the Wesleyan meeting-house by 150; the Roman Catholic chapel at Carrowaugh, by 600; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Edrigole, by 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,287 Churchmen, 1,385 Presbyterians, 2 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,757 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools had on their books 123 boys and 133 girls; and 11 daily schools—2 of which were salaried by the National Board, 3 by the London Hibernian Society, and 1 by subscription—had on their books 450 boys and 349 girls. In 1840, there were 4 schools in connection with the National Board.

EMLAGH, a parish on the east border of the barony of Lower Kells, 3 miles north-east of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,119 acres. Pop., in 1831, 349; in 1841, 426. Houses 70. The land is tolerably good, and is drained by the Moynalty river.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £90. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

EMLAGHFADD. See **EMLYFADD**.

EMLY, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 9,183 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,838; in 1841, 4,011. Houses 562. The land, in a general view, is of prime quality; and the beautifully situated demesnes of Moorefort and Ballywire, M. C. Moore, and B. Massey, Esqs., 2½ miles east-south-east of the town, and situated within the limits of the adjoining parishes of Lattin and Clonbeg, contain some of the richest of the fertile grounds of the district. Two nascent streams descend within the parish from an elevation of respectively 365 and 390 to respectively 352 and 319 feet. The road from Cashel to Charleville passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £150; glebe, £30. Gross income, £180; nett, £155 10s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Red-City and Tullamaine in the dio. of Cashel. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300, and appropriated to the dean and chapter of Emly cathedral. The church was built in 1828, at the cost of about £2,750, provided out of the cathedral economy fund. Sittings 100; attendance 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 4,007; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 49 boys and 31 girls.

EMLY, a small market and episcopal town, in the above parish, stands 6½ miles west-south-west of Tipperary, on the road thence to Charleville. Though

now a mere village, it is noticed by some ancient historians as in their day a large and flourishing city. A lake, which covered 200 acres, and was crossed by a royal ferry, originally beautified the site, but was drained, in 1718, by the neighbouring proprietors. An abbey for Canons Regular is alleged to have been founded at Emly by St. Ailbe, who died in 527, and “was styled another St. Patrick;” but it figures doubtfully in record, and not at all in actual monuments. Some rude objects of superstitious veneration, chiefly a well and a rough unhewn stone, are associated with St. Ailbe’s name, and were long a magnet for the sort of multitudinous and disorderly resort which renders Struel, Croaghpatrick, Lough-Derg, Clonmacnoise, and so many other Irish localities notorious. The appearance of Emly, even aided with the decent form of its present parish-church and the ruin of its quondam cathedral, is prelatic dignity, first humbled and beggared, and next held up to utter derision. Fairs are held on May 21 and Sept. 22. Area, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 701; in 1841, 650. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 47; in manufactures and trade, 52; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 49; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 1.

The see of Emly is alleged to have been founded by St. Patrick or St. Ailbe, and to have been at one time an archbishopric. A list of supposed bishops exhibits 61 down to Bishop Raymond de Burgh, who died in 1562, and makes the 9th and 11th bishops to have been Olchabar Mackinede and Coenfelad, kings of Cashel. The sees of Emly and Cashel were united in 1568; and both were united by the Act of 1833 to the sees of Waterford and Lismore. See **CASHEL**. The episcopal revenues of Emly cannot be stated separately from those of Cashel. The average annual amount of the economy fund of the cathedral is £94 6s. 4d. The dignitaries, with the gross income received from their respective corps, are, the dean, £220 16s. 10d.; the precentor, £821; the chancellor, £116 5s. 9½d.; the archdeacon, £547 19s. 1d.; the prebendary of Killenellick, £1,529; the prebendary of Doone, £886 12s. 3d.; the prebendary of Lattin, £355 10s. 5d.; and the prebendary of Isert-Laurence, £92 6s. 2d. The length of the dio. is 41 statute miles; its breadth is 15 statute miles; and its area is 186,529 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 90,969. It comprises considerable portions of the west side of county Tipperary, and the east side of county Limerick. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the total number of acres at 138,050, assigns 51,900 to Tipperary, and 86,150 to Limerick. The number of parishes is 46; of benefices, 19; of resident incumbents, 12; of non-resident incumbents, 7. Tithe composition, belonging to the benefices, £7,975 12s. 7½d.; glebes, £919 9s. 6½d. Gross income, £8,927 2s. 1½d.; nett, £7,631 15s. 4½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 13, the diocesan; of 1, incumbent; and of 4, laymen. Amount of appropriate tithes, £392 6s. 1½d.; of inappropriate tithes, £2,323 0s. 8½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 7; gross amount of their salaries, £140 4s. 7½d., exclusive of additional advantages enjoyed by 1. Number of churches, 13; sittings, 1,710. Cost of building 5 of the churches, and enlarging one, £5,588 9s. 2½d.; of which £2,361 10s. 9½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £276 18s. 5½d. was lent by that Board, and £2,750 was produced from the economy fund of the cathedral. There are no places of worship for Protestant dissenters; and the number of Roman Catholic chapels is 31. In 1834, the population consisted of 1,246 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 97,111

Roman Catholics; one benefice contained not one member of the Establishment,—each of three contained not more than 20,—each of six, not more than 50,—each of three, not more than 100,—each of three, not more than 200,—one, more than 200,—and not one, more than 500. In the same year, 70 day schools had on their books 2,867 boys, 1,668 girls, and 40 whose sex was not specified; and 4 day schools, of which no lists could be obtained, were computed to be attended by 260 children;—57 of the total number of schools were supported wholly by fees, and 17 wholly or partly by subscription or endowment;—and of the latter, 7 were connected with the National Board, and 2 with the London Hibernian Society.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Emly is completely incorporated with that of Cashel.

EMLYFADD, a parish in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the town of **BALLYMOTE**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, inclusive of water, 9,453 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,652; in 1841, 4,811. Houses 824. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,777; in 1841, 3,972. Houses 704. A large proportion of the surface consists of beautiful fertile hills. The river Awimore, pursuing a northerly course, flows partly in the interior, and partly on the western boundary. The total water area of the parish includes 143 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches in Templehouse lake, and 66 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches in Ardrea lake and Awinmore river. Earlsfield, the lodge of Sir George Gore Booth, Bart., adjoins Ballymote; and Deroon-house is situated a little to the north. Emlyfadd proper is situated 1 mile north-west of Ballymote, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Sligo; and seems to have anciently been a town of some importance. Ruins exist here of a large castle, which was built in 1300 by Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster,—and of a small abbey, the original of which is romantically alleged to have been built in a magnificent style by St. Columb.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Achonry. Vicarial tithe composition, £190; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £157, and are inappropriate to Sir Henry Montgomery. The vicarages of Emlyfadd, **TUMORE**, **KILMORGAN**, **DRUMRAT**, and **KILROSA** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Emlyfadd. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 14,356. Gross income, £739 16s. 6d.; nett, £623 17s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Ardagh in the cathedral of Killalla. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is situated in Ballymote, and was built in 1830 by means of £1,500 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £1,000 raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 650; attendance 250. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 60, and the Roman Catholic chapel of Emlyfadd by 1,600. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house in Tumore; and there are Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmorgan, Tumore, and Drumrat. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 473 Churchmen, 10 Presbyterians, and 4,396 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 946 Churchmen, 137 Presbyterians, and 14,025 Roman Catholics; and 14 day schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish—had on their books 774 boys and 459 girls. Three of the schools in the parish were salaried with severally £10, £10, and £8 from the National Board; one with £3 from the Roman Catholic clergyman; and one with £25 from subscription.

EMLYGRENNAN, a parish in the barony of **Contea**, 5 miles east of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,513 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,387. Houses 222. The general quality of the land is good.—This parish is

a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, in the dio. of Limerick: see **PATRICK (St.)**. Tithe composition, £150.

EMO, a post-village in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portmahinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Limerick, 2 miles south-south-west of Ballybrittas, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Maryborough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Mountmellick, and 35 south-west of Dublin. Yet this site is properly that of Emo Inn; while the village itself lies nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north, on the road to Portarlinton. Emo-park, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Portarlinton, was formerly called Daw-on's Grove, and is situated in the vicinity of the village, and 3 miles south-east of Portarlinton. The present mansion was commenced only a few years ago, and is one of the finest residences in the kingdom. Its demesne is of very great extent, skirting Portarlinton, surrounding Emo, and stretching south to the vicinity of Eino Inn; and though generally flat in surface and poor in soil, it swells and tumulates in some wood-clad heights which greatly relieve the prevailing tameness, and contains, in addition to other interesting improvements, one of the best artificial lakes, and one of the most beautiful deer-parks in Ireland. Emboomed in the demesne are the parish-church of Coolbanagher, the cottage of General Archdall, and a rude tower crowning an eminence called Spirehill. See **PORTARLINGTON**. Pop. of Emo village, in 1831, 102; in 1841, not specially returned.

EMO, a demesne $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The mansion is an ancient pile, approached through a long avenue; and in both modern and more remote times, figures as the chief seat of the old sept of MacCean, or MacGean, a branch of the house of MacDermott, and modernized in name to Magan. In the vicinity are many vestiges of very remote antiquity,—artificial caves, and the various classes of earthworks, called raths, duns, and moats.

EMPOR, or **IMPER**, a hamlet about 6 miles west-north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Here is a small castle which was built by the Daltons, but passed, many years ago, into the possession of the Tuite family of Sonna, and which commands fine views of the windings of the Lunny, and of a great extent of the counties of Westmeath and Longford.

EMYVALE, a village in the parish of Donagh, barony of Trough, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 5 miles south of Aughnacloy, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ north of Monaghan. It is a very neat and clean village; yet has little trade, and but indifferent prosperity. A fair is held on the second Monday of every month. Weaving is a general employment in the village and its neighbourhood; and a small mill was long ago established on the stream which washes the place, for working iron, principally spades, shovels, and heavy work. A mile to the south is the improved and extensively wooded demesne of Anketell's Grove. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 571; in 1841, 694. Houses 139. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 43; in manufactures and trade, 97; in other pursuits, 32. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 88; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 16.

ENFIELD, or **INNFIELD**, a post-village in the parish of Rathcore, barony of Lower Moyfeurath, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Galway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Killocock, 6 miles east by south of Clonard, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Dublin. It contains a good inn

and extensive posting establishment. Its dispensary is within the Trim Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 9,894 acres, with a pop. of 3,000; and, in 1839-40, it expended £83 5s. 8d., and administered to 1,003 patients. In the vicinity are the mansions of Dunfort, Sir F. MacDonnell; Johnstown, J. H. Rourke, Esq.; and Rhyndfield, R. S. Rhynd, Esq. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 302; in 1841, 375. Houses 49.

ENNEL, a lake partly in the barony of Fartullagh, partly in that of Moycashel, and partly in that of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It commences 2 miles south of Mullingar, has a breadth of 2 miles, and extends 4 in the direction of south by west. Its waters have many attractions for sportsmen; and are studded with numerous wooded islets, which fix the gaze of the lover of landscape. Its shores are low and naturally tame, and yet have so rich a dress of mansion and villa decoration, such features of gentle loveliness and charming sweetness, that they have at once been denounced as insipid by connoisseurs of bold and stern taste, and described as almost the beau-ideal of beauty by writers of a softer mould. Mr. Otway, who is adept alike in the description of a garden and in the description of a mountain-wilderness, thus notices the prospect from a hill several miles to the south-west. "Immediately in front was the pretty hill and dale country of Tyrrel's-Pass, which is ornamented with much natural oak wood, and improved by hedge-row planting, presenting, in the number of its gentlemen's residences, a country not unlike some parts of Shropshire. Northwards, you could see that beautiful oval expanse of water, Lough Ennel, with the narrow Brosna flowing forth and sweeping its tortuous way towards Kilbeggan. This fine lake, full of wooded islands, indented with picturesque promontories, and thickly adorned with gentlemen's seats, presents a rich, soft, smiling picture, such as Claude or Wilson might paint, or such as Dyer or Shenstone describe." Among the seats on the banks of the lake may be noticed Belvedere, the lodge of the Earl of Lanesborough; Rochfort, the seat of Sir F. Hopkins, Bart.; Carrick, the residence of W. Fetherstone Haugh, Esq.; Lynnbury, the villa of Thomas Uniacke, Esq.; La Manoha, the seat of Mr. Hudson; and Bloomfield, the seat of Mr. Boyd. From the demesne around the first of these seats, the lough sometimes takes the name of Belvedere Lake. The total area of the lake is 3,603 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches; and of this, 580 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are politically assigned to the parish of Mullingar; 20 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches to Castletown-Kindelan; 223 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches to Clonfad; 853 acres, 39 perches to Carrick; 457 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches to Moylisker; 293 acres, 28 perches to Lynn; 214 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches to the Moycashel section of Dysert; and 960 acres, 16 perches to the Moyashel and Magheradernon section of Dysert. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 274 feet in summer, and 278 in winter.

ENNERLILLY. See ENORELY.

ENNIS.

A post and market town, a borough, and the capital of the county of Clare, is situated in the parish of Dromeliffe, barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the river Fergus, immediately below the influx of the Clareen rivulet, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Corrofin, 15 south-south-west of Gort, 18 north-west by west of Limerick, 24 west of Killaloe, and 111 west-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The Fergus, while passing the town, is a very prosaic-looking stream, with

hardly one feature of beauty, and navigable only for boats; yet it presents none of the dulness of bog-rivers which stagnate like vegetating canals around some Irish towns and villages, and it might, for a cost of about £10,000 expended on the removal of a bar two miles below, be made navigable to the town. The surrounding country, though variegated by some pleasant dells, and occasionally warmed and ornamented by villa-grounds and expanses of good land, is prevailingly very bleak, cold, and craggy; and in the near vicinity commences the great rocky plain, which stretches across the country from the estuary of the Fergus, and along the head of the bay of Galway, to the tumulated rocky district between Oranmore and Loughrea. The town itself, in spite of having some good houses in its interior, and several neat villas on its outskirts, presents a very shabby and even poor and disorderly appearance. The old parts lie huddled together close to the river; the new parts straggle along the great outlets in long lines of cabins and detached houses; and the streets are in general narrow, crooked, irregularly edified, and without any very feasible claim to cleanliness or comfort. The principal street looks on the map like the backbone of the whole of the compact and old parts of the town; it extends about 630 yards from north-west to south-west, but makes curvatures in correspondence with sinuosities in the course of the river; and nearly all the other thoroughfares of the compact town, consist of mere lanes and alleys, and are related to this main street in the manner of ribs to the spine. The streets or lines of houses along the roads to Kilrush, Corrofin, Inch-Brige, and Gort, extend outward from the body of the town respectively about 1,050, 900, 650, and 400 yards.

Public Buildings.—The public buildings consist of the abbey ruins, the parish-church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, the Court House, the County Gaol, the County Infirmary, the Fever Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital, the Workhouse, the Market House, the Town Hall, the Linen Market, three bridges across the Fergus, one bridge across the Clareen, some schools, and one or two other structures of little moment; but, excepting the old abbey, they present no architectural features which deserve special notice, and may be dismissed with the general remark of being, on the whole, sufficiently suited to their respective purposes.—The abbey was built in 1240, for Conventual Franciscan friars, by Donald Carbrac O'Brian, Prince of Thomond; and was repaired, enlarged, and endowed, at various subsequent dates, particularly in 1305 and 1343, by members of the O'Brien and Macnamara families. The part of it which exists contains a window of exquisite workmanship; but in consequence of the original structure having undergone restorations or received additions, of the nature of the ruin having been repaired and covered in, and of the present parochial church appearing to be a distinct edifice jammed up against a fragment of the old ruin, the whole pile looks to the eye an incongruous medley of ancient and modern architecture.—The County Gaol is a thoroughly commodious and well-conducted establishment,—well adapted in its extent, disposition, and management, for the exhibition of the penitentiary system in a first class prison. A very large addition was recently made to it, consisting of one building in front of the old gaol containing various accommodations, and three buildings on the other sides of the old gaol, erected principally upon the principle of separate confinement. The entire prison, as now constituted, contains 111 single cells, 40 of which are large and fitted in every respect for the separate system, 8 day-rooms, 1 yard, a good chapel and hospital, a public kitchen

and laundry, and a few solitary cells for refractory prisoners. During 1841, the average and the maximum number of prisoners was respectively 125 and 132; the total number, including debtors, was 720; the number of recommittals was 49; and the total expense was £2,383 16s. 7½d.

Trade.]—Ennis seems to have prospered more in the last century than the present; for the statist of the county says respecting it in 1808, "It is estimated by the best informed of the inhabitants to contain about 9,000 souls; twenty years ago, it was much more;" while in 1831, it was 1,289 less. "The retail trade of Ennis, except in provisions," remarks Mr. Fraser, "is not so extensive as might be expected from its central situation, and the great extent of well-inhabited country westward. This is accounted for by its being too near Limerick, the rapid means of communication, and the conveniences of transport afforded by the Shannon. A considerable extent of agricultural produce is, however, weekly purchased, and forwarded for shipment to Clare; and a little is done in the linen and flannel trade." Connected with the town are a brewery, large flour mills, and a valuable limestone quarry. The Report on Municipal Corporation Boundaries makes short work of both the town and its trade. "Ennis," says that document, "has very little trade, no manufactures, no municipal police or charities, no lamps, no scavengers." Fairs are held on April 25 and Sept. 3. A branch office of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was established in 1834; one of the Provincial Bank in 1835; and one of the National Bank in 1836. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Kilmannan, a mail-car to Kilrush, 3 coaches to Limerick, and a mail-coach in transit between Limerick and Galway. No point of any railway projected by the Public Commissioners approaches nearer than Limerick. The 'Clare Journal' newspaper is published in Ennis on every Monday and Thursday.

Poor-law Union.]—The Ennis Poor-law union ranks as the 51st, and was declared on July 1, 1839. It lies all in co. Clare, and comprehends an area of 143,339 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 74,135. Its electoral divisions, with their several pop., in 1831, are, Ennis, 14,083; Inagh, 3,308; Dysert, 3,433; Ruann, 2,860; Inchacronan, 4,601; Clooney, 3,642; Templemaley, 3,420; Quin, 5,017; Newmarket, 5,192; Clonlea, 2,686; Feenagh, 3,150; Bunnatty, 2,442; Kilconry, 2,223; Kilchrist, 2,569; Clondagad, 4,650; Killoan, 2,354; Kilmaley, 4,296; and Clare, 3,881. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9, and of elected guardians is 28; and of the latter, 7 are elected by Ennis division, 2 each by the divisions of Inchacronan, Quin, Clondagad, and Kilmaley, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £122,618 8s. 10½d.; the total number of persons rated is 10,278; and of these, 933 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1.—916, not exceeding £2,—759, not exceeding £3,—634, not exceeding £4,—and 548, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on March 1840,—to cost £6,500 for building and completion, and £2,100 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £26,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 15, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,802 13s. 4½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,172 0s. 1d. The medical charities within the union are the County Clare Infirmary, the Ennis Fever and Lying-in Hospitals, and six dispensaries at Ennis, Clare, Crusheen, Kilmaley, Newmarket, and Quin. The County Infirmary has capacity for 72 patients, and is

a very fine institution of its class; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 751 patients, received £1,615 16s. 6d., and expended £1,334 2s. 1d. The Fever Hospital is a county establishment, provided with 156 beds, but capable of containing 200; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 1,673 patients, received £1,968 12s. 8½d., and expended £1,593 12s. 6½d. The Lying-in-Hospital became a public institution only in 1839, and was then the only one of its class known to the Poor-law Commissioners for which a county grant had been obtained; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 111 patients, received £170 12s., and expended £97 3s. The Ennis dispensary serves for a district which, in 1831, had a population of 12,392; and, in 1839-40, it received £121, and expended £120.

Municipal Affairs.]—Ennis was incorporated by charter of 10 James I., and has also a charter of 4 James II. The old limits comprise only a part of the present town; but the limits, as fixed by the Boundary Act, comprehend the whole town and a small surrounding district. The charter calls the corporation "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Ennis;" and names, as its officers, a provost, 12 free burgesses, and 2 sergeants-at-mace. There are no guilds of trade, and the corporation has no exclusive jurisdiction, criminal or civil. A borough court was formerly held, but has been extinct during about 20 years; a senechal's court for the manor of Clonrode is held occasionally; a court of petty-sessions is held in general every Friday; a court of quarter-sessions is held thrice a-year; and the court of assize is held twice a-year. The corporation has no revenue, and does not appear to have ever had any property. The cleansing of the town is vested in 21 commissioners, under the Act 9 George IV.; and the assessment for 1842 amounted to £160, and was levied on 545 houses. The town is the station of a resident magistrate, and of a constabulary county inspector; and the headquarters of a constabulary district which comprises the stations of Ennis, Clare, Crusheen, Moyriesk, Quin, and Ratherny. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 230; of whom 3 were burgesses, and 227 were householders.

Statistics.]—Area of the town, 469 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,711; in 1841, 9,318. Houses 1,319. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 496; in manufactures and trade, 790; in other pursuits, 513. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 105; on the directing of labour, 840; on their own manual labour, 797; on means not specified, 57. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,117; who could read but not write, 384; who could neither read nor write, 1,217. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,423; who could read but not write, 767; who could neither read nor write, 2,342.

History.]—The original name of the town was Innis-Cluan-Ruadha; and is now divided between the town itself and the manor in which it lies,—Ennis and Clonrode. A mansion or castle of O'Brien, toparch of Thomond, stood in Ennis; and may readily be imagined as the centre of much of the rude magnificence and many of the obscure and incessant broils which characterized the tanistic period. When the O'Brien who was lord paramount of Thomond in the reign of Henry VIII., laid down his toparchical designation and accepted the title of Earl of Thomond, his indignant clansmen fired his dwelling, and were restrained only by the chief-justice of the North Munster Irish from burning the Earl himself. In our own day, Ennis figured as the scene of O'Connell's return to parliament on the eve of Catholic Emancipation, and afterwards as the

centre of a wide-spread and overwhelming predial insurrection.

ENNISBOFFIN. See **INNISBOFFIN.**

ENNISCHIR. See **INNISHERE.**

ENNISCOFFEY, or **INNISKEY**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Fartullagh, 4 miles south-south-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,466 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches,—of which 12 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 939; in 1841, 872. Houses 148. Most of the surface is pasture-land of middle-rate or inferior quality. The chief residences are Gaybrook, Lemongrove, Bellfield, EnniscoFFEY, Mahonstown, and Woodville.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. Yet though called a vicarage, it is wholly inappropriate; and the tithes are compounded for £112 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and belong to the Messrs. Blundell. The vicarage of EnniscoFFEY and the rectory of **KILBRIDE-PILATE** [see that article], constitute the benefice of EnniscoFFEY. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 1,862. Gross income, £114 8s.; nett, £96 10s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1820, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance, about 36. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilbride-Pilate. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 895; the Protestants of the union to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 1,795; and two daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £12 and a house from Mrs. Smith of Gaybrook, and one with £10 from the London Hibernian Society, £2 from the incumbent, and £5 from Mrs. Smith of Gaybrook—were attended on the average by about 50 infant children, and from 26 to 32 older children.

ENNISCORTHY, or **ST. MARY'S OF ENNISCORTHY**, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the chief part of the town of **ENNISCORTHY**: see next article. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 2,990 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches,—of which 34 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in the river Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 4,938; in 1841, 5,538. Houses 906. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 563; in 1841, 419. Houses 62. The Slaney flows on the eastern boundary, and the road from Dublin to Wexford passes through the interior. The surface is softly picturesque, and consists of good arable and meadow land. Marl is everywhere abundant; and limestone gravel occurs along the banks of the Slaney. The principal rural residences are Bellfield, Blacksteps, Moyne, and Ballinabillin.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £176 8s. 9d., and the rectorial for £71 1s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Caesar Coleclough, Esq. The vicarages of St. Mary and **CLONMORE**, and the rectories of **BALLYHUSKARD**, **ST. JOHN'S**, and **TEMPLESHANNON** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Enniscorthy. Length and breadth, each 8 miles. Pop., in 1831, 8,317. But this pop., as well as subsequent statistics, is exclusive of the parishes of Clonmore and Ballyhuskard, both of which have been erected into perpetual curacies. Gross income, £1,668 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £1,371 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure rectory of Fennagh, in the dio. of Leighlin. A curate for St. Mary's has a salary of £92 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and dues worth about £12. The church is an old building. Sittings 600; attendance 1,000. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house is attended by 150; the Presbyterian place of meeting, by 30; the Quakers' meeting-house in Templeshannon, by 30; the Roman Catholic parochial chapel, by 5,000; and the Roman Catholic chapel attached

to a modern nunnery, by 10. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,032 Churchmen, 15 Presbyterians, 14 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,150 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,574 Churchmen, 17 Presbyterians, 50 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,193 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 150 children; and 15 daily schools in the union—12 of which were in St. Mary's and 3 in Templeshannon—had on their books 499 boys and 469 girls. Two of the schools in St. Mary's were supported by subscription; and one, by the inmates of the nunnery.

ENNISCORTHY,

A post, market, and corporate town, chiefly in the parish of St. Mary's of Enniscorthy, barony of Scarewalsh, and partly in the parish of Templeshannon, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the river Slaney, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Ferns, 12 north by west of Wexford, and 62 south by west of Dublin.

General Description.—The chief part of the town is situated on the side of a steep rising ground; its eastern section is immediately overhung by the notorious Vinegar Hill; and its environs along the river are richly-wooded, pleasingly-featured, and decidedly though not grandly picturesque. The appearance of the town, as seen from the northern approach, is imposing; and its old castle, its grey towers, and its church combine with the wooded banks of the river, the parsonage, the Rock-hill plantations, and the eastern heights, to form a striking assemblage of images. The St. Mary's section, or Enniscorthy proper, is on the west bank of the Slaney; and the Templeshannon section, consisting of the two suburban divisions of Templeshannon and Drumgold, is on the east bank. Enniscorthy proper is so singularly irregular, that, in spite of the smallness of its extent, no tolerable idea can be conveyed of its street alignment except by means of a map. Its extreme length is 1,050 yards, and its extreme breadth is half a statute mile; but its compact parts consist of a body of 600 yards by 250 along the river, and a westward wing of 330 yards by 150. Its streets have two or three plots of spaciousness; but in general are nearly as remarkable for their narrowness as for their irregularity and capricious crookedness; and they are, for the most part, both edifices and agglomerated in such a fashion as to give the town an ancient and half-oriental appearance. The Templeshannon section consists principally of street of 600 yards wending along the river, and street of 1,100 yards struggling off to the south-east.

Public Buildings.—The bridge which spans the Slaney, and connects the two parts of the town, is a handsome stone structure of three arches. The district bridewell contains only three cells and two day-rooms, and would require two additional cells to provide for the crowding of prisoners at sessions. The parish-church of St. Mary's is a structure of great interest. The Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious building, and serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ferns.—The remains of a friary, consisting of a tower or steeple, a spacious kitchen, and some tolerably well preserved domestic apartments, stand on the border of the river's bank. This friary was founded, in 1460, for Franciscan Observantines, by Donald Kavanagh, the head of his sept; and, together with the manor of Enniscorthy, was granted, in 1476, by Queen Elizabeth for an annual rent of £10 16s. 4d., to Sir Henry Wallop, ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth.—Some small remains exist of an Augustinian monastery

the town, 565 acres; of the Templeshannon section, 281 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,955; in 1841, 7,016. Houses 1,207. Pop. of the St. Mary's section, in 1831, 4,375; in 1841, 5,119. Houses 844. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 343; in manufactures and trade, 549; in other pursuits, 182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 63; on the directing of labour, 540; on their own manual labour, 427; on means not specified, 44. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,105; who could read but not write, 309; who could neither read nor write, 572. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 902; who could read but not write, 719; who could neither read nor write, 924. Pop. of the Templeshannon section, in 1831, 1,580; in 1841, 1,897. Houses 363. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 179; in manufactures and trade, 166; in other pursuits, 82. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 156; on their own manual labour, 229; on means not specified, 31.

History.—Some writers assert that Enniscorthy was originally called *Corthæ*, and was the capital of the *Coriandi* of Ptolemy; but others derive its name from *Enis-seor-teach*, "the stud-house pasturage." The incidents of any interest in its history down to the last rebellion have already been incidentally noticed in the section on its Public Buildings. On May 28, 1798, the rebels who had just encamped on Vinegar Hill, and who amounted in number to about 7,000, made a vigorous, disastrous, and too successful attack upon the town, which was defended by a garrison of only 290 men. They encountered a stern resistance, and both sustained and inflicted considerable loss; and though they perpetrated less mischief than might probably have been expected, they achieved such feats of burning, spoliation, and carnage, as have ever since associated the name of Enniscorthy with images of horror. "Most of the loyal inhabitants of Enniscorthy," says Gordon, "and a multitude of others who had come thither for protection, fled through the flames toward Wexford; and providentially, the direction and weakness of the wind favoured their escape, for they could not have otherwise passed through the burning streets. The terror, consternation, and distress of these fugitives, is not to be described, flying for their lives in a confused multitude, without distinction of rank, sex, or age, almost all on foot, and leaving all their effects in the hands of their enemies." Much the greater part of the town, or an amount of not less than 478 dwelling-houses and cabins, was destroyed by fire or otherwise ruined. See VINEGAR HILL.

ENNISCRONE, a fishing-village and coast-guard station in the barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. The village is situated on the east shore of Killalla bay, 5 miles south-south-west of Easkey, on the road from that town to Killalla. It is the best fishing-station on the Tyreragh coast; and had, a few years ago, 12 row-boats and 60 fishermen.

ENNISHOWEN. See **INNISHOWEN**.

ENNISKEEN, a parish chiefly in the barony of Clonkee, co. Cavan, Ulster, but partly also in the baronies of Morgallion and Lower Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Its Clonkee section contains the town of **KINGSCOURT**; which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Area of the Clonkee section, 14,410 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 44½ acres are water; of the Morgallion section, 4,295 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 18 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches are in Lough Newcastle; of the Kells section, 2,103 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches,—of which 28 acres, 10 perches are in Lough Ervey. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,368; in 1841, 11,548. Houses 2,025. Pop. of

the Morgallion section, in 1841, 1,886.* Houses 335. Pop. of the Lower Kells section, in 1831, 763; in 1841, 821. Houses 143. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clonkee section, in 1831, 6,160; in 1841, 7,227. Houses 1,263. The declination is to the east, and shakes down the nascent rivers Dee and South Lagan. The land is in general of tolerably good quality, and yields crops of oats, potatoes, and some wheat. The highest ground is Mount Loughanleagh, situated on the west border of the Clonkee section, and possessing an altitude of 1,116 feet above sea-level. A principal feature is **CABRA**: which see. South of Kingscourt are the seats of Newcastle, Lisnaboe, and Woodford; near it is Corrinshigo, the residence of Mr Pratt; 4 miles north of it, near the small lake of Droughlone, is Northland, the seat of Dean Adams; and in other places are Heath Lodge, Irvey Lodge, Lakeview, and Plantation Lodge.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £43 10s. Gross income, £121 19s. 2½d.; nett, £119 11s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes are compounded for £900, and are appropriated to the see of Meath. The church was built about 1787, by means of vestry cess and private subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 135. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 250; the Wesleyan meeting-house, by 100; the Kingscourt Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,400; and the Muff Roman Catholic chapel, by 460; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two latter are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 684 Churchmen, 444 Presbyterians, 40 other Protestant dissenters, and 9,200 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 55 children; and 18 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 from subscription, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; and one with £3 from subscription, and £7 from the London Hibernian Societies—had on their books 825 boys and 291 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £104 toward the erection of a school at Edendughally.

ENNISKEEN, or **INNISKEEN**, a parish chiefly in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster, but partly also in the baronies of Louth and Upper Dundalk, Leinster. It is situated on the river Fane, and on the road from Dundalk to Magheross, 3½ miles north of Louth. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Farney section, 4,990 acres; of the Dundalk section, 1,117 acres; of the barony of Louth section, 86 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,698; in 1841, 3,732. Houses 654. Pop. of the Farney section, in 1831, 3,049; in 1841, 3,029. Houses 525. Pop. of the Upper Dundalk section, in 1831, 599; in 1841, 644. Houses 119. The land is in general good, and embosoms some small lakes, and but a scanty extent of turbary. The current of the Fane southward through the interior and on the eastern boundary, is very rapid; and it is crossed near the church by an excellent stone-bridge of 5 arches. The demesnes are Candlefort, Luttaghtagh, and Drumservin. "At Inniskeen," says the statist of county Monaghan, "stands a round tower, which differs from all those I have seen, as the door is on the level with the surface; it has also a window, and it is by no means so high as the tower at Clones. Contiguous to it is a circular mound, enclosed with lime and stone walls, and has some resemblance to that near Aghavoe in the Queen's county."—The parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £447 13s.

* The Census of 1831 does not notice the Morgallion section, yet assigns a population of 560 to a section in Lower Kells, which was subsequently transferred to Morgallion, and contained, in 1841, a population of 500.

101d.; glebe, £104. Gross income, £551 13s. 10½d.; nett, £451 11s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 150; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,048; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghmoynne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 146, and the Roman Catholics to 3,640; two Sunday schools were usually attended by about 54 children; and one daily school had on its books 64 boys and 11 girls.

ENNISKEEN, or **INNISKEAN**, a village in the parish of Kinneigh, west division of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 7 miles west by south of Bandon, on the road thence to Dunmanway and Bantry, and on the flat and fertile tract of land which stretches along the Bandon river. A mile from it on one side is Palace Anne, the seat of A. B. Bernard, Esq.; and a mile from it on another, is Phade, the seat of Daniel Connor, Esq. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cork. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 417. Houses 69.

ENNISKERRY, a village in the parish of Powerscourt, half barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Glendalough, 2½ miles west by south of Bray, 8 north of Roundwood, and 10 south of Dublin. Its site is the side of a very steep hill, which screens part of the deep valley or glen of the rapid mountain-torrent, called the Kerry, an affluent of the Bray river. Beautiful cottages, after the old English style, and in fine keeping as to character and disposition with the surrounding scenery, were erected by Lord Powerscourt, are scattered in an irregular and picturesque manner over the declivity, and compose the great body of the village. A schoolhouse near the rivulet, and the curate's cottage a little higher up, particularly arrest attention. A few years ago, the houses of the place were such wretched huts as to disgrace and pollute its exquisite situation, and deter friends and even tourists from visiting it; but now the prevailing character is neatness and comfort; a road inn and several respectable lodging-houses have been opened, a new bridge across the stream has been constructed, good cars and horses are kept for hire, and other inducements to occasional residence have been provided. The village, in consequence, has already become a favourite resort of the citizens of Dublin; and it well deserves the patronage which they give it; for not only has it a singularly pure atmosphere and very agreeable environs, but it forms fully a better vestibule than Bray to the grand natural gallery of Wicklow landscape, and stands in the near vicinity of the Scalp, the Waterfall, the Dargle, Powerscourt, Timnehinch, and other localities famous for their opulence in picturesque power and beauty. The Enniskerry fever hospital and dispensary are within the Rathdown Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, the former expended £224 0s. 8d., and admitted 64 patients;—the latter expended £108 19s., and administered to 1,598 patients. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 497; in 1841, 448. Houses 63.

ENNISKERRY, a cluster of islets in the barony of Ibrickin, co. Clare, Munster. They lie a little north of the centre of Malbay, and from 14 mile to 2½ miles north-north-west of Dunbeg bay. The largest one, and indeed the only one of any consequence, is Mutton Island, situated nearly 1 mile west of the nearest part of the mainland, and 4½ miles north-north-west of the village of Dunbeg. It has an area of 210 acres, and consists of excellent pasture-ground.

ENNISKILLEN, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, but chiefly in that of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It contains much the greater part of the town of ENNISKILLEN: see next article. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Magheraboy section, 53 acres. 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 14 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are in the river Erne. Area of the Tyrkenney section, 26,386 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches. The Magheraboy section lies all in the town of Enniskillen. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 13,775; in 1841, 14,678. Houses 2,375. Pop. of the Magheraboy section, in 1831, 2,535; in 1841, 2,560. Houses 282. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tyrkenney section, in 1831, 8,507; in 1841, 9,317.* Houses 1,664. The parish, though stated to be only 8 miles in length, really extends 9½ miles from the town; but it is intersected by two other parishes. Upwards of one-fourth of the land is very good; about the same extent is of inferior quality; a small quantity is bad; and about 3,000 acres are mountainous. The surface is, for the most part, exquisitely picturesque; and groups, in its various sections, with the greater part of all that is beautiful, romantic, and inspiring in the splendidly scenic expanse of the county. Principal features belong properly to the notices of ERNE (LOUGH), DEVENISH, ELY, CASTLE-COOLE, CASTLE-ARCHDALL, BELLEISLE, and FLORENCE-COURT: see these articles. Mansions, villas, and snug farm-houses are numerous; and industry and skill, both in arts and agriculture, are comparatively conspicuous. But in consequence of the sections of the parish being mutually detached and aggregately very large, we may fairly refer, for a view of their condition, to what must be said, not only on the town of Enniskillen, but on the county of FERMANAGH.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the precentorship of Clogher cathedral, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £550; glebe, £100. Gross income, £650; nett, £508 4s. 9d.; but these sums are exclusive of respectively £211 10s., and £194 8s. belonging possibly to the rectory, but more probably to the precentorship. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. Two curates, the one for the church and the other for Tempo chapel-of-ease, have each a salary of £75; and the Enniskillen curate receives also £80 as chaplain to the troops, and £30 as chaplain to the gaol. Both church and chapel, the former situated in the town of Enniskillen, and the latter in the village of Tempo, 6 miles distant, were built at the expense of the parish. Sittings in the church, 800; attendance 600. Sittings in the chapel, 500; attendance 450. A small chapel-of-ease, at Derryhean, has an attendance of 85. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 70; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, by 300; the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by 300; the Tempo Roman Catholic chapel, by 800; and the Enniskillen Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,650. In the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the Enniskillen Roman Catholic chapel is united to the chapels of Cleenish and Derryvullen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 6,532 Churchmen, 257 Presbyterians, and 7,375 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended on the average, by 336 children; and 34 daily schools had on their books 941 boys and 634 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £20 and other advantages from the corporation; one in the gaol, with £13 from the county; one with £4 from subscription; three with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society; and three with respectively £10, £10, and £8 from the National Board. In 1840, the National

* This is exclusive of the village of Tempo: which see.

Board had schools at Enniskillen, Tempo, Killee, and Carrickmacra; aggregately salaried with £44, and attended by 235 boys and 164 girls.

ENNISKILLEN.

A post and market town, a borough, and the capital of the county of Fermanagh, chiefly in the parish of Enniskillen, but partly in that of Rossory, and chiefly in the barony of Tyrkenney, but partly in that of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The main body of the town stands on an island in the Erne, and is all in the parish of Enniskillen; a suburb on the east is also in the parish of Enniskillen; and a suburb on the west is in the parish of Rossory. The town stands 6 miles west-north-west of Maguire's Bridge, 8 west-north-west of Lisnaskea, 8½ north by east of Swanlinbar, 25 north by west of Cavan, 75 west by south of Belfast, and 80 north-west by north of Dublin.

Environa.]—The ground between Upper and Lower Lough Erne measures about 4½ miles in a straight line, and consists of low meadowy and marshy land, adorned with wood, diversified with arable swells and sylvan knolls, and flanked by slopes and hills of various dress and contour, and of a high aggregate amount of beauty. The island on which the main body of the town is situated lies about 1½ mile above the debouch of the river into the lower lake, and has the appearance of a flattened, edified, stupendous earthwork, or huge oblong mound, surrounded with a great fosse. "The approach to Enniskillen from Swanlinbar," says Mr. Inglis, "struck me greatly. A rich, broken, and beautiful country lies on either side of the road; a mountain outline bounds the greater part of the horizon; and the town of Enniskillen itself rises on the opposite side of a broad sheet of water, covering a considerable extent of elevated ground, and presenting a bold front of strong bastions and grey walls. * * On the opposite banks of the water, on both sides of the town, the scenery is of the most *riant* description. When I visited the neighbourhood, the corn harvest was just beginning, and the hay harvest was nearly over. On the sunny slopes that rise on all sides the golden fields of ripe corn were beautifully mingled with the brilliant green that follows the destruction of the meadow. Abundance of wood, and the broken surface of the country, gave sufficient shade to the landscape, which was, on all sides, imaged in the still, deep, broad waters that surround the town; and altogether I shall long preserve in my memory the recollection of this beautiful spot." The Erne itself, while washing the town, and over most of the run from the Upper to the Lower Lake, does not exceed mere river expansion; yet within one mile of the town, and disposed around it almost like a cordon, are, in addition to various ponds and loughlets, no fewer than nine lakes, varying in length from 300 to 800 yards. Abreast, too, of the insular site of the main body of the town, but on opposite sides and nearly on a line with each other, are two islets, called Castle Island and Piper's Island. And these varieties of feature combine with the merrily changeable character of meadow, hillock, slope, wood, demesne, and mountain perspective, to produce a mood of no common cheerfulness.

General Description.]—The great island of the town is connected with the two suburbs by two bridges, and measures north-westward, from bridge to bridge, about 850 yards; but it is greatly narrower at the upper end than at the lower, and also sends down a considerable northerly projection, so as to have a total length north-north-westward of 1,000 yards. The principal street extends with considerable spa-

ciousness and some slight sinuosity, from bridge to bridge; it is rectangularly intersected at the market place, 300 yards from the upper bridge, by a street of 240 yards in length; it is thence, for about 180 yards, somewhat broadly winged with lanes and parallel brief streets; it then subsides for a brief space into a single line of houses, confronted with the parish-church in a large open area; and it finally goes off to the lower bridge amidst a compact rectangle of parallel and intersecting streets and lanes, measuring about 250 yards by 290, and subtended on the one side by the castle, and on the other by the barrack. The south-eastern suburb consists principally of a street of 200 yards, winged with both detached and connected edifices; and the north-western suburb consists almost wholly of two lines of houses, principally single, and both about one-fourth of a mile in extent, the one along the road to Church-hill, and the other along that to Florence-court. The entire appearance of the town, including the arrangement of the streets, the cleanliness of the thoroughfares, the character of the houses, the opulence of the shops, and the dress of the inhabitants, is very greatly superior to that of the vast majority of Irish towns, and would put to the blush the boasted spruceness and finery of some of the second-rate boroughs of even merry England. "Enniskillen," says Mr. Inglis, "is a busy and a rising town; improvement is everywhere discernible. Many new buildings are seen; thatched houses scarcely at all; and the suburbs even are respectable. Enniskillen abounds in respectable shops; and I never saw shops better filled than they were on the market-day." "I found it one of the most respectable-looking towns I had seen in Ireland; and its population by far the most respectable-looking that I had anywhere yet seen. I speak, of course, of the lower classes; and I make no exception of either Dublin, or Cork, or Limerick, or any other place. I saw a population, the first I had yet seen, without rags; I saw scarcely a bare foot, even among the girls; there was a neat, tidy look among the women, who had not, as in other places, their uncombed hair hanging about their ears; and the men appeared to me to have a decent farmer-like appearance."

Public Buildings.]—The places of worship in the town exhibit no remarkable feature; and the municipal and county buildings are constructed with a view rather to utility than to ornament. The banners which the Enniskilleners carried at the battle of the Boyne are preserved in the town-hall, but have been sadly mutilated by the erosions of time and the clippings of that class of virtuosi-victors who would readily twitch off the Apollo de Belvidere's nose, and bring it away in their pocket, to show that they had been at Rome. The Royal school, founded by Charles I., occupies a conspicuous site in the vicinity of the town, and is one of the most richly endowed in the kingdom. A large infantry barrack occupies the downward tongue or northern peninsula of the island; there is also a small artillery barrack; and respectively 200 yards north of the upper bridge and 150 yards west of the lower one, are two small forts. The county gaol has been so uniformly lauded by topographers and tourists that, to protect ourselves from the suspicion of caprice or censoriousness in speaking of it in quite a different strain, we must quote the *ipissima verba* of the official report of 1840: "It is impracticable, with the confined accommodation of this gaol, to carry on a sound system of discipline and secondary punishment. * * There are only 32 cells for an average of 80 criminal prisoners, exclusive of debtors; there are 4 day-rooms for criminals, and 4 yards, with a hospital containing only 3 small rooms, and a few

debtors' apartments. This comprises the whole of the accommodation; consequently, there are no work-rooms, no chapel, no solitary cells, no separate hospital for males and females, with convalescent yards; no separation for female classes, consequently they are all congregated in one room by day, and several sleep together in the same cell at night." The report of 1841, however, states that an additional building was contemplated, which would remedy all deficiencies.

Trade.]—From 300 to 400 pieces of linen are sold at each fortnightly market; and thrice the quantity, it is said, would find purchasers. More flax-seed was sown in the surrounding country in 1834 than in any previous year. A considerable number of females in the environs are employed in the manufacture of straw-plait. A comparatively small factory for cutlery, particularly knives and razors, has acquired a very high and extensive fame. A considerable export of live cattle and pigs is conducted to Derry. Some of the grain bought in the markets is sent to Derry, Armagh, and other places; but the greater part is locally consumed. Timber, coals, and other sea-borne commodities, are imported by barges from Belleek; and great increase to all departments of trade is anticipated from the opening of the Ulster Canal, which connects Upper Lough Erne with all the inland navigations of the north-west of Ireland, and with the advantageous ports of Belfast and Newry.—A railway is projected from Enniskillen, by Maguires bridge, Lisnasken, Clones, and Monaghan, to join the Dublin and Belfast junction railway at Newry, and the Ulster railway at Armagh. It is also proposed to connect Londonderry and Enniskillen by railway. A new market for the sale of grain and butter, was erected 14 years ago at Boston by Lord Enniskillen. The average annual quantity of butter sold is 485 tons; of eggs, 4,500 dozen; of wheat, 19 tons; of barley, 28 tons; and of oats, 742 tons. Fairs are held on May 10, Aug. 12, and Nov. 1. There are two distilleries, a brewery, and a tannery. The principal inns are the White Hart Hotel, the Erne Arms Hotel, the Queen's Arms, MacBride's Hotel, and the Carman's Inn. A branch-office of the Provincial Bank was established in 1831; and branch offices of the Ulster Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car and a mail-car to Armagh, a mail-coach to Ballyshannon, a mail-coach to Belfast, a mail-car and a car to Clogher; a mail-coach and a coach to Dublin, a coach to Londonderry, a mail-car to Pettigo, and a mail-car to Sligo. Two weekly newspapers, the Erne Packet and the Fermanagh Impartial Reporter, are published on Thursdays.

Poor-law Union.]—The Enniskillen Poor-law union ranks as the 114th, and was declared on Aug. 10, 1840. It lies chiefly in co. Fermanagh, but includes a small part of co. Cavan, and a still smaller part of co. Tyrone; and its area is 231,961 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 68,694. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Tyrone, Kiskerry, 1,949; in co. Cavan, Killinagh, 4,546. —Glen, 3,017, —Swanlinbar, 3,825, —and Tullynamoltra, 4,431; and in co. Fermanagh, Tempo, 2,675, —Manor of Carrick, 3,674, —Clabby, 1,601, —Ballyreagh, 3,488, —Ballycassidy, 2,121, —Enniskillen, 8,367, —Kinawley, 4,138, —Florence-court, 4,769, —Laragh, 2,870, —Letterbreen, 2,591, —Carne, 2,092, —Holywell, 2,518, —Ealy, 3,447, —and Rahallan, 3,234. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians is 30; and of the latter, 4 are chosen by Enniskillen division, 3 each by Manor of Carrick, Kinawley, Florence-court, Ealy, Killinagh, Swanlinbar, and Tullynamoltra divisions,

and 1 by each of the other divisions. The valuator was appointed in Oct., 1840; and the workhouse was to cost £8,750 for building and completion, besides expenses of fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 9 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches, obtained for £630 of purchase-money, besides a sum of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 persons. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary, the Enniskillen fever hospital, and the Ballinamullard, Holywell, Letterbreen, Lisbelaw, Tempo, and Swanlinbar dispensaries. The county infirmary contains 36 beds; and, in 1839–40, it expended £1,031 9s. 8d., and admitted 303 patients. The Enniskillen fever hospital was originated in 1840 by subscriptions and a county grant; but at the date of the report published in 1841, its funds were exhausted, and the institution itself was an old house not well adapted to the purposes of an hospital.

Municipal Affairs.]—William Cole, one of the grantees of land in the New Plantation of Ulster, and afterwards Sir William Cole, obtained, by letters-patent, the lands of Dromelen, Doughernoneragh, Aghoard, Derryhillagh, and the upper third of the island of Enniskillen, unitedly amounting to about 320 acres. The borough was, a few months afterwards, incorporated by charter of 10 James I., and in pursuance of the scheme of 'planting' Ulster. The charter incorporates "all the inhabitants within the town and townland of Inniskillen, and the whole island of Inniskillen," under the title of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Inniskillen;" and appoints the corporation to consist of a provost, 14 other free burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty. The old borough included, with the exception of the castle, all the island of Enniskillen, and the townland of Toneystick situated on the east; and the borough, under the new Boundary Act, includes the whole island, both of the suburbs, and a very small portion of adjacent open ground. A borough court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £3 6s. 8d., is held every Thursday; but, up to the date of the Municipal Corporation Report, was comparatively inefficient. The juries in this court continued to be exclusively Protestant; and even the juries of the courts of quarter-sessions and assizes in the town received no admixture of Roman Catholics till about the year 1829. In 1833, there was no police, except the county constabulary; no nightly watch; and no provision for paving and lighting,—yet this last had become the subject of consideration. The income of the corporation is derived from rents, tolls, and customs, and varied, during the years 1825–1832, from £396 4s. 2d., to £791 6s. 6d.; and the expenditure consists of salaries to officers and "sundries for corporation," and varied, during the same years, from £306 11s., to £755 19s. 6d. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament; and it now sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 179; of whom 12 were burgesses, and 167 were £10 householders.

Statistics.]—Area of the Rossory section of the town, 69 acres; of the Magheraboy-Enniskillen section, 54 acres; of the Tyrkenedy-Enniskillen section, 87 acres.* Pop. of the borough, in 1831, 6,116. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 6,056; in 1841, 5,686. Houses 727. Pop. of the Rossory section, in 1831, 788; in 1841, 747. Houses 138. Pop. of the Magheraboy-Enniskillen section, in 1831, 2,535; in 1841, 2,560. Houses 282. Pop. of the Tyrkenedy-Enniskillen section, in 1831, 2,733; in 1841, 2,379.

* The baronial boundary-line within the town is a ditch across the island, 420 yards north-west of the upper bridge.

Houses 351. Families, in the Rossory section, dependent chiefly on agriculture, 41; on manufactures and trade, 73; in other pursuits, 58. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 23; on the directing of labour, 66; on their own manual labour, 69; on means not specified, 14. Families, in the Magheraboy-Enniskillen section, employed chiefly in agriculture, 114; in manufactures and trade, 291; in other pursuits, 168. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 245; on their own manual labour, 225; on means not specified, 46. Families, in the Enniskillen-Tyrkenney section, employed chiefly in agriculture, 105; in manufactures and trade, 266; in other pursuits, 135. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 27; on the directing of labour, 265; on their own manual labour, 174; on means not specified, 40. Males at and above 5 years of age, in the whole town, in 1841, who could read and write, 1,261; who could read but not write, 380; who could neither read nor write, 661. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 879; who could read but not write, 748; who could neither read nor write, 1,155.

History.—The only building which existed on the site of the town, previous to the plantation of Ulster, was a small fortalice of the Maguires; and this passed into the possession of the English during Tyrone's last rebellion. So rapidly did the town rise under the encouragements of its founder, Sir William Cole, that, in 1641, it covered the greater part of the island, and formed an important asylum and protection for the Protestants. The Enniskilleners are famed for the conspicuous and decisive part which they acted in the war of the Revolution, from almost the moment of the declaration of hostilities up to the conclusive battle of the Boyne; and they claim equally, with the prentice boys of Derry, the fame of having secured to William III. the crown of the three kingdoms. Instantly on the commencement of the war, the townsmen were strengthened by the accession of their Protestant brethren from all parts of the surrounding country; and, on Tyrconnel sending to them two companies of the Irish army, they refused admission to the force, elected Sir Gustavus Hamilton as their governor, proclaimed William and Mary, and heroically commenced a series of defiance, contests, and exploits, which terminated in the defeat of Lord Galway before Crom-castle, in the routing of Macarthy's army at the battle of Newtown-Butler or Lisnaskea, and virtually in the immediate raising of the siege of Derry.—The town gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Cole, its chief proprietors. In 1760, John Cole, Esq., the descendant of the founder of the town, was created Baron Mount Florence of Florence-Court; and respectively in 1776 and 1789, the second Baron was advanced to the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Enniskillen. Sir Lowry Cole, the second son of the first Earl, acted a distinguished part in the peninsular war.

ENNISMALCSAINT. See INNISMALCSAINT.

ENNISMAGRATH. See INNISMAGRATH.

ENNISMAIN, an insular parish in the barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught. It is the central one of the three principal islands of the Arran archipelago, lying across the mouth of Galway bay. See ARRAN. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,252 acres, 3 roods; of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch are in Lough Porthowroogh. The highest ground has an altitude of 259 feet. Pop., in 1831, 424; in 1841, 473. Houses 78.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINAKILL [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are com-

pounded for £1 16s. 4½d., and the rectorial for £5 9s. 4½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Rev. John Digby and his heirs. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

ENNISMORE, a small district, peninsulated between the Feale and the Galy rivers, 3 miles west by south of Listowel, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. The district gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Listowel. Ennismore-house, however, is the seat of Mr. Hewson.

ENNISNAG, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Shillelogher, 5 miles south of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,502 acres. Pop., in 1831, 550; in 1841, 594. Houses 88. The surface is drained by the King's river, a little above its confluence with the Nore; consists of arable land of a fair quality; and has an extreme elevation of 236 feet. But this notice of the parish is exclusive of an uninhabited district of 234 acres, which lies detached from the main body, and within the barony of Knocktopher.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the treasurership of St. Canice cathedral, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £169; glebe, £16. Gross income, £185; nett, £152 6s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ladieswell has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Danesfort, Bennet's-Bridge, and Kells. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 547.

ENNISTRALHUL, a small island in the parish of Cloncha, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies 4½ miles north of the nearest part of the mainland, and 7 east by north of Malin Head. A revolving lighthouse is situated on the island; and cost, during the year 1840, £652 9s. 5d. The statistical account of the parish, published in 1816, says,—“Strathvegagh has been often mistaken for Lough Swilly, and caused some melancholy shipwrecks. The revolving light on Ennistralhul has not completely remedied this inconvenience. Its distance from the point of danger is too great, and its revolutions are too slow; the rays catch the eye only once in two minutes, in consequence of which, it is invisible in very thick fogs.”

ENNISTURK. See INNISTURK.

ENNISTYMON (THE), a westerly flowing river of co. Clare, Munster. “This river forms, for about 2 miles, a boundary between the baronies of Ibrickane and Islands, and, running across the barony of Inebiquin, constitutes the division between that barony and Corcomroe, running for nearly 16 miles, and, receiving the addition of several smaller streams, falls in its passage over a very large ledge of rocks at Ennistymon, and thence into Liscanor bay, forming at high water a very dangerous passage for horses and carriages between Lehinch and Liscanor.” [Dutton's Clare.] This stream is also called the Oyna and the Forsett.

ENNISTYMON, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilmanahen, barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the Ennistymon river, 2½ miles east of the head of Liscanor bay, 8 north by east of Miltown-Malbay, 9 west of Corrofin, 12½ west-north-west of Ennis, and 124½ west by south of Dublin. The town is washed by a singularly romantic reach of the Ennistymon river, and encompassed by a range of low and picturesque hills, which are enriched with the plantations of Ennistymon-house, the seat of Andrew Finucane, Esq.; and it probably excels every town and village of its size

in Ireland for accessories and environs of scenic power and beauty. The river, while careering down the high and broken ledge of rocks adjacent to the town, forms a rapid as richly picturesque as that of the merry and beauteous stream which dances down upon BALLYSADEE: see that article. Ennistymon, though obscure as a place of trade, might, if properly encouraged, figure as conspicuously and prosperously as any small town in the kingdom. Fairs are held on March 25, May 15, July 2, Aug. 22, Sept. 29, Nov. 19, and Dec. 12. A caravan and a mail-car pass through the town, in running between Killaloe and Miltown-Malbay. The district bridewell contains 4 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, and is kept in very good order. In the vicinity of the town are the old castle of the O'Briens, and Woodmount, the seat of Mr. Lysaght.—The Ennistymon Poor-law union ranks as the 60th, and was declared on Aug. 3, 1839. It lies all in co. Clare, and comprises an area of 152,609 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 49,637. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Ennistymon, 9,020; Miltown-Malbay, 6,389; Liscanor, 7,797; Kilshanny, 2,013; Killiligh, 3,359; Kilsenora, 3,897; Rath, 2,521; Corrofin, 3,678; Carron, 1,380; Burren, 3,286; Drumscrehy, 2,303; Rathbornev, 1,721; and Killonahan, 2,273. Its ex-officio guardians are 7, and its elected guardians 21; and 5 of the latter are elected by Ennistymon division, 3 by Miltown-Malbay, 2 by Liscanor, 2 by Corrofin, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £67,486 17s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,231; and of these, 711 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—607, not exceeding £2,—624, not exceeding £3,—648, not exceeding £4,—and 575, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for in June 1840, and was to be completed in Nov. 1841,—to cost £6,600 for building and completion, and £1,200 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £21,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Sept. 5, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £388 12s. 11½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,689 8s. 5½d. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Ennistymon, Ballyvaughan, Corrofin, Kilsenora, and Miltown-Malbay. The Ennistymon dispensary serves for a pop. of 18,907; and, in 1839–40, it expended £20 14s., and administered to 539 patients.—Ennistymon gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Killaloe. See KILMANAGHEY. Area of the town, 58 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,430; in 1841, 2,089. Houses 346. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 107; in manufactures and trade, 233; in other pursuits, 99. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 237; on their own manual labour, 153; on means not specified, 21.

ENORILEY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Arklow, 4 miles north by east of the town of Arklow, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 3,213 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 688; in 1841, 600. Houses 89. On the coast is the cape or promontory of Mizen-Head. The land is of tolerably good quality, and averages in rental about £1 per plantation acre. The highest ground has an altitude of 789 feet. The chief residences are Seratenagh, Backronev, and Ardairry.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILBRIDE [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £110; and the rectorial tithes are not reported. Part of the political parish is included in the perpetual curacy of REDCROSS: which see. In 1834, the Protestants of the Kilbride

section of the parish amounted to 118, and the Roman Catholics to 590; the Protestants of the Redcross section, jointly with those of Dunganstown, amounted to 138, and the Roman Catholics, exclusive of those in Dunganstown, to 140; and a pay daily school in the Kilbride section was attended by about 40 children.

EREW, a peninsula, projecting into the west side of Lough Conn, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It runs nearly 1½ mile into the lake, is overhung on the west-south-west by the magnificent alpine height of Nephin, and lies about 3 miles south by east of Crossmolina. An old friary occupied a picturesque site on the extreme point of the peninsula; but is very scantily known to record, and has been roughly used in its monuments. "The architecture," said the statist of the county in 1802, "appears to be very old; part of the stones have been converted into stables."

ERINA, a hamlet in the barony of Tullagh, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Limerick to Killaloe, and immediately west of the hill of Doonass.

ERKE. See EIRKE.

ERKENNY. See ARCANV.

ERNE, a lake in the parish of Annahilt, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Though only 40 acres in extent, it is very deep; and at a very small distance from the border, its sides are almost perpendicular. The lake abounds with trout, pike, and eels.

ERNE, a fine river, and two large magnificent lakes, the former chiefly, and the latter almost, wholly in co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The river issues from Lough Ganny or Gawna, on the mutual border of the counties of Longford and Cavan; and runs northward through the latter county, cutting it into two unequal parts, beautifying much of it with lacustrine expansions and sylvan and meadowy meanderings, and receiving in its progress the tribute of the Cootehill and Woodford rivers and of various minor streams. Instantly on touching the northern border of Cavan, it becomes lost in the begun expansion of Upper Lough Erne; and thence to the north-western border of Fermanagh, except over the 4½ or 5 miles of connecting run between the two lakes, and of majestic sweep round Enniskillen, it totally ceases to possess a river character. From the foot of Lower Lough Erne to Donegal bay, it has a westerly run of 2½ miles in co. Fermanagh, and 5½ miles across the extremity of the southern wing of co. Donegal; and it sweeps athwart a considerable amount of fine scenery, and makes a fine rapid at Belleek, a splendid cataract at Ballyshannon, and two or three intermediate accelerations of current. Its chief accessions of volume are from a series of rivulets which drain the whole of co. Fermanagh, and parts of the contiguous counties, and fall into the lakes. The river is navigable to Ballyshannon for vessels drawing 12 feet of water; it is so rapid as to be not at all navigable between Ballyshannon and Belleek; and it is navigable for boats and flats between Belleek and the lake. Schemes for opening a navigation along its valley from Donegal bay to the lake, or for constructing a railway succedaneum, have been somewhat freely discussed by patriotic parties, and are briefly noticed in the article BALLYSHANNON: which see. The salmon fishery of the Erne is held by charter with the manor and lordship of Ballyshannon, and belongs to Col. Conolly; but, in 1834, it produced only 47 tons, and had then, within the period of a few years, declined more than one-half in value. The Abbey rivulet, an inconsiderable stream, is the only direct tributary into which salmon or trout pass.

Upper Lough Erne, the middle or connecting

reach of the river Erne, and Lower Lough Erne, unitedly extend north-north-westward from end to end of co. Fermanagh, and very nearly along its middle, so as to cleave it into two almost equal longitudinal sections by a vast and very varied aqueous basin. Swells, undulations, diversified slopes, and isolated limestone hills, form the greater part of both the margin and the sky-line of the grand valley; but, on the other hand, low, marshy, and meadowy flats broadly fringe a considerable portion of both the Upper Lough and the connecting reach of the river, and the Poola Fooka range of table-land, rising to an altitude of about 1,000 feet, flanks a very large proportion of the Lower Lough. Though the Upper Lake measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth, and the Lower Lake $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, both are so profusely studded with islands, and intricately indented with peninsulæ, while the long isthmus between them is so abundantly gemmed with ponds and loughlets and fluvial expansions, that each great section of the entire valley appears from almost every vantage-ground, like a continuous labyrinth of land and water. A very considerable expanse of the Lower Lake, indeed, is somewhat naked and open; but even this, as seen from most points of observation, is broken and tessellated by islands and peninsulæ on the foreground; and other portions of the same lake, particularly its head and its north-east corner, as well as by far the larger proportion of all the Upper Lake, are so multitudinously and wondrously intersected as to seem an absolute museum of land and water combinations. The islands are popularly fabled to be as numerous as the days of the year; but they have been more soberly estimated at 90 in the Upper Lake and 109 in the Lower; and they have almost every diversity of size, form, and character which the nature and extent of their situation admit, now a spot and now a tract as large as many a parish, this a salver of verdure on the water, and that an acumination of forest to catch the careering clouds, here a featureless sheet of fields clothed only with flocks, and there a romantic strong-ground of the deep, crowned with venerable ruins, or gay and sumptuous with palatial grandeur.

Opinions have greatly jarred and conflicted respecting the scenic character of these lakes, and of the vast valley which they adorn. We ourselves happened, by a strange chance, to obtain our first view of the Lower Lake, not only from one of the best points of observation, but at a time when we had heard and read nothing of its beauties; and in an instant we thought of Loch Lomond, that gorgeous queen of all the lakes belonging to the British crown, but the next moment we missed the appropriate background of cloud-cleaving mountains, we felt that almost the beau-ideal of lake-beauty was before us smiling on its tears and languid in its loveliness, and we have ever since thought of Lough Erne as a type of Loch Lomond shorn of its sublime screens. But the opinions of two or three writers of taste, though differing from our own and from one another, will afford readers more enjoyment than could be produced by a necessarily succinct description. Lough Erne, says Sir R. C. Hoare, "has been considered by the northern Irish as a rival to Killarney; but however it may vie with the southern lake, and indeed surpass it, as to extent of watery surface, it can by no means boast either of the same beauty, richness, variety, or sublimity." "The islands with which both lakes are studded," says a writer in the *Dublin Journal*, "are in truth quite sufficient for picturesqueness; and it may be easily conceived that two sheets of water so enriched, and encircled by shores finely undulating, to a great extent richly

wooded, and backed on most points by mountains of considerable elevation, must possess the elements of beauty to a remarkable degree; and the fact appears to be, that, though the Killarney and other mountain lakes in Ireland possess more grandeur and sublimity of character, Lough Erne is not surpassed or perhaps equalled by any for exquisite pastoral beauty." "When you descend within two miles of Pettigoe," says the Rev. Cæsar Otway, "the road falls towards Lough Erne, and you get a very noble and extended view of this fine lake, which is more expanded here, and less beset with islands than elsewhere. The great fault of Upper Lough Erne is, that it is too much encumbered with billy islands, so as to give you rather the idea of a billy country with its lowlands flooded, than of a broad sweeping expanse of lake." "Travel where they will in this singularly beautiful neighbourhood," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "lovers of the picturesque will have rare treats at every step. It is impossible to exaggerate in describing the surpassing loveliness of the whole locality. How many thousands there are who, if just ideas could be conveyed to them of its attractions, would make their annual tour hither, instead of 'up the hackneyed and sordened Rhine,'—infinitely less rich in natural graces, far inferior in the studies of character it yields, and much less abundant in all enjoyments that can recompense the traveller! Nothing in Great Britain, perhaps nothing in Europe, can surpass in beauty the view along the whole of the road that leads into the town of Enniskillen, along the banks of the Upper Lough Erne." "Lough Erne, round its whole circumference," says Mr. Inglis, "does not offer one tame and uninteresting view; everywhere there is beauty, and beauty of a very high order. In some places, the banks are thickly wooded to the water's edge; in other places, the fairest and smoothest slopes rise from the margin, shaping themselves into knolls and green velvety lawns; here and there finely wooded promontories extend far into the lake, forming calm sequestered inlets and bays; and sometimes a bold foreground, not perhaps of mountains, but of lofty hills, juts forward, and contrasts finely with the richness and cultivation on either side. And what shall I say of the numerous islands, far more numerous than those on Winandermere, and as beautiful as the most beautiful of them; some of them densely covered with wood, some green and swelling, and some large enough to exhibit the richest union of wood and lawn; some laid out as pleasure-ground, with pleasure-houses for those to whom they pertain; and some containing the picturesque ruins of ancient and beautiful edifices! Nor must I forget the magnificent mansions that adorn the banks of Lough Erne, and which add greatly to the general effect of the landscape. * * I shall not easily forget, nor would I ever wish to forget, the delightful hours I one day spent on the shores of this more than Winandermere of Ireland. It was a day of uncommon beauty; the islands seemed to be floating on a crystal sea; the wooded promontories threw their broad shadows half across the still bays; the fair slopes and lawny knolls stood greenly out from among the dark sylvan scenery that intervened; here and there a little boat rested on the bosom of some quiet cove; and in some of the shallow bays, or below the slopes of some of the green islands, cattle stood single or in groups in the water. I confidently assert that Lower Lough Erne, take it all in all, is the most beautiful lake in the three kingdoms; and but for the majestic Alpine outline that bounds the horizon on the upper part of Lake Lemman, —Lake Lemman itself could not contend in beauty with this little-visited lake in the county of Fermanagh."

The Lower Lake has an altitude above the level of low-water spring-tide in Donegal bay, of 148 feet in summer, and of from 154 to 156 feet in winter; and it varies much and fitfully in depth, from only a foot or a yard to 200 or 230 feet. The Upper Lake has a mean altitude above the Lower Lake's level of 20 inches, but ranges between 11 and 34 inches; and it rarely exceeds 20 feet, and nowhere exceeds 75 feet in depth. The two lakes, their connecting reach of river, and several slow-running streams which flow into them, constitute by far the greatest extent of natural navigation in Ireland; and they will henceforth be opened to the north-east of the kingdom by the Ulster Canal, and probably to the south-west by a canal across co. Leitrim to the Shannon. Obstructions by shallows are so high and frequent among the islands, as to limit a large amount of the local navigation to a rudely constructed kind of flat-bottomed boat called a cot. The sort of ground which prevails at the bottom is a bluish clay. The waters have a harsh unpleasant taste, and are not very wholesome to strangers; yet they abound in trout, salmon, pike, perch, bream, and smaller fish, and are frequented by large flocks of wild ducks, geese, and other water-fowls. The local legends respecting the formation of the lakes are too absurd and fantastic to be noticed by a topographer; though readers who are fond of such trumpery may find them, in combination with quiet satire and facetiousness, in the Rev. Caesar Otway's 'Sketches in Ireland.' The area of the Upper Lake is 9,453 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches; and that of the Lower Lake is 27,645 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. The county of Fermanagh includes 36,348 acres, 21 perches of the entire area of the Lakes; the county of Cavan, 749 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches; and the county of Donegal, 1 acre, 22 perches. The Upper Lake is distributed among parishes as follows: 62 acres, 37 perches are in the Loughtee section of Annagh, 65 acres, 25 perches in the Tullaghgarvey section of Annagh, 622 acres, 7 perches in Drumlane, 1,250 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches in the Tyrkenney section of Cleenish, 197 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches in the Magherastephana section of Cleenish, 2,556 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches in Aghalurcher, 2,688 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches in the Knockninny section of Kinawley, 206 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches in the Glenawley section of Kinawley, 184 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches in the Knockninny section of Galloon, 1,270 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches in the Coole section of Galloon, and 348 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches in Drummully. The Lower Lake is distributed among parishes as follows: 1,436 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch are in Devenish, 8,002 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are in Innismacsaunt, 1,190 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches in the Magheraboy section of Trory, 641 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches in the Lurg section of Trory, 2,064 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches in Belleek, 2,567 acres, 11 perches in Derryvullane, 3,497 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches in Drumkeeran, 3,843 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches in Magheraculmoney, 4,399 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches in the Fermanagh section of Templecarne, and 1 acre, 22 perches in the Donegal section of Templecarne.—Abraham Creighton, Esq., only son of David Creighton, who gallantly defended his family-seat of Crum-castle against the Jacobite forces in 1689, was created Baron Erne of Crum-castle in 1768; and John, the second Baron, was successively, in 1781 and 1789, created Viscount Creighton and Earl of Erne.

ERRIGAL, a parish in the half-barony of Coleraine, 5 miles west-north-west of Kilrea, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of GARVAGH: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 19,625½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,401; in 1841,

5,748. Houses 1,008. One-third of the land is arable, one-fourth is pasture, and the remainder is bog and mountain. The profitable grounds are only of middle-rate quality; and most of the uplands and higher declivities are bleak stretches of deaf soil, or ridges and falls of rude basalt, naked of even the sloe and the bramble. But the Agivey river ploughs a fine vale eastward, is adorned with several villas, and, jointly with its small tributaries, washes some spots of fine land. The only demesnes of note are Garvagh and Woodbank. The road from Armagh to Coleraine passes northward through the interior. A religious establishment, or, as nearly all writers call it, 'a monastery,' is said to have been founded at Errigal by St. Columb.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £353; glebe, £237. Gross income, £590; nett, £548 8s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1697. Sittings 180; attendance 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other Seccessional, are attended by respectively 500 and 400; the meeting-house in connection with the Associate Synod of Scotland, by 300; and the Roman Catholic chapels at Glenullen and Ballyarin, by respectively 800 and 1,200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 451 Churchmen, 2,069 Presbyterians, and 3,088 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools had on their books 312 boys and 171 girls. The Glenullen school was salaried with £12 from the National Board, and £6 from the Ironmongers' Company; one of the Garvagh schools, by £7 from Lord Garvagh, and £3 from the rector; another of the Garvagh schools, with £26 from the Methodist Missionary Society; the Liscall school, with £2 2s. from the rector, and £2 2s. from Mr. McCausland; the Ballintemple school, with £2 2s. from the rector, and £2 2s. from Mrs. Ryland; and another of the Garvagh schools, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society and £2 from the rector.

ERRIGAL-KEROGUE, a parish on the east side of the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of BALLYGAWLEY: see that article. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8; area, 21,139 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 5 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 9,782; in 1841, 9,171. Houses 1,555. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 8,810; in 1841, 8,290. Houses 1,399. One-third of the land is good, one-third is middle rate, and one-third is mountainous and heathy. The whole surface is uneven and tumulated. The heights in the south are neither high nor steep, but gently undulating, and everywhere cultivated and fertile; those of the central district are loftier, and occasionally waste, yet, in most instances, cultivated to the summit; and those in the north are chiefly waste mountains, with tabular summits of bog and heath, but intersected with hollows, glens, and defiles of very various character,—generally bleak, yet now verdant, now grandly wild, and now romantically picturesque. The glen called Todd's Leap, in particular, exhibits a variety of stern and imposing views, while, at every winding of the road, the country below forms new landscapes, and exhibits its luxuriant verdure and cultivation in fine contrast to the wildness of the mountains. The summit of Shantarny mountain, a little north of the centre of the parish, has an altitude of 1,035 feet above sea-level. The Blackwater river traces part of the southern boundary; and the streams of the interior are its tributaries. Limestone and sandstone abound. Five or six corn-mills are driven by the streams. Greenhill-house is a fine residence, situated on a rising ground about a mile from Ballygawley, and backed by a bold precipice and steep height

called the Craigs; Cleanally is a neat specimen of the cottage style of mansion; and Ballygawley-house is the modernized remnant of an ancient castle. Rath and old circular enclosures are numerous; the ruins of a former parochial place of worship stand in the midst of a Roman Catholic cemetery in the townland of Errigal-Kerogue; a Franciscan friary and a completely erased pillar-tower stood at Ballinasaggard; a quadrangular fort or bawn, with round towers at the angles, stands in the townland of Lisimore; and extensive remains exist at Ballygawley-house of the ancient castle of Ballygawley, which is supposed to have formed a complete hollow quadrangle of fortified buildings. The interior of the parish is traversed north-north-westward by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £380; glebe, £295 8s. 6½d. Gross income, £675 8s. 6½d.; nett, £574 10s. 4½d. Patron, John Corry Moutray, Esq. A curate has a salary of £75. A large portion of the parish is included in the perpetual curacy of Ballygawley; and is excluded from the statistics which follow. The church was built in 1832, by means of a loan of £1,100 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 130. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 80. The Ballymackelroy, Garvaghey, and Altnamaskan places of meeting have an attendance of respectively 1,300, 434, and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,111 Churchmen, 680 Presbyterians, and 3,975 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools had on their books 518 boys and 353 girls. The Fallagheam school was salaried with £5 and other advantages from Miss Montgomery; the Roaghan school, with £4 from Mr. Leslie; the parochial school, with £5 from the rector, £5 from Mr. Moutray, and £2 from parishioners; the Lisnaweaney school, with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; the Lisimore school, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and two schools in Glencall and one in Gort, with respectively £4, £4, and £8 from the National Board. In 1840, there was a National school also at Rarogan.

ERRIGAL-TROUGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, but chiefly in the barony of Trough, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 7½ miles. Area of the Tyrone section, 3,618 acres; of the Monaghan section, 21,175 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,321; in 1841, 9,585. Houses 1,689. Pop. of the Monaghan section, in 1831, 8,152; in 1841, 8,465. Houses 1,498. The land averages in yearly value from 16s. to 30s. per plantation acre; and though some of it is very good, great tracts along the south are sheer bog. The lake near Emyvale lies on the southern border, and Loughmore, or "the great lake," lies in the north-west. Favour-Royal, the demesne and seat of John C. Moutray, Esq., are situated on a branch of the Blackwater; Fort Singleton, the residence of Thomas Crawford, Esq., is situated a mile north of Emyvale; and the other principal residences are Ivy-hill and the glebe-house. The interior of the parish is traversed northward by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £133 6s. 8d.; glebe, £60. Gross income, £244 12s. 3½d.; nett, £173 17s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £215 7s. 8½d., and are appropriated to the use of Clogher. The church is very old. Sittings 150; attendance 150. A chapel-of-ease serves for a district which contains about 275 members of the Establishment, and has an attendance of 150. The

Drumban, Carrickroe, and Knockeunna Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000, 650, and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,123 Churchmen, 191 Presbyterians, and 8,338 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 315 children; and 8 daily schools—two of which were salaried with £10 each from subscription, and two with £10 each from the National Board—had on their books 492 boys and 273 girls.

ERRIS, a highland and maritime barony, in the north-west of co. Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the Atlantic; on the east, by the barony of Tyrawley; and on the south, by the barony of Burrischoole. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 27 miles; its greatest breadth on the mainland is 17½; its greatest breadth, including islands and intervening sounds, is 21½; and its area is 232,889 acres. But what is popularly termed the district of Erris includes also all the contiguous waste and mountainous portions of Tyrawley and Burrischoole; measures about 30½ miles by 23½; and is bounded, on the east, by a line drawn from Downpatrick Head to the Lough Conn base of Nephin,—on the south-east, by a line from the base of Nephin to Burrischoole Abbey,—and on the south, by Clew bay. This great district, not long ago regarded as a *terra incognita*, or a region too wild to be entered by civilized beings, is described with such combined succinctness, fulness, and power, by Mr. Fraser, that we cannot do better than copy his words. "There are few scenes more cheerless than that which the aspect of the interior of this moorland country presents. Even in summer and autumn, the few spots of wretched cultivation appear as mere specks, and scarcely chequer the gloomy monotony of the heath-clad surface. The southern range of mountains, though lofty and grand, are tame in their outlines; and the great central plain, though sweeping in beautiful undulations, and diversified on the north by the lower hills which rise along the wild iron-bound coast, appears a desert; except the tall heather and the marsh-willows, not a bush waves over the surface; nor, in many places, does a house, fit for any civilized being, gladden the scene. In the fastnesses of the mountains in the Ballycroy district, a few of the red deer still find a covert. The coast, however, though wild and desolate, and as yet almost destitute of roads, offers many attractions to the naturalist, as well as to the admirers of marine scenery. From Moista Sound near Balderig, on the east, to the beautiful archipelago of green islets which crowd Clew bay on the south, including of course the island of Achill, every headland which is rounded presents some bold cliff, devious creek, wave-worn arch, sandy beach, or wide-spreading bay. Of the latter, Blacksod bay, which was proposed as a terminus to one of the great lines of the western railroad, is capable of containing, in perfect security, the whole British navy. The rivers of Erris are few; and Carrowmore is the only inland lough worthy of notice. Erris, and the wild country adjacent, was till lately little known, except to the grouse-shooter; it was almost a *terra incognita*, till the government opened up what is called the eastern central road by Crossmolina; the southern road by Castlebar, connecting with the former at Carrick-Bridge; the road by Newport-pratt, through Ballycroy; and the coast-line by Keshulla and Ballycastle; the two latter also connecting with the central line at different points." The great bays of Broadhaven on the north and Blacksod on the south, in Erris proper, or the barony of Erris, approach within 400 yards of each other, and divide the long narrow peninsula on the west, called "Erris

within the Mullet," from the main body of the barony called "Erris without the Mullet." The bay of Talloghaan penetrates in the same direction as Blacksod, but farther east; and all the other bays of any importance are either ramifications of these three, or mere creeks and coves. The chief islands are North Inishkea, South Inishkea, and Davilan; but numerous islets and rocks are sprinkled round the greater part of the coast.—Erris barony contains the parishes of Kilmore and Kilcommon; and its chief villages are Belmullet, Binghamstown, and Termoncarvagh. Pop., in 1831, 22,826; in 1841, 26,428. Houses 4,567. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,921; in manufactures and trade, 541; in other pursuits, 267. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,672; who could read but not write, 715; who could neither read nor write, 8,663. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 379; who could read but not write, 330; who could neither read nor write, 10,727.

ERRIS-HEAD, a cape at the west side of the entrance of Broadhaven, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Belmullet, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Benwee Head, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its shores are sublime: perpendicular precipices and sea-worn cliffs of dark and massive rock, present a seemingly insurmountable rampart to the onsets of the Atlantic, yet are thunderingly scaled by tremendous surges, which cast large stones on the grass above, and tear and rake the whole strand. On Doonamoe Point are remains of an intrenchment similar to that of Baginbun in county Wexford, but apparently much more ancient.

ERRIVE (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Murisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It flows in a mountainous region; has a west-south-westerly course of about 9 miles; and eventually touches the boundary with co. Galway, and falls into the head of Killery Harbour.

ERRY, a parish in the barony of Middlebird, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 1,657 acres, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 772; in 1841, 715. Houses 115. It lies within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Suir, is drained westward thither by a rivulet, and is traversed northward by the road from Cashel to Thurles. The demesnes are Erryville and Grangemore.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate but suspended benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £73 12s. 3½d.; nett, £69 12s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. After the suspension of the benefice under the Church Temporalities' Act, the minister of an adjoining parish was engaged to perform the occasional duties for a salary of £20. There is no church. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 756; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

ESK, a river, a lake, and a demesne, on the mutual border of the baronies of Tyrhugh and Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The river issues from the lake, and has a run of only 3 miles south-south-westward to the Donegal estuary at the head of Donegal bay; and thence, or from the town of Donegal downward, it bears the name of the Donegal river. It is navigable from the Black Rock at Durin to the bridge of Donegal; and occasionally, in a high spring flood, or during the prevalence of a strong westerly wind, it is tidal over half-a-mile above the bridge. Its only affluent is the Driminy, which joins it near the town. Its salmon-fishery belongs to the Earl of Arran, and is let for about £37 or £40.—The lake covers only between 975 and 976 acres, yet is a beautiful sheet of water, and

exquisitely harmonizes with some of the richest scenery in the county. It is adorned on its western shores by a considerable extent of fine wood; and is partly overhung by Townavilly mountain, and two or three other heights which abut at the southern front of the great highland tract of Donegal and Tyrone. Two small and salmon-frequented streams, called the Barnass and Corabor rivers, run into the lake. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 102 feet. Its area comprises 503 acres, 32 perches in the parish of Donegal and barony of Tyrhugh, and 472 acres, 24 perches in the parish of Killymard and barony of Bannagh.—The mansion of the demesne bears the name of Lough Esk House, and is the seat of Thomas Brooke, Esq.; and the demesne itself abounds in scenic attractions, and offers the greatest inducements to georgical and ornamental improvement.

ESK, or **EASKY**, a lake on the mutual border of the baronies of Leney and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies on the east base of the Lurgan Hills, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and gives birth to the river EASKY; which see. Its surface elevation above sea-level is 607 feet; and its area comprises 143 acres, 29 perches in the parish of Achonry, 170 acres 3 roods, 17 perches in the parish of Kilmacteigue, and 24 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan.

ESK, or **CAHA**, the general name of the mountain-range which forms the backbone of the peninsula between Bantry bay and the Kenmare estuary, and extends its summit-line between the Glengarriff district of co. Cork, and the Killarney district of co. Kerry, Munster. The old road across the range was impracticable for a wheeled carriage; but the new road, passing direct from Glengarriff to Killarney, and completed only two or three years ago, bears a close resemblance, though on a much reduced scale, to the Buonapartean road over the Simplon Alps. This road winds among the escarpments and defiles of the range at a gradient of ascent sufficiently easy for general traffic; it passes through three shoulders or abutments of mountain by tunnels of respectively 45, 84, and 600 feet in length; it everywhere exhibits the best specimen of road-engineering in the kingdom, not even excepting the splendid new coast-road of co. Antrim; it commands, from numerous turns and at various elevations, magnificent views of the gorgeous and sublime landscapes on the frontiers of Cork and Kerry; and it finally approaches Kenmare by a suspension-bridge of 410 feet across the Kenmare river, and forms a junction with the beautiful line of road from Kenmare to Killarney.

ESKAR, the site of a large, modern, Franciscan friary, and of attached schools for the children of the peasantry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught.

ESKER, a parish in the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Lucan, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Newcastle section, 2,367 acres; of the Uppercross section, 142 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,075; in 1841, 857. Houses 151. Pop. of the Newcastle section, in 1841, 838. Houses 148. The surface consists of good land; and is crossed, along the south, by the Grand Canal.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LEIXLIP** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £142 19s. 3d.; glebe, £77 9s. 4d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £46 3s. 1d., and are appropriated to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Esker is united to part of Lucan parish to form the perpetual curacy and separate benefice of **LUCAN**; which see. A classical school in the parish was attended, in 1834, by 9 pupils.

ESKER, a bog on the Philipstown river, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a

mile south of the Grand Canal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Clonbullogue, King's co., Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,595 acres. It is bounded, on the north, by the gravel ridge of Leitrim; on the east, by the high grounds of Rathlumper, Longstone, and Lumville; on the south, by the gravel ridge of Eskmore; and on the west, by the gravel ridge of Newtown and Clonmeen. About 40 acres are turbary; the remainder is fibrous or red bog; there are no quagmires; and the average depth is 26 feet. The highest and lowest points lie respectively 254 and 218 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,857 11s.

ESKY. See EASKRY.

ESS, a grand waterfall on the western margin of the barony of Ballinacor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Glendalough, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs near the head of the sublime defile or mountain-valley of Glenmalure; and is formed by the precipitation of the Avonbeg river over the steep face of the Table Mountain.

ESTERSNOW. See EASTERSNOW.

ETTAGH, a parish, 4 miles south-east of Birr, and partly in the barony of Ballybritt, but chiefly in that of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Clonlisk section, 5,970 acres, 13 perches; of the Ballybritt section, 1,131 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1841,* 1,934. Houses 340. Pop. of the Clonlisk section, in 1831, 2,012; in 1841, 1,855. Houses 328. The surface includes part of the western skirts of the Slieve-Bloom mountains; and aggregate consists of middle-rate land. On the southern border, within 2 miles of Roscrea, is Goldengrove, the seat of W. P. Vaughan, Esq.; on the western border, not far from Shinrone, is Gloster, the seat of Hardross Lloyd, Esq.; and elsewhere are the residences of Curragh, Coolderry, Cloghan, and Brosna. The chief antiquities are two ruined castles. The east road from Birr to Roscrea passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £142 6s. 3d.; glebe, £26 2s. The rectory of Ettagh, and the vicarage of KILCOLEMAN [which see], constitute the benefice of Ettagh. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5.

* The Civil and the Ecclesiastical authorities variously state the pop., in 1831, at 1,770 and 2,123.

Pop., in 1831, 3,969. Gross income, £249 4s. 6d.; nett, £174 6s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1813, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 30 to 60. A private house in Kilcoleman is used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels of the two parishes are mutually united, and have each an attendance of about 600. In 1834, the Protestants of Ettagh parish amounted to 206, and the Roman Catholics to 1,612; the Protestants of the union to 486, and the Roman Catholics to 3,591,—the Protestants including 6 dissenters; and 6 daily schools in Kilcoleman were attended, on the average, by 132 children.

EYERIES, a village in the parish of Kilcathrine, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 222. Houses 45.

EYRECOURT—pronounced Aircourt—a small market and post town in the parish of Dononaughta, barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to Loughrea, and on that from Banagher to Ballinasloe, 5 miles west by north of Banagher, $16\frac{1}{2}$ east of Loughrea, and 70 west by south of Dublin. It derives its name from the family of Eyre, whose seat of Eyrecourt-house is adjacent; and it is an irregular and declining assemblage of houses of very various character, situated on a rising ground, and commanding an extensive view of the flat, boggy, and dreary expanse of circumjacent low country. Fairs are held on the Monday after Easter Monday, July 9, Sept. 8, and Dec. 20. The district bridewell contains the necessary accommodation for a session town's uses of a few cells, two day-rooms, and two yards, and is kept clean and regular. The Eyrecourt dispensary is within the Ballinasloe Poorlaw union, and serves for a district of 64,900 acres, with a pop. of 16,825; and, in 1839-40, it expended £159 3s., and administered to 1,284 patients. The town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clonfert. See DONONAUGHTA. Area, 97 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,789; in 1841, 1,419. Houses 272. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 98; in manufactures and trade, 120; in other pursuits, 92. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 33; on the directing of labour, 110; on their own manual labour, 136; on means not specified, 31.

EYRKE. See EIRKE.

F

FACTORY, a village in the parish of Athlumney, barony of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 271. Houses 44.

FAHAN (THE), a river of co. Londonderry. See FAUGHAN.

FAHAN (LOWER), a parish in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the town of BUNCRANA: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$; area, 24,782 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 16 acres, 14 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,614; in 1841, 5,823. Houses 1,021. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,535; in 1841,

4,862. Houses 855. The surface is bounded on the west by Lough Swilly; and is, for the most part, boldly, ruggedly, or bleakly upland. About one-sixth is arable and pasture land; and the remainder is bog and mountain, the latter principally waste, but partly affording pasturage for small cattle. Slievesnaught, on the northern boundary, is the monarch-height of the barony, and has an altitude of 2,012 feet above sea-level. The other chief features of interest are noticed in the article on BUNCRANA.—This parish was originally part of the rectory of Fahan, in the dio. of Derry; yet though

endowed with its proportion of the rectorial tithes, and unannexed to any other parish, it ranks only as a perpetual curacy. Tithe composition and gross income, £420; nett, £296. Patron, the incumbent of Upper Fahan. The church was built in 1808, at the cost of £729 4s. 7½d., raised by subscription and parochial assessment; a spire was afterwards added by subscription; and an additional gallery was erected in 1816, by means of a loan of £360 5s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 180. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 90; two Methodist places of meeting, by 80 and 40; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by from 1,400 to 1,700. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 739 Churchmen, 250 Presbyterians, and 4,892 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by a large number of children and from 30 to 40 adults; and 11 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith, one with £5 from Mrs. Stewart, and one with a sum not reported from the National Board—had on their books 397 males and 189 females. In 1840, two National schools at Ballymacarry, and three at Dumfries, Lower Illies, and Cockhill, had on their books 444 males and 470 females.

FAHAN (UPPER), a parish in the barony of Innishowen, 2½ miles south of Buncrana, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 10,040 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,309; in 1841, 2,949. Houses 492. The surface is bounded on the west by Lough Swilly; and consists of a narrow border of tolerably good arable land along the lake, and a wild upland expanse of mountain and barren moors in the interior. The chief summit is called the Scalp, and rises to an altitude of 1,589 feet above sea-level. Churchtown or Fahan village is situated on the road from Buncrana to Londonderry; and appears to have been the site of an early Culdee establishment, which was afterwards transmuted into a monastery. "St. Columb," says Archdall, "founded the church of Fathenmura, called also Fothermor. St. Colman Imromha was abbot of Fathenmura, as was St. Murus or Muran, the son of Feradach, who was also esteemed the patron of the place. This noble monastery was richly endowed, and for many years was held in the highest veneration, as well for the reverence paid to St. Muran, to whom the great church is dedicated, as for the many monuments of antiquity which remained here, till they were destroyed after the Reformation. Among the few relics which were preserved, was the Book of the Acts of St. Columb, written by St. Muran in Irish verse, some fragments of which yet remain; also a very large and ancient chronicle held in great repute, &c.; and the pastoral staff of St. Muran, richly ornamented with jewels and gilding, is still preserved by the O'Neills." A principal seat is Birdstown, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £360; glebe, £70 4s. Gross income, £430 4s.; nett, £335 16s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 160, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapels of Desertcraggy and Lower Fahan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 564 Churchmen, 823 Presbyterians, and 2,008 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 286 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 from the

rector, and one with £8 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 191 boys and 87 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Birdstown and Crislagh were jointly salaried with £22 13s. 4d., and had on their books 216 boys and 186 girls.

FAHEERAN, a hamlet in the parish of Kileumreagh, barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 70; in 1841, not specially returned.

FAHEY, a parish 3¼ miles south-south-west of Eyrecourt, and on the eastern border of the barony of Longford and co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,823 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 45 roods, 39 perches are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 1,365; in 1841, 998. Houses 176. The surface forms part of the low grounds along the Shannon, consists of second-rate land, and is traversed southward by the road from Eyrecourt to Portumna. A monastery for Grey Friars was erected here in 1390 by a person of the name of Fallig.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONONAUGHTA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £27, and the rectorial for £47 10s.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop and the dean of Clonfert and the prebendary of Kilquain. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilquain. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,210.

FAIR HEAD, a sublime promontory on the north coast of the barony of Carey, 2¼ miles east-north-east of Ballycastle, and 2¼ south by east of the nearest part of the island of Rathery, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is at once the largest, the loftiest, and the boldest promontory on the Carey coast; and scarcely yields in interest to the Giant's Causeway, situated 12 miles farther west. It has been incorrectly regarded as the Rhobogdium of Ptolemy,—an honour which must be conceded to either Innishowen Head or Malin Head in Donegal; and it is popularly, and with much expressiveness, designated Benmore or the Great Head. "This splendid promontory, whose highest point is 530 feet above the ocean's level," says 'The Guide to the Giant's Causeway,' "is composed of a body of columnar greenstone, of such colossal dimensions, that its rude articulations are not very obvious; but upon surveying attentively one of the gigantic columns, the joints and separatrixes are distinctly marked. The whole structure of the promontory consists of two parts; the one at the sea-side is an inclined plain, strewn with enormous masses of the same stone, in the wildest and most terrific chaos; above this rises the mural precipice of columnar greenstone, 250 feet in height. The scene of ruin at the base of these Titanian pillars is probably not exceeded in Europe. Here the sea heaves in a solemn majestic swell, the peculiar attribute of the Atlantic waters, and in every retreat discloses the apparently endless continuation of convulsive ruin, covered by the waters beneath the promontory. Upon this region of desolation on the shore, enormous debris, either assuming the character of rude columnization, or in a perfectly shapeless mass, whose weight is calculated at from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, are thrown together in all the savage sublimity of which we can conceive the wildest scenes in nature capable. The scene just now described is discovered below the feet of the traveller, as he cautiously paces along the brink of the precipice. The surface upon which he treads, upon examination, will be found to consist of a regular pavement, formed of the extremities of enormous prismatic masses, composing the precipice, perfectly denuded, and completely level. These prisms vary

in form; some are quadrilateral, and appear to be composed of a congeries of smaller prisms, aggregated in such a way, as to suggest very obviously the clustered assemblage of shafts which occur in the formation of a Gothic column. In tracing the summit of this bold head, several natural curiosities are pointed out; the first, to the west, is a fissure in the face of the precipice, called Fhír Leith, or the Gray-man's Path; the entrance to the pass at the top is extremely narrow; and a joint of greenstone, which has fallen across it, forms a sort of natural gate, through which the bold inquirer must descend, and which conducts to a gradually expanding passage, which leads to the chaotic heaps at the base of the great colonnade. There are one or two similar chasms along the summit, which have frequently proved fatal to the cattle left pasturing upon the headland. There are several places along the brink of the precipice where the guide directs his followers to lie flat upon the ground, and cast the eye down perpendicularly to the foot of the column, a depth of 250 feet; this can be done in many places without the least danger. Some of the columns are mag-netical. Near the highest point of Fair Head is an extraordinary cave, said to be artificial, and called a Pict's house. Not far hence are two small lakes, at an elevation exceeding 400 feet above the sea, called Lough Caolin and Loughnacressa; one of these discharges its overflowing waters into the sea, through the windyke called Carrick Mawr, or the Great Crag."

FAIRHILL, a village on the eastern border of the barony of Ross and county of Galway, Con-naught. It stands on the road from Maam to Cong, and on the crest of a remarkably pleasant rising ground between Loughs Mask and Corrib; and, besides being a very pretty place in itself, it commands an extensive, map-like, and exquisite view of the splendid combination of wood, water, island, and mountain by which it is surrounded. A dispensary in the village is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 59,651 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 8,685; and, in 1840-41, it expended £78 12s. 6d., and made 2,529 dispensations of medicine.

FAIRYMOUNT, a fertile and beautifully-feat-ured hill, on the north border of the barony of Ballintobber, 7 miles north of Roscommon, co. Ros-common, Connaught. It forms a striking object in the surrounding landscape, retains part of a wood which adorned the quondam demesne of the Mills' family, and connects with the higher and more im-portant sandstone range of Slievebawn.

FAITHLEG, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Gualtier, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-west of East Passage, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **CHEEKPOINT**: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,494 acres. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 786. Houses 139. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 512. Houses 81. It forms part of the peninsular projection or "ring-fence," round which the Suir makes its magnificent sweep at the confluence with it of the Barrow. The hill of Faithleg—a corruption of Faithleague—rises above Cheekpoint, the quondam packet-station and scene of Cornelius Bolton's noble but unsuccessful enter-prise to establish a cotton factory and introduce various improvements; and it commands a magni-ficent view of the confluence of the rivers and the surrounding country,—one of the most beautiful views in Ireland. The parish, in spite of Mr. Bol-ton's former unsuccessfulness, offers a fine site for the foundation of a flourishing commercial town; and it has fairs on May 20, June 20, Aug. 14, and Oct. 10. The ruins of the old church, embosomed

in bending, gnarled, and venerable wood, are a picturesque object.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £110. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attend-ance of 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kill-St.-Nicholas, and Killea. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 14 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 706 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 40 boys and 20 girls.

FALCARRAGH, a hamlet in the barony of Kil-macrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands 6 miles south-south-west of Dunfanaghy, on the road thence to Dungloe; and near it, on the dreary shores of Ballyness bay, are the church, the glebe-house, and the Roman Catholic chapel of Tulloghbegley.

FALLS (UPPER), a perpetual curacy in the par-ish and barony of Belfast, and dio. of Connor, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,911 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. The church is situated in the town of Belfast, bears the name of St. George's, and practically figures as a mere chapel-of-ease. The curacy is endowed with part of the tithes of Belfast parish, and with the rectorial tithes of Naas, in the co. and dio. of Kildare, jointly amount-ing to £172 3s. 1d. Its other statistics are all mixed up with those of **BELFAST**: which see.

FAMAGH, or **FAMNA**, a parish in the barony of Gowran, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 492 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which $21\frac{3}{4}$ acres are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 128; in 1841, 106. Houses 16. The surface lies on the left bank of the Nore, and is adorned with the demesne of Brownburn.—This parish is an improper curacy, and part of the bene-fice of **THOMASTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The improper tithes are compounded for £26. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 124.

FANE (THE), a river, partly of the counties of Armagh and Monaghan, Ulster, and partly of the county of Louth, Leinster. Its headwaters are gathered partly from Armagh and partly from Mon-aghan, and carry off the superfluence of the beauti-ful Lough Mackno, and other lakes; and the main stream runs south-south-eastward along the boundary between the counties and across a wing of Monaghan, and south-eastward through the county of Louth to Dundalk bay at Lurgan Green. The river, measured from its remotest sources, has a run of about 2 miles; and, in the lower part of its course, it luxu-riates along a vale of much soft beauty. Fane Valley demesne, situated on the river's banks about 4 miles above Lurgan Green, is the property of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.

FANLOBBUS, a parish in the western division of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the town of **DUNMANWAY**: which see. Length 9 miles; breadth, 5; area, 35,606 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,405; in 1841, 12,253. Houses 1,892. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 8,667; in 1841 9,167. Houses 1,433. The surface consists of the mountainous and rocky uplands, with intersecting glens and vales, around the sources and headstream of the Bandon river, and includes part of the southern declivities of the Sheehy mountains which separate the cradles of the Bandon and the Lee. Its upland are very wild; and even its profitable ground average in annual value no more than from 10s. to 20s. per plantation acre. The chief features of in-terest are noticed in the article on Dunmanway. The road from Cork to Bantry passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe compounded

£461 10s. 9d.; glebe, £23. Gross income, £484 10s. 9d.; nett, £418 10s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the rectory of Garrynoe in the dio. of Cork. A curate has a salary of £80. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial; and they are divided into portions of £87 7s. 8d., and £374 3s. 1d., the former of which is appropriated to the prebendary of Dromdaleague, and the latter impropriate in the vicars choral of Cork cathedral. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. *Sittings* 450; *attendance* 350. The Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house is attended by 160; the Dunmanway Roman Catholic chapel by 3,500; and the Tagher Roman Catholic chapel by 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two Roman Catholic chapels are united to the chapel of Ballymoney. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,613 Churchmen, 46 Protestant dissenters, and 9,900 Roman Catholics; 2 Protestant Sunday schools were usually attended by about 87 children; 7 pay daily schools, and a National school, were usually attended in summer by about 556 children; and 12 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one with £26 from the vicar, public subscription, and the Society for Discountenancing Vice, three with respectively £15, £12, and £8 from subscription, and one with entire support from Mr. Connor—had on their books 198 boys and 175 girls.

FANNAT, the peninsula between Lough Swilly and Mulroy bay, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It measures about 10 miles in length, and about 5 in mean breadth; but is deeply cut into numerous subordinate peninsulæ, by bays and coves, and elongated projections of the surrounding waters, particularly of Mulroy bay. Its surface is a wild and dreary segregation of uplands, naked lakes, and sterile sands,—the last drifted upon its hollows and low grounds from the ocean's shore; yet both along its coasts, and in the most sequestered parts of its interior, are clusters of huts and accompanying spots of rude tillage, indicating the increase of inhabitants and the progress of cultivation. Fannat Point, at the west side of the entrance of Lough Swilly, commands a good view of the lower part of the Lough, and a considerable part of the very varied adjacent sandy shores; and bears aloft a lighthouse which is well known to mariners, and which was maintained, during 1840, at the cost of £428 12s. 2d. A little to the east of the headland, and about 3 miles from the shore, the *Saldanha* frigate was wrecked in 1804. The peninsula is traversed in various directions by bridle-roads; and communicates with Innishowen and Rossguill by ferries across Lough Swilly and Mulroy bay. In 1841, the Fannat Loan Fund had a capital of £452; circulated £806 in 613 loans, and cleared a nett profit of 4s.

FANNY, a lake in the parish of ARDSTRAW: *which see*.

FARAHY. See **FARIHY**.

FARBANE. See **FARBANE**.

FARBILL, a barony on the east border of the county of Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Delvin; on the east and south-east, by co. Meath; on the south and south-west, by the barony of Fartullagh; and on the west, by the barony of Moyasbel and Magheradernon. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 5; area, 35,453 acres. Most of the surface is flat; a great part of it is boggy; and the whole is drained eastward by tributaries of the Boyne.—This barony contains part of the parish of Killucan, the town of Kinnegad, and the villages

of Killucan, Rathfarne, and Rathwire. Pop., in 1831, 8,746; in 1841, 9,546. Houses 1,593. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,273; in manufactures and trade, 276; in other pursuits, 109. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,319; who could read but not write, 814; who could neither read nor write, 2,094. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 616; who could read but not write, 883; who could neither read nor write, 2,577.

FARCET. See **ROSTELLAN**.

FARIHY, or **FARAHY**, a parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, 6 miles west by south of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Fermoy section, 4,298 acres; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 1,196 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,085; in 1841, 2,092. Houses 341. Pop. of the Fermoy section, in 1841, 1,783. Houses 284. The surface is watered by the nascent Funcheon; consists, for the most part, of good arable land; and is traversed westward by the road from Mitchellstown to Doneraile. Bowenscourt, the seat of Mr. Bowen, is on the eastern border.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £410; glebe, £41 6s. 2d. Gross income, £465 1s. 4d.; nett, £407 10s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church was built in 1720. *Sittings* 100; *attendance* 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 1,972; and a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 8 boys and 4 girls.

FARNEY, a barony in the south of co. Monaghan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Cremourne; on the east, by the counties of Armagh and Louth; on the south, by the counties of Louth and Meath; and on the west, by co. Cavan. Length, 10½ miles; breadth, 9½; area, 67,436 acres. The surface consists chiefly of a rich limestone soil, and, in a few places, of a deep clay highly improvable by lime; and it is, for the most part, divided into very small farms, and placed under a succession of grain and potato crops. The Annalee river drains about one-third of the area westward; and the Fane and South Lagan rivers drain the remainder eastward. Both in the interior and on the borders are numerous lakes,—several of them considerable in size. A dispensary, designed to serve for the whole barony, is situated at Carrickmacross.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Enniskeen and Killanne, and the whole of the parishes of Carrickmacross, Donaghmoynne, and Magheracloone. Carrickmacross is the only town. Some maps and books give the barony the name of Donaghmoynne. Pop., in 1831, 41,561; in 1841, 44,107. Houses 7,798. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,972; in manufactures and trade, 1,639; in other pursuits, 328. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,100; who could read but not write, 2,600; who could neither read nor write, 11,062. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,250; who could read but not write, 2,503; who could neither read nor write, 16,027.

FARNHAM, a noble demesne on the west border of the baronies of Loughtee, 2 miles west of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. The mansion is situated a little to the east of a beautiful lacustrine expansion of the river Erne; and is approached from the road between Cavan and Crossdoney. "The beautiful grounds through which we drive from this road," says Mr. Fraser, "have, strictly speaking, more of the character of the English park, and the trees around the house bespeak more care and length of years, than

we usually meet with in our demesnes. The mansion is a plain commodious structure. Those who have seen Farnham only from the house or approaches know but little of its extent, variety, and beauty. It branches out in many directions, and embraces several of the little natural lakes which form so remarkable a feature in this district, from their number and the extent of surface which they occupy. Along their shores, and on the promontories formed by their inextricable windings, masses of the finest natural timber, in all their pristine vigour, exist; they have been equally preserved with those in the demesne, and are connected with it by pleasing rural rides. These rides extend for many miles through this highly improved estate. In one direction, they reach to the fine woods of Killikeen, a distance of 4 miles, and where a handsome cottage was erected by the last Countess of Farnham. The noble proprietor of the demesne, Lord Farnham, has long been very favourably known as an agricultural improver, and as the patriotic promoter of measures for the good of his tenantry. John Maxwell, Esq., a lateral descendant of the Maxwells of Calderwood, in Scotland, and the lineal descendant of Robert Maxwell, dean of Armagh, and Dr. Maxwell, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, was created Baron Farnham in 1756; and Robert, the second baron, was created Viscount Farnham in 1761, and Earl of Farnham in 1763. The earldom and viscounty became extinct at the first earl's death; and Barry, his brother, who inherited the title of Baron, obtained a revival in his favour of the titles of Viscount and Earl in respectively 1780 and 1785. The earldom and viscounty again became extinct in 1823; and then John Maxwell Barry, Esq., grandson of the first Lord Farnham by his third son Henry, Bishop of Meath, inherited the title of Baron.

FARRANTAREEN, a curious little lake in the vicinity of Killorglin, co. Kerry. See **AWINIGARRY**.

FARSID, a village in the parish of Aghada, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 212. Houses 36.

FARTAGH, or **FERTAGH**, a parish, 2½ miles north-north-east of Urlingford, and partly in the barony of Cranagh, but chiefly in that of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Galmoy section contains the village of **JOHNSTOWN**: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Galmoy section, 5,446 acres, 7 perches; of the Cranagh section, 1,273 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,265; in 1841, 2,998. Houses 531. Pop., in 1841, of the Cranagh section, 206; of the rural districts of the Galmoy section, 1,843. Houses in these, respectively 31 and 313. The surface consists in general of pretty good land, and includes a considerable proportion of excellent heavy meadow ground. The united road from Clonmel and Thurles to Kilkenny passes through the interior. A principal mansion is Violet Hill, the seat of Gorges Hely, Esq.; and other pleasant residences are Ballyspellan-house and Ellenville. The spa of **BALLYSPELLAN** [which see] is situated on the eastern border. The principal antiquities are a ruined church and two old castles. The name Fartagh means 'a cemetery,' and is usually supposed to have been given to the parish from the circumstance of the Fitzpatricks or Mac-gill-Padruicks, chiefs of Ossory, having long had here their place of burial; but the statist of the county remarks that the pillar-tower at the old church is commonly called Farta-na-geiragh, and supposes that designation to be probably "a corruption of Farta-na-Ancoiragh, the burial-place of the Anchorites or Culdee monks." The pillar-tower itself he thus notices: "This tower is opposite to

the western door of the church, and is 96 feet high. The wall is cracked: it had 8 stories and 7 floors; the door opening on the first is 12 feet from the ground, and looks towards the church; the wall at the door is 3 feet 2 inches thick; the upper story has 4 windows, whose tops are angular, formed by two stones." The 'church' referred to is the ruin of a small chapel anciently belonging to a monastery of regular canons, which was founded in the 13th century by the family of Blanchfield, and containing a curious dilapidated monument which is believed to have belonged to the Fitzpatrick family. — This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £363 16s. 6d.; glebe, £10 13s. 4½d. Gross income, £374 9s. 10½d.; nett, £309 1s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices which form the corps of the prebend of Lattin in the cathedral of Emly. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built about 67 years ago. Sittings 250; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels in the benefice of Eirke. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 149, and the Roman Catholics to 3,185; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 12s. from subscription by the Protestant parishioners—had on their books 172 boys and 148 girls.

FARTULLAGH, a barony on the east border of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Moyashel and Magheradernon, and by Farbill; on the east and south-east, by co. Meath; on the south, by Moycashel; and on the west, by Moyashel and Magheradernon. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 7; area, 39,340 acres. The character of the greater part of the surface is seen by the eye in the view, with Tyrrel's Pass on the foreground and Lough Ennel in the distance, noticed in our article **ENNEL**: which see. Though nowhere bold, rarely hilly, and for the most part apparently low, the surface contains part of the summit-level of central Ireland, and shakes off its drainage in nearly equal proportions eastward to the Boyne and the Irish sea, and westward to the Shannon and the Atlantic. The north wing is crossed by the Royal Canal — This barony contains part of the parishes of Mullingar and Newtown, and the whole of the parishes of Carrick, Castlelost, Clonfadd, Enniscoffey, Kilbride, Lynn, Moylisker, and Pace-Kilbride. The only town is Tyrrel's-Pass, and the chief villages are Rochfort-Bridge and Milltown. Pop., in 1831, 8,903; in 1841, 9,312. Houses 1,539. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,137; in manufactures and trade, 295; in other pursuits, 237. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,553; who could read but not write, 747; who could neither read nor write, 1,744. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 776; who could read but not write, 1,045; who could neither read nor write, 2,237.

FASSADINING, a barony in the extreme north of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, north, and north-east, by Queen's co. on the east, by Queen's co. and co. Carlow; on the south, by the barony of Gowran and the county of the city of Kilkenny; and on the west, by the river Nore, which separates it from the baronies of Cranagh and Galmoy. Length, 11½ miles; breadth, 10; area, 68,174 acres. By far the greater part of the surface consists of the mountains of **CASTLE-CONE** [see that article]; and all the interior, except a narrow band on the western border washed immediately by the Nore, is drained by the main stream and its tributaries of the river Dinane. The soil of the

southern division is in general light, and lies upon argillaceous schist; and that of the northern division is chiefly a moorish turf, a few inches in depth, lying on a bed of stiff clay, requiring more care and labour for its improvement and cultivation than any other soil in the county, yet, when properly broken up, drained, and manured, producing very fine grass. One of the worst districts of this worst soil in Kilkenny—that which lies on the north border—was, about half a century ago, worked into an admirably improved condition by its proprietor, Mr. Den of Castworth. Within the barony lies all the rich and long mined part of the Kilkenny coalfield.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Abbey-leix, Attanagh, Cooleraheen, Kilmadun, Mothell, Odagh, Rathaspick, Rathbeagh, and Rosconnell, and the whole of the parishes of Castle-Comer, Donaghmore, Dunmore, Grangemaccomb, Kilmenan, Moyne, Dysert, Kilmocar, Kilmodumoge, and Muckalee.* The towns and chief villages are Castlecomer, Balhyragget, and Clough. Pop., in 1831, 28,890; in 1841, 30,537. Houses 4,871. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,445; in manufactures and trade, 1,102; in other pursuits, 705. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,662; who could read but not write, 2,645; who could neither read nor write, 5,713. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,290; who could read but not write, 3,954; who could neither read nor write, 7,273.

FAUGHALSTOWN. See FAUGHLEY.

FAUGHAN (THE), a river, partly of the barony of Kenaught, and partly of the Liberties of Londonderry, but chiefly of the barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It rises among the Sperrin mountains on the boundary with co. Tyrone, runs 13 miles north-westward to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the city of Londonderry, and then, making a sudden bend, runs 5 miles north by eastward, and parallel with the Foyle river, to the Head of Lough Foyle. Its source is a quagmire under the Eagle's-Nest rocks at the base of Sawel mountain; its run to Larmont is among bleak, moorish, wild uplands, which let down upon it various rills and rivulets through the mountain-glens; and its course at Larmont winds most sinuously round grand terminating heights of the uplands, and debouches into the open district properly called the vale of Faughan. The river now traverses the hollow grounds towards a confluence with the Glenrandle stream near Cumber; it next turns rapidly, and tumbles in such a manner over rocky obstructions as to afford sites for several bleach-grounds; it traverses green levels or alluvial meadows near Oaks, Beech-Hill, and Ashbrook, but elsewhere flows in a narrow channel between steep banks; and, after running against a detached ridge of the Flag mountains, and making a sudden deflection $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Londonderry, it moves majestically to the sea through lowlands of great fertility and beauty. Several of the lateral glens in the upland part of its course have much romance of character; and a large proportion of the low country which it washes is amongst the finest in the country. Large tracts of its vale are owned, and have been considerably improved, by the London Incorporated Companies. The stream is navigable for small craft over scarcely a mile from Lough Foyle.

FAUGHANSTOWN. See FAUGHLEY.

FAUGHANVALE (THE), a rivulet of 3 or 4 miles in length, on the boundary between the baronies of Tyrkeeran and Kenaught, and northward to the coast of the Atlantic, co. Londonderry, Ulster.

FAUGHANVALE, a glen or "slack" in the upper part of the basin of the Faughan river, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It leads from the highlands of Ballywolly through Glassgowrin, by Atakakel to Slaghmanus, and thence by the slack of Burn-Tolloght, past the Niess, on to the vale of Faughan.

FAUGHANVALE, a parish in the barony of Tyrkeeran, 6 miles east-north-east of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of MUFF: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 18,582 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 62 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,218; in 1841, 5,929. Houses 1,103. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; is washed on the north by Lough Foyle, on the west by the Faughan river, and on the east by the Muff glen and Faughanvale rivulets; and is traversed east-north-eastward by the road from Londonderry to Coleraine. In the vicinity of Muff are Grocers' Hall, the agricultural school of Templemoyle, the mansion of Coolafinny, and several small seats; and on the sea-board of Lough Foyle are the demesnes of Foyleview and Willsborough. The village of Faughanvale had, in 1831, a population of 123.—Faughanvale parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Gross and nett income, £94 4s. 7½d. Patron, the dean of Derry. The tithes are all appropriated to the deanery of Derry. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. Sittings 500; attendance, from 100 to 180. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 250 to 400; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 983 Churchmen, 2,637 Presbyterians, and 2,850 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 104 children; and 9 daily schools had on their books 375 males and 165 females. One of the daily schools received some advantages from Major Scott; one, £1 10s. a year from Lord Londonderry; one, £10 a-year from the National Board; one, £2 from the rector, £10 from the Grocers' Company, and £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, about £30 from the Fishmongers' Company; and the Templemoyle Agricultural school was supported by shareholders and subscribers, by school-rates of £10 a-year, and by the labour of the boys on the farm. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school in the village of Faughanvale.

FAUGHART, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 2½ miles north-north-east of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,480 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,640; in 1841, 1,869. Houses 358. The Forkhill mountains bound it on the north, and the Dungooley rivulet on the south. The land is in general very good; and lies, for the most part, upon excellent limestone. The road from Dundalk to Armagh and Newry passes through the interior. The residence of Faughart is a pleasant villa. A small eminence called Fort-Hill, and crowned by a Danish rath, is believed to have been, in common with the lands immediately around it, the scene of the celebrated final defeat of the Scotch under Edward Bruce in May 1318. Bruce's troops, about 3,000 in number, and wasted by famine and disease, were opposed by 1,500 picked men, under Sir John Bermingham, Sir Miles Verdon, Sir Richard Tuite, John Cusack, and other gentlemen, of Leinster. Both forces fought with determined courage; but the English eventually slew the Scottish leader, overpowered his army, and obtained a decisive victory. Tradition makes the incidents of Bruce's death romantic; but most historians say that he was slain by an English knight of the name of Maupas, and that the bodies of vanquished

* Three townlands in Dunmore were transferred by the Acts of 1794 and 1795 from Gowran to Fassadining; pop., in 1841, 392.

and victor were found lying, the latter on the top of the former, after the battle. Sir John Bermingham, in guerdon of his services in overwhelming the Scotch, obtained a grant of the manor of Ardee, and was created Earl of Louth. St. Bridget, the alleged foundress of many nunneries in Ireland, is said to have been born in Faughart; and St. Monenna is pretended to have founded a nunnery in the parish in 638, and to have presided over it; but both ladies seem indebted for their notoriety, rather to legendary tradition, than to monuments or authentic history. Mr. Wright, in his *Louthiana*, expatiates upon various rude antiquities in Faughart, and illustrates them by engravings. One is a rude standing-stone; another is a rude pillar upon two concentric circular steps; and another is an artificial mound "composed of stones and terra, raised to the height of 60 feet, in the form of the frustrum of a cone, with a deep trench round it"—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition and gross income, £250; nett, £222 0s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 30 to 40. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 34 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 1,677 Roman Catholics. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Kilcurry.

FAUGHLEY, or **FAUGHANSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Demifore, 2 miles south-west of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,050 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 898 acres, 20 perches are in Lough Deraveragh, and 37 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,549; in 1841, 1,618. Houses 271. The surface extends along the north-east side of Lough Deraveragh; and contains a large proportion of fertile arable land. The highest ground, Knockegone, immediately overhangs Lough Deraveragh, and has an altitude of 707 feet; and another height, called Coolnacrock, has an altitude of 506 feet. The principal seats are Streamstown and Gartlandstown; and there are two or three old castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **RATHGRAFF** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £177 15s. 6½d.; glebe, £8 8s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £142 4s. 5d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mayne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 65, and the Roman Catholics to 1,632; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 3s. from the representatives of the late Col. Monk—had on their books 122 boys and 72 girls.

FAVORAN, or **FOYRAN**, a parish 5 miles north-north-west of Castle-Pollard, and in the northern extremity of the barony of Demifore and co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,584 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,897; in 1841, 1,774. Houses 814. The surface extends along the south shore of the spacious and beautiful Lough Sheelin; contains a large proportion of good arable land; and is traversed north-north-westward by the road from Castle-Pollard to Cavan. Within the limits is the village of **FINEA**: which see.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of **Rathgraff**, in the dio. of Meath. See **RATHGRAFF**. The tithes are compounded for £156 1s. 11d., and are appropriated to the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel at Tullystown has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial ar-

range, is united to the chapel of Castle-Pollard, Bogherbuy, and Carlanstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 100, and the Roman Catholics to 1,686; and 2 pay daily schools at Finea and Tullystown had on their books 105 boys and 74 girls.

FEACLE, a parish in the barony of Upper Tulla, 5 miles west by north of Searriff, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of **FEACLE** and **BAUNOR**. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 36,972 acres, 11 perches,—of which 1,144 acres, 21 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,744; in 1841, 10,156. Houses 1,642. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,940. Houses 1,604. Area of the village of Feacle, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 95. Houses 15. The surface consists of the loftiest, wildest, and most northerly of the western uplands of the county; and includes the southern declivities of the Slieve-Baghta mountains, and those offshoot ranges and masses which embosom Lough Graney, and stretch toward Lough O'Grady. The highest ground is on the west, and has an altitude of 1,312 feet; the two chief summits on the east have an altitude of respectively 724 and 992 feet; and the two chief summits on the north have an altitude of only 448 and 589 feet. The chief streams are the two which pour their united waters into the Searriff arm of Lough Derr; but these gather their volume from numerous rills and rivulets, which trot and tumble down small glens and uplands. Lough Graney lies nearly in the centre of the parish, comprises an area of 972 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, and lies 159 feet above sea-level; and smaller lakes within the parish have aggregatedly an area of 171 acres, 37 perches. The mountainous and chief part of the surface is heathy, and very generally offers a coarse summer pasturage for cattle; and the valley grounds consist, for the most part, of a strong brown clay, intermixed with sand or a greenish gravel, and not only afford fine pasturage and meadowing, but produce superior potatoes and oats and very good barley. The principal residences are Cahir, Knockbeha, Knockageeha, Glenhounis, Ayle, and Knockbarron.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Gross income, £69 5s. 1d.; nett, £44 5s. 1d. Patron, the dean and chapter of Killaloe. The rectorial and the vicarial tithes are each compounded for £110; and the latter are received by an ecclesiastical incumbent,—the former by the dean and chapter of Killaloe. The church was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 15. Four Roman Catholic chapels at Feacle, Kilclain, Flagmount, and Kilenena, have an attendance of respectively, 1,000, 500, 500, and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 9,470; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 230 boys and 130 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £164 15s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Feacle.

FEAGILE (THE), a rivulet of co. Kildare and King's co., Leinster. It has its origin and its early run on the west border of Kildare; and it then makes a long detour in the King's county baronies of Coolestown and Philipstown, and falls into the little Barrow, nearly at the point of the latter re-entering Kildare. Its prevailing direction is a little west of south; its entire length of run is 14 or 15 miles; its principal tributary is the Philipstown or Feavoylagh river; and its character, almost everywhere from its source to its embouchure, is that of an ugly natural drain of the bog of Allen.

FEALE (THE), a river, partly of co. Limerick, but chiefly of co. Kerry, Munster. It rises among

the mountains, nearly at the point where the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry meet, and not far from the source of the county Cork Blackwater; it runs about 10½ miles north-westward along the boundary between county Limerick and county Cork, and through a country wildly upland; it then courses about 11 miles, chiefly west-north-westward, along the boundary between the Kerry baronies of Iraghneonor and Clanmaurice; and, receiving first the Galy, and, ¾ of a mile lower, the Brick, it changes its name to the Cashen, and runs 4½ miles northward to the estuary of the Shannon. The river is tidal and navigable over 6 miles from its mouth. See **CASHEN**. Salmon proceed up the main stream and the chief tributaries to spawn, from about the middle of January till the end of September, and return to the sea from about the middle of November till the middle of January. The salmon-fishery is claimed by all the proprietors on the banks, but has greatly decreased on account of the total want of regulation.

FEATHARD. See **FETHARD**.

FEDAMORE, a parish, ¾ of a mile west-north-west of Six-mile-Bridge, and partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in that of Small County, co. Limerick, Munster. The Small County section contains the village of **FEDAMORE**. Length, 3 miles; breadth, nearly 1 mile. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 902 acres; of the Small County section, 5,837 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,582; in 1841, 4,076. Houses 622. Pop. of the Clanwilliam section, in 1831, 455; in 1841, 509. Houses 83. Pop. of the rural districts of the Small County section, in 1841, 3,394. Houses 513. The parish lies on the road from Limerick to Kilmallock; and is drained westward by the Cammogue rivulet. The land is, for the most part, arable and fertile. On the northern border is Ballineguard, the seat of John Croker, Esq., amidst a demesne of considerable extent, and of beautifully varied surface; a little to the west of this is Friarstown; and on the banks of the Cammogue is Grange, the seat of Thomas O'Grady, Esq. The village of Fedamore stands 6½ miles south of Limerick, on the west road thence to Bruff. Area, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 277; in 1841, 173. Houses 26. Fairs are held on May 5 and Oct. 9. A dispensary here is within the Limerick Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, its income was £90 2s., and its expenditure £83 6s.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £184 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £40. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Glenogra, are compounded for £559 4s. 7½d., and are appropriated to the vicars choral of Christ-church, Dublin. The vicarages of Fedamore and Glenogra constitute the benefice of Fedamore. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½ mile. Pop., in 1831, 4,698. Gross income, £373 12s. 3½d.; nett, £322 18s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Doonass in the dio. of Killaloe. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is an old building. Sitings 60; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel of Fedamore has an attendance of about 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Manister. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Glenogra. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 3,504; the Protestants of the union to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 4,834; and 2 daily schools in the union, both of which were in the parish, and one salaried with about £5 from subscription, and the other with £10 from Henry O'Grady, Esq., and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, were attended on the average by about 172 children.

FEDDENS, an old castle in the barony of Upper-

third, 2 miles south of Rathgormuck, co. Waterford, Munster. The Rev. R. H. Ryland describes it as "a square building, forming the lower part of a large structure, contrived with all the massive rudeness of a distant period, but not retaining any traces of a warlike design." It is traditionally regarded as the quondam residence of a fraternity of priests; and, in common with an adjacent Danish rath, owes its preservation, in a great degree, to popular superstition.

FEEDÉ, one of the lofty hills which screen the beautifully romantic vale of the Flurry rivulet, 4 miles north of Dundalk, and on the mutual border of Leinster and Ulster. The hill opposite to it, Claremount Cairn, has an altitude of 1,674 feet above sea-level.

FEENAGH. See **FENAGH**.

FEENY, a village in the parish of Banagher, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 156. Houses 31.

FEIGH, a mountain south of Bengore Head and of the Giant's Causeway, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. A rivulet which it shakes down, and which enters the calm and beautiful little bay called Port-Moon, forms a noble cataract as it reaches the coast.

FEIGHAN (St.), or **ST. FEIGHAN OF FORE**, a parish in the barony of Demifore, 2½ miles east of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 6,505 acres, 1 rood, ¾ perch. Pop., in 1831, 2,438; in 1841, 2,945. Houses 511. It is beautified by Lough Lane, 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and the loveliest for its size of all the numerous lakes of Westmeath; and it contains also the small reedy Lough Glore, well known to anglers. A subterraneous stream, from Lough Lane, drives a mill at its welling up from the rock, washes the poor remnants of the ancient town of Fore, and trots down a valley which is overhung by a cliffy hill, called the Ben of Fore. The chief artificial objects and historical recollections of interest are connected with the village of **FORE**; which see. The small and beautifully situated villa of Lough Park stands on the south shore of Lough Lane, and may be regarded as an adjunct of the extensive and handsome demesne of Kinturk, which spreads far over the adjoining parish, and surrounds Castle-Pollard. A little to the east is Benisson Lodge. The road from Athpoy to Granard passes westward through the interior.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of **RATHGRAFF** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £390, and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. The Fore and the Collinstown Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 400 to 600, and from 300 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 189, and the Roman Catholics to 2,303; and 4 daily schools—one of which at Collinstown was aided with £12 a-year and other advantages from Mr. Smith of Barbavilla, and one at Carpenterstown with £3 3s. a-year from the representatives of the late Colonel Monk—were usually attended by about 114 children.

FEIGHCULLEN, a parish in the baronies of Connell and East Ophaly, 4½ miles north of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1½ mile. Area of the Ophaly section, 1,133 acres, 37 perches; of the Connell section, 3,042 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,357; of the Ophaly section, 427; of the Connell section, 930. Houses in the two sections respectively, 76 and 144. The Census of 1831 and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop., in 1831, at respectively 891 and 888; and the former exhibits

the whole parish as in East Ophaly. A portion of Connell section, amounting to 516 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches, lies detached $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of the main body. The parochial surface is flat, and, to a considerable extent, boggy; yet consists, for the most part, of excellent land. The principal residences are Wheelan, Newington, and Christianstown.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £195; glebe, £12. Gross income, £207; nett, £189 8s. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1829, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d., and a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 54. But in consequence of the murder of the previous incumbent, the rector, who held the benefice in 1834, was non-resident, and no service had been held for two years. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmaoge. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 83 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 829 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 32 boys and 33 girls.

FELTRIM, a village and an old castle, in the parish of Kinsaly, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Malahide, on the road thence to Dublin; and a hill, immediately overhanging it, commands a beautiful and extensive view of ancient Fingal and the sea,—the former richly ornamented with mansions and demesnes, and the latter picturesquely foiled toward the south by the bold promontory of Howth. The castle was the seat of the ancient family of Fagan, long proprietors of the surrounding district; it was made nominally the prison, but really the temporary home, of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond,—the proprietor, Christopher Fagan, refusing to exchange the character of host for that of “keeper;” and it opened its portals to the fallen and forlorn James II. when he was fleeing from the battle-field of the Boyne.

FENAGH, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ballinamore, and partly in the baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill, but chiefly in that of Leitrim, co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Carrigallen section, 122 acres, 22 perches; of the Mohill section, 2,783 acres, 34 perches,—of which 220 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water; of the Leitrim section, 6,859 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 999 acres, 38 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,172; in 1841, 4,426. Houses 717. Pop., in 1841, of the Carrigallen section, 52; of the Mohill section, 1,305; of the Leitrim section, 3,069. Houses in the three sections, respectively 8, 208, and 501. The surface is a dreary mixture of bogs, moors, naked lakes, bleak hills, poor pastures, and comparatively scanty arable grounds; and when pronounced upon in the aggregate, cannot be described as consisting of other than “indifferent land.” The road from Ballinamore to Leitrim traverses the interior, and passes through the hamlets of Fenagh and Castlefore. “In the parish of Fena, near the village of that name,” says the statist of the county, “is an old abbey, built by St. Caillin; in the east end of which is a window of curious workmanship. It is not unlike, but larger and handsomer than that in the north gable of the church belonging to the old man’s hospital; and, in the west end, which is vaulted, divine service had been performed for the Protestant inhabitants, until a church was erected for that purpose. This place was celebrated in former ages for its school of divinity, and was the general resort of students from all parts of Europe.”—This parish is a rec-

tory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £191; glebe, £590. Gross income £751; nett, £638 15s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure provostship of the cathedral of Tuam. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about 1787, by means of a gift of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 121; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 950. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 113, and the Roman Catholics to 4,224; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, £4 from the rector, £1 from the curate, and £1 10s. from subscription, and the other with £10 from the London Ladies’ Hibernian Society, about £3 from the London Hibernian Society, and advantages worth about £4 10s. from Mrs. Lawder—had on their books 46 boys and 88 girls.

FENAGH, a parish in the baronies of Rathvilly, Forth, and East Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. It consists of four mutually detached portions, which are called respectively Fenagh-proper, Drumfey, Ballybannan, and Castlemore. Fenagh proper contains the church; lies 5 miles east by south of Leighlin-bridge; and is cut south-south-eastward by the boundary-line between the barony of East Idrone and that of Forth. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the East Idrone section, 3,805 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches; of the Forth section, 1,016 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. The surface is watered by the rivulet Burren, and adorned with the demesnes of Fenagh, Mount-Pleasant, Upton, Evergreen-Lodge, Ballydarton, Lumeloon, Kilconnor, and Janeville. The Drumfey portion lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Fenagh proper, and all belongs to East Idrone. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,436 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches. Drumfey hill, in the north, has an altitude of 555 feet; and a mountain on the southern boundary has an altitude of 1,726 feet. The ruin of Bathnaozeragh castle stands near the centre. The Ballybannan portion lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Fenagh proper, and all belongs to Forth. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 548 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 6 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are water. It contains the demesne of Ballykeel. The Castlemore portion lies 3 miles north-north-east of Fenagh proper, and all belongs to Rathvilly. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 1,716 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches. It is washed along the east by the river Slaney, and contains the demesnes of Castlemore, Abbey-Cottage, and Hardymount.—The East Idrone section contains the villages of BALLYKNOCKEN and BALLYBROMMELL; and the Rathvilly section contains part of the town of TULLOW: see these articles. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,314; of the Forth section, 310; of the rural districts of the Idrone section, 2,028; of the rural districts of the Rathvilly section, 564. Houses in the whole, 742; in the Forth section, 44; in the rural districts of the Idrone section, 329; in the rural districts of the Rathvilly section, 106. The townland of Templeowen was transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. from the barony of Carlow to that of Rathvilly.—But the parts and intricacies of the parish which we have stated are not all which belong to it; for it properly includes also the ecclesiastical parish of ARDOYNE: which see. This is separate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-south-east from Castlemore, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east-north-east from Fenagh proper; it belongs partly to the barony of Shillelagh in co. Wicklow, and partly to the baronies of Rathvilly and Forth in co. Carlow; it is bounded on the west by the river Slaney; and it contains the hamlet of Blacklion, and the demesnes of Bloomfield, Bloomville, Ballintemple, Newtown, Aghade, Newtown, Thornhill, Upper Ardoyne, Lower Ar-

doyne, and Tullowclay.—The Census of 1831 exhibits the parish as lying in the barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, and the baronies of Rathvilly, Forth, and East Idrone, co. Carlow. Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 4,324; of the Shillelagh section, 515; of the Rathvilly section, 1,065; of the Forth section, 264; of the Idrone section, 2,480.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Rectorial tithe composition, £415 7s. 8½d.; vicarial tithe composition, £230 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £38 7s. 4d. Gross income, £684 10s. 5d.; nett, £548 11s. 3d. The rectory and vicarage were formerly separate benefices,—and the rectory a sinecure one, and held along with the united benefices of St. Mary's, Clonmore, Templeshannon, Ballyhuskard, and St. John's, in the dio. of Ferns; but they were consolidated, in the time of the late bishop, with benefit of survivorship to the existing incumbents, who were admitted in respectively 1813 and 1814. The parochial church has 220 sittings, and has an attendance of 130. The Ardoyne chapelry district is included in the perpetual curacy of ARDOYNE: which see. A Quaker's meeting-house has an attendance of 30; and a Roman Catholic chapel is parochially united to the Roman Catholic chapel of Myshall. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 498 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 3,824 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—one of which was supported by subscription—had on their books 174 boys and 152 girls.

FENAGH, a village in the barony of Upper Connello, about 6 miles east by south of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Munster. The Fenagh and Kilmeedy dispensary is within the Newcastle Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 11,012; and, in 1839-40, it expended £165 11s. 4d., and administered to 1,570 patients.

FENAGH, co. Clare. See FINOCH.

FENIT, or FENEIGHT, an insular parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 4½ miles south-south-west of Ardfert, and 6 west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It forms the line of division between Tralee bay on the south and Ballyheigue bay on the north; and is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound, which forms a small creek for ships, and a passage from the north so strait and foul, as to be practicable only with the aid of a good pilot. Area of the island, 686 acres. Pop., in 1841, 315. Houses 32. On the island are the ruins of a castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kilmeledor, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ardfert cathedral, in the dio. of Ardfert. Tithe composition, £100. See KILMELEDOR.

FENNAGH. See FENAGH, co. Carlow.

FENNOR, a parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, half-a-mile south of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 1,127 acres. Pop., in 1831, 230; in 1841, 291. Houses 37. The surface forms part of the beautiful right bank of the Boyne, and is traversed southward by the road from Slane to Dublin.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Meath; and contains neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 220.

FENNOR, a parish on the north border of the barony of Slierecardagh and of co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies on the roads from Kilkenny to Thurles and Clonmel, 1½ mile south of Urlingford, 7 miles east by north of Thurles, and 7½ west by south of Freshford. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area, 7,917 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. But a portion, comprising 2,168 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches of the area, lies detached, 14 mile to the south-south-west. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,073; in 1841, 2,338. Houses 348. The surface consists, for the most part,

of land which is fit for the cultivation of wheat; and is drained northward by an incipient tributary of the Nore. The detached portion contains the demesne of Poyntstown; and the main body contains a constabulary station, and the ruins of three old castles and two churches.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £489 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £76 10s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 16. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 2,121; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the rector, and two with £8 each from the National Board—had on their books 180 boys and 73 girls.

FENOAGH, a parish on the north border of the barony of Uppertbird and of co. Waterford, and 3 miles south-east of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,613 acres. Pop., in 1831, 881; in 1841, 1,164. Houses 178. The surface lies along the river Suir; and consists, for the most part, of similar excellent land to that which prevails over the lower division of the Suir's valley.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DYSENT [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £193 17s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 896.

FEUGH, a sequestered mountain lake, in the north-east corner of the barony of Ballinahinch, or north border of the district of Joyce-Country, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies about midway between Kylemore and Killery Harbour; measures probably 4 or 5 miles in circumference; and discharges its superfluous waters by a rivulet which runs about 2 miles north-north-westward to a creek of Killery Harbour.

FEUGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Moycullen, or southern part of the district of Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught. It rises a little south of the central summit-level of the Cunnemara uplands; runs along the valley which is traversed by the road from Clifden to Galway; forms, in its progress, several considerable lacustrine expansions; cheers with its frolics the solitary walk of the pedestrian or ride of the tourist up the great natural corridor of Cunnemara; runs in a direction south of east till within 2 or 3 miles of Oughterard, and then courses north-eastward to wash and enliven that cheerful little town, and to fall there into Lough Corrib. While passing villa-grounds immediately above Oughterard, and while passing part of the upper division of the town, it makes a series of pleasant rapids or small cataracts, and moves between banks of mimic romance and beauty; and just before gliding into the lake, it passes through a natural limestone tunnel.

FEONAGH. See FENAGH.

FERBANE, a small market and post town in the parishes of Gallen and Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the river Brosna, and on the road from Dublin to Banagher, 5½ miles south-west of Ballycumber, 8 north-east of Banagher, and 57 west by south of Dublin. The country around it, though flat and to a large extent boggy, appears to the eye of a spectator on the bridge, or on other points of observation close to the town, to be a beautifully verdant plain, adorned with a considerable aggregate of plantation, and almost forming a pleasant piece of park scenery. In the immediate vicinity are the beautiful demesne of Galen, and the ruins of Kilcolgan and Coole castles. A weekly market is authorized by patent, but is

not held. Fairs are held on Aug. 2, and Oct. 20. The Ferbane dispensary is within the Birr Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 76,517 acres, with a pop. of 18,308; and, in 1840-41, it expended £112, and administered to 2,300 patients. Area of the town, 45 acres,—of which 33 acres are in Wheery. Pop., in 1831, 501; in 1841, 537. Houses 97. Pop. of the Wheery section, in 1841, 515. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 26; in manufactures and trade, 42; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 58; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 3.

FERGUS (THE), the principal river of co. Clare, Munster. It rises in the barony of Corcomroe, and runs across the eastern border of that barony, through the interior of the barony of Inchiquin, and along the boundary between the baronies of Islands and Bunratty, to the head of the estuary of the Fergus, a brief distance below the village of Clare. It has an entire run to Clare of about 20 miles, the first half of which is prevailing eastward, and the second half prevailing southward; it forms or traverses the Loughs Inchiquin, Tedane, Dromore, Ballyally, and several other lakes; it draws down affluents from the borders of co. Galway, and numerous brawling tributaries from the nearer side of both of the great congeries of uplands in co. Clare; it washes the town of Ennis, and is there somewhat voluminously increased by the Clareen; and it occasionally brings down from the mountains such large and rapid freshets as suddenly overflow extensive tracts of low meadow on its banks. From Ennis to Clare, it resembles in appearance and character a large canal; and has a medium width of 150 feet, and a medium depth of about 14 feet in summer, and of from 18 to 25 feet during the prevalence of rains. A ledge of rocks at the bridge of Clare acts as a natural dam to keep this stretch of the river constantly full and navigable; and might, at a comparatively small expense, be so mastered by a brief cut or tunnel as to permit navigation from the sea to Ennis.

The estuary of the Fergus slowly commences upwards of half-a-mile below the bridge of Clare; and has a length southward to the Shannon of 6 miles, and a breadth somewhat regularly increasing from mere river-limits at the head to 3 miles across the termination or entrance. Its bosom is gemmed with many a green island and luxuriant isle; its shores are variously bold and gentle, meadowy and hilly, sylvan and arable; and its scenery is everywhere pleasant or charming, and, at certain points, challenges comparison with some of the best lake landscapes in Ireland. The chief of the numerous beautiful pieces of land which it insulates, and which give the odd name of 'Islands' to the large adjacent barony, are Innismurray, Innistubert, Innismagun, Illangranoch, Innisadram, Innissark, and Deer Island. The channel of the estuary is seldom swept by a more rapid tidal current than one of 2½ miles per hour; and it possesses good anchoring grounds in from 3 to 6 fathoms of water. Vessels of 16 feet of draught can safely navigate the channel, and may, at all times, ground without damage on the mud banks at its sides. "As far as the village of Clare," say the Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the Shannon, "the Fergus presents very few impediments to its navigation by vessels of large burden, all of which can be removed at a trifling expense." The Commissioners treated both the estuary and the river as fully within the scope of their designs for the Shannon; yet, excepting minor measures for sweeping the estuary of obstructions, they recommended only the construction of a proper shipping-wharf at Clare, to cost £4,400, and concluded, in

reference to the opening of the navigation above Clare bridge, that the trade is too inconsiderable to justify, for the present at least, its construction and maintenance.

FERMANAGH.

An inland county of Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Donegal and Tyrone; on the north-east, by Tyrone; on the east, by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the south-east, by Monaghan; on the south and south-west, by Cavan; and on the west, by Cavan and Leitrim. It is in contact with Donegal about 10 miles; with Tyrone, about 39; with Monaghan, about 15; with Cavan, about 23; and with Leitrim, about 14. Its boundary-line, though occasionally formed by lakes, streams, and watersheds, is so very interruptedly natural, and so generally artificial, that it may be pronounced altogether and even curiously capricious. Its outline is proximately that of an oblong, extending from east-south-east to west-north-west; yet it may be more closely described as including a broad parallelogram in the direction of west by north, and an irregular subadded figure of nearly equal area, and extending toward the north-west. Its greatest length is 35½ miles; its greatest breadth is 19½; and its area comprises 289,228 acres of arable land, 114,847 of uncultivated land, 6,155 of continuous plantations, 210 of towns, and 46,755 of water,—in all, 457,195 acres.

Surface.—The county, from extremity to extremity, is bisected north-westward or a little transversely, by Upper Lough Erne, Lower Lough Erne, and the short run of river and meadowy chain of ponds and loughlets which connect them; and as all its waters, except those of a mere nook adjacent to Lough Melvin, are collected into the Erne, it necessarily forms a vast trough, whose sides somewhat regularly decline toward each other, and whose bottom is occupied by a broad band of water. In our notice of the Erne, we have unavoidably anticipated, to so large a degree, a view of this great basin, that little remains to be said respecting the configuration and appearance of the surface. See ERNE. The south-west division of the county, or that which declines to the left side of the bisecting lakes and river, is cut into two by the river Arney, which flows from the Loughs Macnean at the middle of the south-western boundary, and runs due eastward to Lower Lough Erne, opposite Belleisle, and about 4½ miles above Enniskillen; and the upper half of this division is, in its turn, cut into two districts by the Clodagh rivulet, which comes in from county Cavan in the vicinity of Swanlinbar, and enters Upper Lough Erne, 2 miles above the Arney. The south-eastern one of the latter districts, or that from the head of the lake down to the Clodagh rivulet, is a mere belt along the lake's margin, varying from half-a-mile to 2½ miles in breadth, and everywhere soft, meadowy, and sylvan in character, but immediately overhung in the lower parts by the county Cavan mountains of Slieve Russell. The district between the Clodagh and the Arney, though only 2 miles broad between the mouths of the streams, measures 8½ miles from south-east to north-west, and about 9½ from east to west; and, while soft and gently beautiful, and adorned with the superb and very large demeane of Florence-Court in its eastern and rather larger division, it is all wildly upland towards Cavan, and there sends up the Cuilcagh or Dowbally mountain, the loftiest summit in the county, to the altitude of 2,180 feet. The great subdivision north-west of the Arney flanks all the left side of the middle Erne and Lower Lough Erne, and measures 18 miles in length by about 7½ or 7¼ in mean breadth; and, with its

exception of a belt along the Arney and the middle Erne, and an interrupted and very narrow belt along the lake, it is all wildly upland,—a region of moors and hills and mountains, sectioned by systematic topography into three ranges of heights, but actually constituting an irregular and close packed congeries of uplands. The principal summits, named in order somewhat north-westward, are Aghamore, 1,249 feet; Oramore, 854; Slapragh, 846; Belmore, 1,312; Glenkeel, 1,223; Knockmore, 919; Drumbad, 1,009; Blacklee, 1,026; East Shean, 1,030; North Shean, 1,175; Bolusty, 1,064; Tiranagher, 875; and Glengalong, 793. The larger portion, both of this great district and of the upland part of the territory between the Arney and the Clodagh, abounds in small lakes, rocky hollows, caverns, natural arches, and perforating tunnels,—the latter scoured by subterranean rills and rivulets, whose frolics at bo-peep combine with the curious features of glen, cavity, and hill-escarpment, to produce interesting specimens of close romantic scenery.—The north-east division of the county, or that which declines to the right side of the bisecting lakes and river, is cut into not very unequal parts by the Drumny or Colebrooke stream, which rises near a watershed with county Tyrone toward Fintona, and runs south-westward, past Tempo and Lisbellaw, to Lower Lough Erne, a little below Belleisle, and about 4 miles above Eniskillen. The south-eastern subdivision varies in breadth from $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $10\frac{1}{2}$, and the north-western one from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and both may be summarily described as free from the decided upland character of the other division of the county,—as low and undulated toward the Erne lakes and river,—and as generally rising up into moorlands, hills, and moderately high mountains toward the long line of contact with county Tyrone; but about two-thirds of all the south-eastern district, from county Cavan and county Monaghan downward, are nearly all champaign or but gently variegated,—and the chief heights of the whole region are Glenvannan and Tappaghan, with altitudes of respectively 730 and 1,110 feet. The warm and luscious face of landscape, noticed in our account of the ERNE, prevails over by far the larger part of the north-eastern division of the county; and, in general, it gives place to a coarse, warted, ill-favoured surface of bleak grounds, as the Erne is left behind, and the vast tableau of Tyrone is approached.

Waters.]—The streams of the county, additional to the Erne, are numerous, but generally unimportant. The chief are the Clodagh, the Arney, and the Sillies, on the south-west; the curious subterranean Roogagh to Lough Melvin; and the Finn, the Drumny, and the Ballycassidy, on the north-east. Lower Lough Macnean, though partly on the boundary with Cavan, lies chiefly within Fermanagh; Upper Lough Macnean lies on the boundary with Cavan and Leitrim; Lough Melvin separates an extreme north-western tongue of the county from Leitrim; and other lakes on the boundaries, and especially in the interior, are almost multitudinous, but rarely have larger dimensions than those of boughlets or ponds.

Minerals.]—Carboniferous limestone zones all Upper Lough Erne, flanks all the middle Erne, lies round by far the greater part of Lower Lough Erne, and extends away in broad expanses to the county's boundaries; and it is thus by much the most extensive geognostic rock, and affords invaluable resources for the georgical improvement of the surface. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate occupy a district of about 36 square miles around Tempo, and two districts of each about 15 square miles respectively north-east of Belmore mountain, and along the shore

of Lough Melvin. Millstone grit, with its accompanying formations, occupies a district of about 55 square miles between the two smaller yellow sandstone districts; and also makes two unimportant projections from respectively county Cavan in the direction of Ballyconnel, and county Tyrone in the direction of Drumquin. Old red sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, occupy a district of 13 miles in length from north to south, and extending in breadth from the boundary of the county westward to the margin of the upper part of Lower Lough Erne, and the side of the valley or low ground of the middle Erne.

Woods.]—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 108 acres of oak, 334 of ash, 16 of elm, 30 of beech, 380 of fir, 4,481 of mixed trees, and 806 of orchards,—in all, 6,155 acres; and of these, there were planted previous to 1791, 82 acres of oak, 242 of ash, 1 of beech, 5 of fir, 2,347 of mixed trees, and 119 of orchards. The number of detached trees, in 1841, was 263,472,—equivalent to 1,647 acres; and thus the grand total of woodland acreage was 7,802.

Agriculture.]—The soil of the sandstone and grit upland districts is naturally cold and moorish; but has, to a large extent in the aggregate, and very generally in the arable grounds, been much ameliorated by the arts of georgy. The soil of the limestone declivities, or of the lands of medium elevation within the limestone district, is, for the most part, a good brown loam, lying upon a moderately retentive subsoil, and capable of being rendered extremely fertile under both green and cereal crops. Much of the soil of the low grounds on both sides of the bottom of the grand central valley, is a rich loam on a clayey subsoil, and occasionally on peat; and portions are so moist and spongy as to be constantly disposed in meadows and pasture.—Though many landlords are absentees, and the majority of both landlords and farmers have grossly neglected agricultural improvement, a rather fair proportion of gentlemen have introduced clover, tares, turnips, and rape, and opened the way to general amelioration; and a Mr. Creighton, in particular, imported Scottish methods of husbandry, and furnished examples of farming excellence, and dealt out to his tenantry amenities of treatment with such stimulating and happy effect as to earn for himself, on all hands, the character of “a most excellent landlord, not only in teaching his tenants to manage their farms to profit, but, at the same time, refusing to accept more than a fair rent.”—The usual rotation of crops practised by the farmers on the old plan, is—first, oats; second, potatoes manured; third, oats; and fourth, oats. After the fourth year the land is either manured or limed, or, according to the provincial phrase, it is ‘laid out to rest;’ and, in the former case, it is cropped again for several years as before,—in the latter, it remains unproductive or ‘shifting for itself’ during two or three years, yielding scarcely any grass the first year, very little the second, and not much the third. In a large aggregate of instances, the practice is to continue taking off crops of oats year after year, as long as the land will return the seed with a profit; and occasionally flax follows either potatoes or the first crop of oats. Scarcely any sheep are kept on farms of less extent than 25 acres; and a very improved breed of black cattle might be maintained on the pastures, if a better mode of management were practised. The farms vary in size from 5 to 50 Irish acres; and average about 10 or 12 acres. The proportion in tillage is two-thirds; the rent of the larger farms is £1 10s. per acre; and that of the smaller ones from £1 15s. to £2 and upwards, per acre. In 1841, the number

of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 7,381; of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,543; of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,696; and of upwards of 30 acres, 529. In the same year, the number of farmers was 13,300; of servants and labourers, 21,858; of ploughmen, 14; of gardeners, 75; of graziers, 5; of herds, 434; of care-takers, 34; of land-stewards, 30; of game-keepers, 8; of dairy-keepers, 14.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts, on farms or holdings, not exceeding one acre, consisted of 244 horses and mules, 208 asses, 1,644 cattle, 209 sheep, 3,129 pigs, and 29,120 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 682 horses and mules, 934 asses, 8,306 cattle, 587 sheep, 4,640 pigs, and 36,733 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,999 horses and mules, 1,607 asses, 23,335 cattle, 2,629 sheep, 9,588 pigs, and 68,484 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,480 horses and mules, 188 asses, 10,137 cattle, 2,143 sheep, 2,971 pigs, and 21,441 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 1,112 horses and mules, 54 asses, 7,553 cattle, 2,562 sheep, 1,037 pigs, and 8,063 poultry. The total of these classes of live stock, together with their respective value, were, 6,517 horses and mules, £52,136; 2,991 asses, £2,991; 50,975 cattle, £331,337; 8,130 sheep, £8,943; 21,365 pigs, £26,706; and 163,841 poultry, £4,096. Grand total of value of live stock in the rural districts, £426,209. In 1841, the classes of live stock in the civic districts, together with their respective value, were 99 horses and mules, £792; 103 cattle, £670; 38 sheep, £42; 387 pigs, £484; and 667 poultry, £17. Grand total of value in the civic districts, £2,005.

Trade and Manufactures.—The trade of the county, in nearly all departments, is so generally concentrated in Enniskillen, that a succinct statement of it here would be little else than a repetition of what we said in the article on the town. Yet we shall exhibit, as likely to be interesting, the personal statistics of productive industry in 1841:—Millers, 74; brewers, 2; distillers, 3; bakers, 79; confectioners, 20; tobacco-twisters, 11; fishmongers, 4; egg-dealers, 34; fruiterers, 7; cattle-dealers, 9; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 4; corn-dealer, 1; seedsman, 1; butter-merchants, 4; huxters and provision-dealers, 45; butchers, 72; poulterer, 1; victuallers, 5; grocers, 47; tobacconist, 1; flax-dressers, 128; carders, 7; spinners of flax, 4,720; spinners of wool, 269; spinners of unspecified classes, 16,607; weavers of cotton, 3; weavers of linen, 354; weavers of woollen, 15; weavers of unspecified classes, 1,289; bleachers, 2; dyers, 11; clothiers, 14; cloth-finishers, 2; skimmers, 2; curriers, 4; tanners, 6; leather-dresser, 1; brogue-makers, 28; boot and shoe makers, 832; tailors, 568; sempstresses, 583; dress-makers, 961; milliners, 77; lace-workers, 5; stay-makers, 14; comb-makers, 2; knitters, 534; hatters, 23; straw-batters, 86; bonnet-makers, 135; straw-workers, 10; glover, 1; hair-dressers and barbers, 3; umbrella-maker, 1; blacking-makers, 2; leather-dealers, 4; flax-dealer, 1; haberdashers, 12; linen-drapers, 2; linen-merchants, 4; yarn-dealers, 9; woollen-drapers, 15; silk-mercers, 4; venders of soft goods, 13; rag and bone dealers, 30; architect, 1; builders, 13; brick-makers, 14; potters, 9; stone-cutters, 170; lime-burners, 2; bricklayers, 13; stone-masons, 315; slaters, 12; thatchers, 18; plasterers, 18; paviors, 2; quarrymen, 5; sawyers, 76; carpenters, 515; cart-makers, 10; cabinet-makers, 10; coopers, 274; turners, 10; millwright, 1; wheel-wrights, 60; ship-wrights, 10; block-makers, 7; boot-tree and last makers, 2; pump-borers, 2; lath-splitters, 2; reed-makers, 9; brush-makers, 2; basket-makers, 15; broom-makers, 24;

miners, 4; blacksmiths, 284; whitesmiths, 23; nailers, 70; cutlers, 4; tool-maker, 1; gunsmiths, 12; braziers and copper-smiths, 2; wire-workers, 2; plumbers, 4; tin-plate workers, 20; tinkers, 37; machine-makers, 29; clock and watch maker, 1; watchmakers, 16; musical instrument maker, 1; coach and car makers, 7; carvers and gilders, 4; saddlers, 28; whip-makers, 2; rope-makers, 3; quill-makers, 3; letter-press printers, 22; book-binders, 3; mat-makers, 2; chundlers and soap-boilers, 7; painters and glaziers, 43; net-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 9; trunk-maker, 1; upholsterers, 7; booksellers and stationers, 4; paper-merchant, 1; ironmongers, 7; merchants of unspecified classes, 46; dealers of unspecified classes, 109; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 66; shop assistants, 90; apprentices of unspecified classes, 6.

Communications.—The facilities of communication by the Erne and the Ulster Canal are noticed in the article on Enniskillen.—A branch railway was projected by the Public Commissioners on Railways, to deflect from the Dublin and Armagh line at Navan, and to proceed by Kells, Virginia, Cavan, Newton-Butler, and Lisnaskea to Enniskillen; and was estimated to cost, over 9½ miles from Navan to Kells, £86,281 19s. 10d.,—over 12½ miles from Kells to Virginia, £155,647 1s. 10½d.,—over 17½ miles from Virginia to Cavan, £265,429 13s. 10d.,—and over 29 miles from Cavan to Enniskillen, £358,766 17s. 5½d.—The county inspector was appointed in 1834; and he superintended the formation of 114 miles of new road between that date and 1842, and had under his charge at the latter date 868 miles of road. The principal lines of road in the county radiate from Enniskillen, and lead toward respectively Sligo, Ballyshannon, Pettigo, Omagh, Clogher, Monaghan, Cavan, and Swanlinbar.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Callowhill, March 28, Aug. 2, and Dec. 11; Churchill, May 14, Aug. 30, and Nov. 30; Donagh, July 10, and Aug. 26; Ederney, Jan. 6, March 1, May 15, July 17, Oct. 6, and Nov. 28; Maguire's Bridge, first Wednesday of every month, and Jan. 17, May 15, July 5, and Nov. 20; Rosslea, 8th day of every month except Jan.; and Wheatbill, May 13, July 13, Sept. 12, and Nov. 11.

Towns and Divisions.—The towns are Enniskillen, Irvinestown, and Maguire's Bridge; and the chief villages are Rosslea, Newton-Butler, Belleek, Ederney, Kesh, Lisnaskea, Tempo, Brookborough, Lisbellaw, and Ballinamallard. The baronies, named from south-east to north-west, are, on the left side of the Erne, Knockninny, Glenawley, and Magheraboy, and, on the right side of the Erne, Coole, Clonkelly, Magherastephana, Tyrkenney, and Lurg. The following alterations were made upon the baronies by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.:—Two townlands in the parish of Magheracross were transferred from Tyrkenney to co. Tyrone: pop., in 1841, 204. One townland in Templecarne was transferred from Tyrhugh to Lurg: pop. 57. One townland in Drummally was transferred from co. Monaghan to Coole: pop. 35. One townland in Magheracross was transferred from Tyrkenney to Lurg: pop. 53. One townland of Trory was transferred from Magheraboy to Tyrkenney: pop. 62. One townland of Derryvullen was transferred from Lurg to Tyrkenney: pop. 28. Dr. Beaufort, stating the number of parishes and churches in 1792, respectively 18 and 26, says that 3 parishes and 1 churches are in the dio. of Kilmore, and 15 parishes and 23 churches in the dio. of Clogher.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 240, of scholars 9,793, of male scholars 5,685, of female scholars

3,848, of scholars whose sex was not specified 260, of scholars connected with the Established church 5,288, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 229, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 17, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic body 4,204, and of scholars whose religious connection was not specified 60; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 240, of scholars 9,800, of male scholars 5,914, of female scholars 3,822, of scholars whose sex was not specified 84, of scholars connected with the Established church 5,130, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 190, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 40, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic body 4,424, and of scholars whose religious connection was not specified 7. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are given under the diocesan divisions.—The total number of offenders, in 1841, was 380; and of these 85 were committed for offences against the person, 140 for offences against property committed without violence, and 165 for miscellaneous offences; 12 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 6 to transportation for shorter periods than 7 years, 9 to imprisonment between 1 and 2 years, 15 to imprisonment between 6 and 12 months, 116 to imprisonment for 6 months or less, 39 to pay fines, 101 were found not guilty on trial, 85 had no bill found against them, and 7 were not prosecuted; 2 males were aged under 12 years,—12 males and 1 female under 16,—42 males and 13 females under 21,—108 males and 44 females under 30,—69 males and 30 females under 40,—30 males and 10 females under 50,—15 males and 5 females under 60,—and 9 males above 60; 155 males and 8 females could read and write, 49 males and 19 females could read but not write, 72 males and 76 females could neither read nor write, and the educational state of 13 males could not be ascertained.—The constabulary force consists of 1 third-rate county inspector, 2 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 4 second-rate head-constables, 17 constables, 73 first-rate sub-constables, 21 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police. The cost of maintaining this force during 1841 was £6,531 14s. 7½d. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Enniskillen.—The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 2,271; of whom 244 were £50 freeholders, 206 were £20 freeholders, 1,662 were £10 freeholders, 23 were £20 leaseholders, 107 were £10 leaseholders, and 29 were £20 rent-chargers.—Pop., in 1831, 149,763; in 1841, 156,481. Males, 76,982; females, 79,499; families, 28,654. Inhabited houses, 26,796; uninhabited houses built, 1,005; uninhabited houses building, 43. Families residing in first-class houses, 292; in second-class houses, 6,409; in third-class houses, 11,851; in fourth-class houses, 10,002. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 20,665; in manufactures and trade, 6,127; in other pursuits, 1,862. Families supported chiefly by property and professions, 701; by the directing of labour, 7,021; by their own manual labour, 20,555; by means not specified, 377. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 33,597; to clothing 3,255; to lodging, 2,254; to health, 41; to justice, 217; to education, 245; to religion, 88; unclassified, 1,430; without any specified occupations, 3,721. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 640; to clothing, 22,742; to lodging, 24; to health, 33; to charity, 1; to justice, 1; to education, 70; to religion, 3; unclassified, 4,101; without any specified occupations, 21,226. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

26,986; who could read but not write, 13,952; who could neither read nor write, 26,237. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,638; who could read but not write, 21,919; who could neither read nor write, 36,193. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,106; attending superior schools, 131. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,521; attending superior schools, 97. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 53; widowed, 5. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 38; married, 50; widowed, 12. Physicians, 11; surgeons, 24; apothecaries, 5; druggists, 2; midwives, 17; nurse-tenders, 15. Barristers, 5; attorneys, 8; coroner, 1; law-clerks, 5; seneschals, 2; excise officers, 39; civic officers, 5; bailiffs, 26; gaol-keepers, 9. School-teachers, 221 males and 48 females; ushers and tutors, 21 males and 4 females; governesses, 18; dancing-masters, 4. Clergymen of the Established church, 29; Methodist ministers, 16; Presbyterian ministers, 7; Roman Catholic clergymen, 23; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 5; Scripture-readers, 5.

History.—Fermanagh was constituted a county in the 11th year of Elizabeth, and was not reduced to a state of fair order at "the Plantation of Ulster" in the time of James I. The forfeitures consequent on the rebellion of 1641 very sensibly altered the social phases of the county, and considerably increased the possessions of the English and Scottish settlers. The historical events of any note occurred at the epochs of that rebellion and of the war of the Revolution, and are glanced at in the article on ENNISKILLEN. In 1703, John Verney, the descendant of a very ancient family, long settled in Buckinghamshire, was created Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Viscount Fermanagh.

FERMOY, a barony of the county of Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Limerick; on the north-east and east, by Candon and Clangibbon; on the south, by Barrymore; and on the west, by Orrery and Kilmore. Its greatest length and breadth, are each 14½ miles; and its area is 121,562 acres. Part of the Nagles mountains are on the southern border; and the Seefin and Carran mountains rise on the boundary with co. Limerick. The southern district is a beautiful and rich portion of the exquisite valley of the Blackwater; the central district is ploughed through the middle by the superb vale of the Awbeg; and the eastern district is washed along the margin by the Funcheon. A large proportion of the soil lies on limestone or manuring limestone-gravel, and is consequently very fertile. Agriculture is aided by a spirited agricultural society in the town of Fermoy, and has extensively adopted turnips and clover, and effected various important improvements. The enclosures are good; hedge-rows are numerous; and many coppices adorn the margins of streams and the slopes of mountains; but in consequence of turbarry being found only in the upland districts, fuel is scarce and dear. "The large tract, now known by the names of the modern baronies of Armoy or Fermoy, Orrery and Kilmore, and Clangibbon," says Dr. Smith, "was, before the arrival of the English, a principality of the O'Kiefa, called Fearmuigh, which, say the Irish antiquarians, is a contraction of Fera-Muighe-Fere, which Flaherty interprets 'Virus Mogruthii Militis,' and adds, this Mogruth was a Druid, who, for services done to his prince, had those territories given him; or, according to others, it is a contraction of Fera-Muigh-Fene, signifying 'the husbandman's grassy plains,' and thus Colgan calls it. The princes of this tract did sometimes so

enlarge their territory by conquest that the whole county, in some Irish manuscripts, is called Fermuigh. • • But this country was also named Armoy, i. e. 'the fresh field,' and sometimes Urmagh, which has the same signification. This territory, after the conquest, was granted to Fleming; and by the marriage of his daughter Amy, came to the Roches, or De Rupe, who were Lords Viscount Fermoy, and anciently barons of Poole-castle, alias Castle-Lough; and all this tract is yet called Roche's Country." The O'Kiefs, princes of Fearmuigh, claimed lateral descent from Aongus, monarch of Ireland; and they figure in some recorded battles fought within Leinster and Ulster.—The barony of Fermoy contains part of the parishes of Ballyhea, Derryvillane, Dunmahon Farahy, Imphrick, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Kilquane, Litter, Mourne-Abbey, Glantworth, Kilcrumper, and Mallow; and the whole of the parishes of Ardskeagh, Ballydeloughy, Carrigleamliary, Killathy, Killeenemer, St. Nathlask, Ballyhooley, Bridgetown, Cabirduggan, Carrigdownig, Castletownroche, Cleanor, Doneraile, Kilcummer, Monaniny, Raham, Templerowan, and Wallstown. The following alterations were made by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.:—One townland in Imphrick was transferred from Fermoy to Orrery and Kilmore: pop., in 1841, 192. One townland of Ballyhea was transferred from Orrery and Kilmore to Fermoy: pop. 95. The whole of Ardskeagh, one townland of Kilquane, one of Kildorrery, and three of Killathy, were transferred from Condons and Clangibbon to Fermoy: pop. 854. Three townlands of Clondulane were transferred from Fermoy to Condons: pop. 130. Eleven townlands of Whitechurch were transferred from Fermoy to Barretts: pop. 696. The towns are Castletownroche, Doneraile, Glantworth, and Mallow; and the chief villages are Ballyhooley and Shanballymore. Pop., in 1831, 53,971; in 1841, 55,127. Houses 8,435. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,675; in manufactures and trade, 1,612; in other pursuits, 1,151. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,021; who could read but not write, 2,966; who could neither read nor write, 11,885. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,556; who could read but not write, 3,629; who could neither read nor write, 16,317.

FERMOY, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,481 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,839; in 1841, 7,513. Houses 988. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,134. Houses 178. The surface extends along the Blackwater, and forms a chief part of a projection of Condons and Clangibbon which deeply indents the south-east division of the barony of Fermoy. The Blackwater passes along in all its brilliance of dress and character; and is banked by a vale of great luxuriance, and screened by tumulated grounds and the lower skirts of mountains beautified with wood and culture. The land has prevailingly an excellent soil and a fine contour; and is decorated, to comparative profusion, with neat villas and handsome farms. But the chief features of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Glebe, £14. Gross income, £105 9s. 2½d.; nett, £75 9s. 2½d. Patrons, the representatives of the late John Anderson, Esq. The incumbent holds also the chaplaincy of Fermoy garrison. The tithes are compounded for £591 9s. 10d., and are all impropriate in the representatives of the late John Anderson, Esq. The church was built in 1808, at the cost of £5,538 9s. 2½d.; of

which £2,769 4s. 7½d. was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by donations, chiefly from John Hyde, Esq., of Castle-Hyde, and John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy. Sittings 500; attendance, 500 civilians and 400 of the military. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel is attended by 30, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 6,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 789, and the Roman Catholics to 7,071; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 60 children; and 15 daily schools had on their books 470 boys and 294 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £35 from the National Board; one, with £5 from subscription; and one, with £42 from the dividends on a bequest of £1,200, 3½ per cent. Reduced Annuities. In 1841, a male National school in Fermoy was attended by 91 boys; a female National school in the convent, by 348 girls; and a preparatory National school, by 128 boys; and they were salaried with respectively £20, £15, and £9. The parish of Fermoy is of comparatively recent formation; and, though now a separate benefice, was united by act of council, in 1803, to the rectory of Downmahon and the vicarage of Litter.

FERMOY,

A post and market town, and a grand military station, in the above parish, stands on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Dublin to Cork by way of Clonmel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kilworth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Castletownroche, $14\frac{1}{2}$ east of Mallow, $17\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Cork, $25\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Clonmel, and $108\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dublin.

Architectural History.—Fermoy, though a comparatively ancient seat of population, appears never, till within the last half-century, to have risen much above hamlet-importance, and is summarily described by Dr. Smith as "a small village." In 1796, when the estate on which it stands was purchased by the late John Anderson, Esq., from one of the co-heiresses of the Forward family, the village consisted merely of a carman's inn and a few wretched cabins, and stood amidst grounds which were clumped over with furze and in a general state of neglect. Mr. Anderson, a native of Scotland, had settled as a merchant in Cork, and distinguished himself for enterprise and public spirit; he was favourably known alike for far-sightedness of design, comprehensiveness of judgment, and promptitude of action; in 1789, he had, jointly with two other merchants of Cork, made and executed a public contract to introduce mail-coaches to Munster, and along the line of road from Cork to Dublin; he had stimulated and directed the improvement of roads and the development of public spirit throughout a great circle of territory around Cork; and when he became proprietor of the manor of Fermoy, he immediately levelled the haggard old village with the ground, and began to construct uniform streets, and to build substantial and commodious houses, with a hotel establishment and all its adjuncts of stables, coach-houses, and coach-makers' sheds, in a style of energy and elegance which astonished all classes of the natives. Fortunately for the instantaneity and the brilliance of his success, the military authorities of the government, aware of the importance of the district, on a river not easily passed and within 18 miles of Cork, for a position of strength and occupancy during the war with France, were on the outlook for an eligible spot for the erection of barracks, and soon found occasion to give preference to Fermoy. "When Lord Carhampton visited the south of Ireland, in 1797, for the purpose of selecting proper

situations for encampments at that important juncture, he first chose a piece of ground on the Funchion river, near Kilworth; but so extravagant a price was demanded for it by the proprietor, that the treaty was abruptly broken off. Mr. Anderson then proposed a plot of ground on his newly purchased estate of Fermoy; and, on being questioned as to the price, promptly replied that it was at the service of government without purchase. On examination, the ground was highly approved, and the troops were encamped upon it. On the approach of winter, Mr. Anderson contracted to provide temporary barracks for a certain number of military; for which purpose he hastily built a range of houses forming the south side of King-street. The town now began to increase on the southern side of the river; and, in 1801, a serious augmentation commenced on the north side, in consequence of the foundation of permanent barracks. The east barrack was begun in that year; the west barrack was not commenced until some years after; and the royal hospital, which building lies to the north of the barracks, and is equidistant from both, was not completed until about the year 1815. Thus, the early prosperity of the new town of Fermoy was dependent on military arrangements, and therefore likely to fade on the occurrence of such a state of public tranquillity as would prove the harbinger of plenty to towns under different circumstances. Mr. Anderson's superiority of talent was chiefly shown in the able measures he adopted to provide against this contingency, by endeavours to introduce manufactures and commerce, and by such municipal regulations as were calculated to render the place a secure and eligible residence for a trading population." [Brewer's Ireland.] Though Mr. Anderson's measures have, to a large extent, proved eventually a failure, and though the fine property which he so singularly improved has passed from his family into the possession of Sir Robert Abercrombie, the very handsome town itself and its beautifully adorned environs remain a monument of his enterprise, and almost all the importance which the town possesses and is likely to retain, must be ascribed to the instrumentality of his exertions quite as distinctly as its first flushes of prosperity. In 1813, James Caleb Anderson, the eldest son of this enterprising and patriotic man, was created a baronet by the Prince Regent, 'as a mark of His Royal Highness's approbation of the services rendered to Ireland by Sir James' father, John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy.'

General Description.]—"Fermoy," says Mr. Ingles, "is seen several miles before one reaches it. This is partly owing to the extensive barracks, which, at a distance, would lead one to imagine the town much larger than it is. Fermoy, however, is not a very small town, and is a remarkably pretty and prettily situated place. It lies on the right bank of the river Blackwater; and from its extending in line along the river à la militaire, and having a hollow square in the centre of the line in front of the bridge, covered, too, both in flank and rear, by fine cultivated wooded slopes, it presents a more imposing appearance than most other towns of the same size." "Fermoy," says Mr. Frazer, "stands on a small plain, extending a little way on either side of the river; and from this the banks rise to a very considerable height. The principal part of the town occupies the lower grounds; the sides and summits of the hills are covered and diversified with villas and plantations. The barracks crown the heights on the left bank of the river; and from their elevation and magnitude, form a remarkable feature for many miles around. From the bridge all these objects are seen to advantage; as also the fine river,

meandering through the rich valley for a considerable distance above and below the town. 'Two or three regiments are sometimes quartered here, which add much to the gaiety of the place; and it is at all times one of the largest military stations in Ireland.' The streets of the town are spacious, regularly distributed, and well-arranged; the houses are in general uniform in height and style, and present hardly a specimen of the lowly class of domiciles which prevail in some parts of even the largest towns of Ireland; and the *tout ensemble* of site, arrangement, architecture, beauty, and military character, has been said to resemble that of Mannheim in Germany. The mansion erected by the late Mr. Anderson, as a family residence, is a costly and handsome pile, amid a wooded demesne on an alluvial plain by the river, and closely adjacent to the town. The site of the original military camp of Fermoy is a hill of small elevation, situated between the new and the old roads to Castle-Lyons, and now clothed with stately trees, chiefly larch and Scotch fir. The barracks, so repeatedly mentioned, form two distinct squares, have a magnificent character when compared to that of nearly all buildings of the same class, and contain accommodation for infantry and cavalry to the amount of jointly about 3,000 men. The bridge which crosses the Blackwater at the town is a stone structure of 13 arches, built, in 1689, at the cost of £7,500, widened in the course of the general improvements effected by Mr. Anderson, and now constituting the only remnant or vestige of the former village. The parish-church is a handsome edifice, after a design by Mr. Hargrave, imitative of the pointed style of architecture, and surmounted at the west end by a symmetrical spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is both tastefully ornamented and remarkable for its spaciousness. The court-house is neat but small; and the district bridewell contains the legal accommodation of two rooms, two yards, and a few cells, and is kept in good order. A theatre and a race-ground were early made appendages to the town; but have proved, as they deserved to do, a piece of mere practical burlesque. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded at the village in the 13th century, and was endowed by the families of Roche, Condon, and Fitzmaurice, and is called by Alemande L'Abbaye de Chateau; but the stones of its church—which for some time after the Reformation was used as a Protestant place of worship—were, in common with the tombstones of the cemetery, employed in the masonry of the principal inn and some domestic buildings of the modern town.

Trade.]—The manufactures introduced by Mr. Anderson included coach-making, paper-making, flour-making, and brewing; but, viewed in the aggregate, they have not been successful. The trade of the town consists principally in the retail supply of general goods to the military and the surrounding gentry, and in the exchange of a few articles for the agricultural produce of an extensive surrounding district. Fairs are held on June 21, Aug. 20, and Nov. 7. Branch-offices of the National Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank were established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car to Castle-Martyr, a car in transit between Cork and Waterford, a caravan in transit between Cork and Mitchellstown, a car in transit between Cork and Limerick, a car in transit between Cork and Kilkenny, and two mail-coaches in transit between Cork and Dublin. The nearest point of railway, in the system projected by the Public Commissioners, occurs at the distance of 12 statute miles, on the Cork line near Mitchellstown. The Blackwater is not navigable to the town; and though a line of navigation has been suggested to extend

hither from Lismore, a branch railway, to connect with the Cork line, would probably be much more advantageous.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Fermoy Poor-law union ranks as the 20th, and was declared on Feb. 23, 1839. It lies all in co. Cork, and comprehends an area of 195,316 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 85,005. The number of electoral divisions is 22; of elected guardians, 28; and of ex-officio guardians, 9. The electoral divisions, with their respective extent in acres, are Ardnageehy, 21,257; Rathcormack, 22,487; Castle-Lyons, 14,492; Ahern, 3,481; Knockmourne, 11,154; Ballynoe, 8,135; Mogeely, 9,781; Macronev, 13,831; Kilworth, 9,798; Mitchellstown, 15,383; Marshallstown, 7,477; Kildorrery, 3,133; Templemologgo, 4,939; Farrihy, 5,690; Glanworth, 9,399; Kilgullane, 5,115; Castletownroche, 7,476; Kilcummer, 6,204; Ballyhooley, 10,423; Kilatty, 6,189; Fermoy, 7,978; and Derryvillane, 5,698. The total number of valued tenements is 13,678; and of these, 8,235 were valued under £5,—373 under £6,—287 under £7,—213 under £8,—226 under £9,—214 under £10,—347 under £12,—322 under £14,—119 under £15,—139 under £16,—187 under £18,—180 under £20,—346 under £25,—245 under £30,—334 under £40,—190 under £50,—and 1,719 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £156,758; the total number of persons rated is 13,914; and of these, 5,526 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,228, not exceeding £2,—743, not exceeding £3,—596, not exceeding £4,—and 470, not exceeding £5. The workhouse is the new barrack, altered and adapted for the reception of paupers; it was purchased for £3,400, and was to be completed in its workhouse form in Sept. 1840, at the cost of £3,251 13s. for altering and building, and £1,148 7s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches,—and to contain accommodation for 900 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 6, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £6,104 5s. 10d.; and the total previous expenditure was £825 5s. 3d. The medical charities within the union are fever hospitals at Fermoy, Mitchellstown, and Rathcormack; and dispensaries at Ballyhooley, Castletownroche, Conna, Fermoy, Glanworth, Kildorrery, Kilworth, Mitchellstown, Rathcormack, and Watergrass hill. In 1839-40, the Fermoy fever hospital and dispensary expended respectively £234 9s. 9d., and £101 1s. 7½d.; and the latter administered to 4,000 patients, and served for a population of 10,149. In 1841, the Fermoy Loan Fund had a capital of £325, circulated £1,561 in 567 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £22 18s. 5d.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 241 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,976; in 1841, 6,379. Houses 808. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 366; in manufactures and trade, 574; in other pursuits, 304. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 90; on the directing of labour, 608; on their own manual labour, 452; on means not specified, 94. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,393; who could read but not write, 337; who could neither read nor write, 813. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,068; who could read but not write, 567; who could neither read nor write, 1,568.—Dr. Richard Parr, chaplain to Archbishop Usber, author of the *Life of that prelate* and of two or three theological publications, and long vicar of Camberwell in Surrey, was a native of Fermoy; and the Rev. Thomas Dix Hinckes, author of the articles on Ireland in Rees' *Cyclopædia*, was head-master of Fermoy classical school. The Anglo-Norman family of Roche or

Roach, now so decayed or extinct that a chief representative of it is unknown, took from Fermoy the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland.

FERMOYLE, a village in the parish of Killo-noghan, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 220; in 1841, not specially returned.

FERN, a small lake, 3 miles west-north-west of Ramelton, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster.

FERNS, a parish, partly in the barony of Gorey, but chiefly in that of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. The Scarewalsh section contains the town of FERNS: see next article. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Gorey section, 609 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches; of the Scarewalsh section, 9,802 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,860; of the Gorey section, 155; of the rural districts of the Scarewalsh section, 2,073. Houses in the whole, 486; in the Gorey section, 27; in the rural districts of the Scarewalsh section, 348. The Census of 1831 states the pop. at 4,039, and exhibits the whole parish as in Scarewalsh; and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop., in 1831, at 4,038. The parochial surface consists, for the most part, of good arable land; and is drained south-westward to the Slaney by the Bann rivulet. The southern and central divisions are beautified by the woods of Crory, Kilbora, and Coolpuck; and the northern division runs off in a slender projection, and terminates at the summit of Slievebog, whose altitude above sea-level is 1,385 feet. The road from Dublin to Wexford passes through the interior. The chief features of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILBRIDE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £40 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £553 16s. 11d., and are appropriated to the see of Ferns. The church of the benefice is also the cathedral of the diocese, and is situated in the town of Ferns; and it was repaired and enlarged, in 1817, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 400; attendance, from 300 to 350. Ballycarney church is also situated within the parish of Ferns, and was completed, but not opened, in 1834. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 714 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 3,326 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was supported chiefly by Miss Elrington, and one was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £12 and other advantages from the Bishop of Ferns—were attended, on the average, by about 196 children. In 1840, a National female-school was salaried with £10, and had on its books 91 girls.

FERNS,

A decayed ancient town, and seat of a diocese, stands in the above parish, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford, 5½ miles north by east of Enniscorthy, 8½ south-west of Gorey, 17½ north of Wexford, and 36½ south by west of Dublin.

History.—A king of the name of Brandubh is said to have given the lands of Ferns to St. Maodhog. Mogue, or Aedan, and to have been interred, in 601, within a portion of them which the saint's residence had rendered a desirable place of sepulture. An abbey and a bishopric are alleged to have been erected on the lands by St. Maodhog; and around these are said to have arisen the elements of a city which eventually became a place of considerable note, the metropolis of the kingdom of

Leinster, the seat of the archiepiscopal see of the province, an urban theatre of such pretensions as to take the designation of Fernegenall or Fernage-nathuil, "Ferns, the stately or beautiful." No fewer than six times in the course of the 9th and 10th centuries, or in the years 834, 836, 839, 917, 928, and 930, was the town plundered or fired by the Danes; in 1165, it was greatly injured by accidental conflagration; and in 1166, it was reduced to ashes, nobody knows for what reason, by Dermot MacMorrough, King of Leinster. Immediately after the latter event, Dermot introduced the Anglo-Norman power to Ireland; and instantly on his resuming the crown of Leinster, under foreign auspices, he offered amends for his destruction of the town and its ancient monastery, by founding and richly endowing a new abbey for canons regular of the rule of St. Augustine. In 1171, this monarch, so universally execrated by the Irish for permanently subjecting the Emerald Isle to English domination, died in his castle or palace of Ferns, and was buried within the abbey precincts, in some spot which had no interest for an angry posterity, and is now entirely unknown. The subsequent history of the town belongs properly to its castle, and will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph.

General Description.—The town stands a brief distance north-west of the Baun or Banna rivulet, on the side of a hill, whose summit bears aloft the extensive and conspicuous ruins of the old castle; but, with the exception of these commanding ruins, and of the Episcopal palace and the cathedral, it now consists of little else than a few small, neatly-thatched cabins, and is, in every practical sense, a mere village, and even scarcely more than a hamlet. The Episcopal palace was first erected, in 1630, by Bishop Ram, who, being then in advanced age, placed above the porch the following inscription:—

"This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers;
Thus sheep bear wool, not for themselves, but others;"

but the present, which is handsome and capacious, and flings an air of great pretension over the village, was erected by the late Bishop Cleaver, afterwards archbishop of Dublin, and suffered an amount of damage from the insurgents in 1798, which is said to have made a very sad and indelible impression on the Bishop's mind. The surrounding demesne is finely laid out and planted; and borrows a considerable augment to its general effect from association with several remains of the ancient architectural splendour of the city. The ruins of the abbey contribute a picturesque feature, and are approached by a winding walk; and they consist chiefly of two sides of a cloister, or of a narrow chapel, with two rows of tall lancet-shaped windows. "Adjoining this architectural fragment is a church, the steeple of which is on a very unusual plan. The lower part represents an oblong square, of confined proportions, the dimensions being about 11 feet by 8. At the height of 12 or 13 feet from the ground, the steeple assumes a round form, 7 feet in diameter, and 20 in height. The whole is constructed of a reddish stone; and withinside, a flight of steps leads to the summit, whence is obtained a delightful prospect over an unbounded extent of landscape." Among the broken gravestones of the abbey churchyard, lies an old font of very rude workmanship; in the churchyard wall is a stone cross, which bears marks of very great age; and somewhere within the churchyard may probably still be seen fragments of a broken cross which was adorned with elaborate sculpture, and is said to have closely resembled the monumental cross of Tirdel-vach O'Connor, King of Ireland, at Clonmacnoise. About a furlong east of the abbey are the ruins of

St. Peter's church, formerly the parochial place of worship; and near this, on the road-side, is a small building over "a holy well," which bears the name of St. Mogue's, and is regarded by the superstitious peasantry with absurd and unprincipled veneration. The present cathedral is a modern building, attached to some remains of a more ancient structure, and containing a handsome mural monument of various coloured marbles to the memory of Dr. Preston, Bishop of Kildare in the 8th decade of last century, and a niched monument of St. Mogue, evidently not in its original situation, yet obviously of no very remote date, and representing the simple "pastor" of the 6th century in pontificalibus, his mitre on his head, and his short crosier or baculum across his breast.

The Castle.—The remains of the castle, as they stood in 1780, and little different from what they still continue, are thus described by Mr. Baranger: "The plan of the building was a square, flanked by four towers, of which one entire and half of another remain, with fragments of walls. The tower which is entire is built in this manner;—one-third of its height, beginning at the ground, of small stones; the one-third of larger; and the one-third of regular hewn stones. This tower contains, among other apartments, a beautiful chapel, the groining of which springs from consoles. The floor of this chapel is down; and it makes but one with the under apartment. The room over it is arched; and the edges of the stones of the long loop-hole windows have been cut underneath, as if cannon were to be pointed through them." The original rude castle or humble palace of the kings of Leinster, occupied the same site as the present ruins; and seems to have been swept away to make room for a regular fortalice by Earl Strongbow. But Strongbow's structure was very speedily made a ruin; it was then bestowed, along with the manor of Ferns, on William Fitz-Aldelm, the favourite of Henry; it next was given by its new owner to the Fitzgeralds, as partial compensation for their castle of Wicklow which he had seized; it was now restored by the Fitzgeralds, but stood only a brief period before being captured and destroyed by Walter L'Alemand, the nephew of Fitz-Aldelm; it next was re-edified on an enlarged plan, and fortified with additional towers, a fosse, and other works; and it eventually became, at intervals, the residence of the Bishop of Ferns; but constituted one of the royal castles, held by military service, for the defence of the country. In 1312, the castle, together with the abbey, was spoliated and fired by the Irish malcontents; in 1331, it was sacked and burned by the sept of O'Toole; about 1349, it was for some time maintained against both the ecclesiastical and the civico-military power by John Esmond, the suspended bishop of Ferns; and between 1350 and 1362, it was successfully, and with some carnage, held out by Bishop Charnells against some Irish septs who assailed it. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, Richard Butler, afterwards Viscount Mountgarret, was constable of the castle; and from the 26th year of Elizabeth till the war of 1641, it was held by the family of Sir Thomas Masterson, an Englishman and a soldier of fortune, who, at the former of these dates, obtained a lease of the abbey of Ferns. During the war of 1641, the castle and the town fell under the power of the parliamentary general, Sir Charles Coote; when the former was permanently dismantled, and the latter made the scene of tragical bloodshed, and irretrievably precipitated from its rank of importance among the towns of Ireland.

Trade, &c.—Ferns may be called by courtesy a market-town, but is really a place of no trade.

Fairs are held on Feb. 11, May 12, Sept. 4, and Oct. 29. A post-office in the place has the advantage of being on the Dublin and Wexford mail-line; and daily means of communication are enjoyed by the various conveyances which are in transit between Dublin and both Enniscorthy and Wexford. The Ferns dispensary is within the Enniscorthy Poor-law union, and serves for a district which had, in 1831, a pop. of 8,410; and, in 1839-40, it expended £128 11s., and made 4,092 dispensations of medicine. Area of the town, 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 571; in 1841, 632. Houses 111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 76; in manufactures and trade, 37; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 76; on means not specified, 15.

The Diocese.—The bishopric of Ferns affects, as we already hinted, to have been founded in the last quarter of the 6th century by St. Mogue or Ædan. The same story which claims Mogue as its founder makes him the first bishop, declares him to have been also archbishop, and says that he wore the episcopal or archiepiscopal bonnet during half-a-century. We are reminded, however, that an Irish 'archbishopric' of the period, with the exception of that of Armagh, was not fixed to a location, but had reference to 'the sanctity and merits' of any particular 'bishop;' and we are likewise neatly told, that, in spite of the brilliance of the alleged origin of the see of Ferns, the history of it, subsequent to the death of 'Archbishop Mogue,' became, for many ages, 'very obscure,' so that "no resemblance of a continuous and satisfactory list of prelates is attainable at an earlier era than the 12th century." Two Irishmen figure as bishops, respectively in the years 1155 and 1186; John St. John, the first Englishman who occupied the see, became bishop in 1223; 21 bishops followed between the death of that incumbent and the close of the 16th century; Robert Grave held both the see of Ferns and that of Leighlin in 1600, and was, in the same year, shipwrecked in the bay of Dublin; 25 successors held the now united sees of Ferns and Leighlin, from Grave's death till 1822; Dr. Elrington, well-known as an author, and previously bishop of Limerick, held the united sees from 1822 till his death in 1835; and, in terms of the act of 1833, the two sees have, since 1835, been consolidated with the see of Ossory. The bishops, since the Reformation, together with the year of each's appointment, are John Devereux, 1566; Hugh Allen, 1582; Robert Grave, 1600; Nicholas Stafford, 1600; Thos. Ram, 1605; George Andrews, 1635; Robert Price, 1660; Richard Boyle, 1666; Narcissus Marsh, 1682; Bartholomew Vigers, 1690; Josiah Hort, 1721; John Hoadly, 1727; Arthur Price, 1729; Edward Synge, 1733; George Stone, 1740; William Cotterell, 1743; Robert Downes, 1744; John Garnet, 1752; Hon. William Carmichael, 1758; Thomas Salmon, 1758; Richard Robinson, 1759; Charles Jackson, 1761; Edward Young, 1765; Hon. J. D. Bourke, 1772; Walter Cope, 1782; William Preston, 1787; Euseby Cleaver, 1789; Hon. Percy Jocelyn, 1809; Lord Robert Tottenham, 1820; and Thomas Elrington, 1822.—The gross and the nett episcopal revenue of Ferns, upon an average of three years ending in 1831, was respectively £3,882 15s. 3½d., and £3,231 14s. 0½d. The dignitaries of the cathedral, with the gross income of the benefice, or benefices constituting the corps of each, are,—the dean, £900; the precentor, £1,278; the chancellor, about £950; the treasurer, £1,050; the archdeacon, £758 18s.; the prebendary of Kilrane, £120; the prebendary of Coolstiff, £206; the prebendary of Fethard, £330;

the prebendary of Edermine, £316; the prebendary of Taghmon, £722 15s. 9d.; the prebendary of Kilrush, £694 3s. 1d.; the prebendary of Tomb, £306; the prebendary of Clone, £368 6s.; the prebendary of Crosspatrick, £674 15s.; and the prebendary of Whitechurch, £635.

The diocese of Ferns comprehends the whole of the county of Wexford, and 2 parishes in the county of Wicklow. Its length from north to south is about 43 miles; its breadth is 18; and its area is 576,471 acres, 1 rood, 35½ perches, exclusive of two parishes, the extent of which was not stated in the return to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Pop., in 1831, 190,230. Total of parishes, 138; of benefices, 58; of single parishes constituting benefices, 26; of resident incumbents, 49; of non-resident incumbents, 9. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £23,281 6s. 0½d.; glebes, £1,598 4s. 7½d. Gross income, £25,498 18s. 7d.; nett, £21,494 6s. 1½d. Patron of one benefice, the Crown; of 41, the diocesan; of 8, incumbents; of 8, laymen and corporations. Total compositions of appropriate tithes, £1,382 3s. 4d.; of impropriate tithes, £5,850 13s. 6d. Number of stipendiary curates, 29; amount of their income, £2,231 3s. 6½d. Total of churches, 61; of sittings, 15,917. Cost of building 36 of these churches, building and enlarging 2, and enlarging 8, £41,899 5s. 10½d.,—of which £13,870 15s. 4½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £21,437 1s. 6d. was lent by that Board, £5,056 18s. 5½d. was raised from private donations, and £1,534 10s. 6d. was raised by parochial assessment. Total of Protestant dissenting places of worship, including 1 Presbyterian, 15; of Roman Catholic chapels, 91. In 1834, the population consisted of 24,672 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, 300 other Protestant dissenters, and 172,789 Roman Catholics; and 3 benefices contained each not more than 50 members of the Establishment,—6, not more than 100,—18, not more than 200,—16, not more than 500,—7, not more than 1,000,—5, not more than 2,000,—and 2, between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year 205 daily schools had on their books 6,391 boys, 4,426 girls, and 25 children whose sex was not specified; and 96 schools, of which no lists were produced, were computed to be attended by 5,088 children. Of the total of 301 schools, 194 were supported wholly by fees, and 107 were supported wholly or in part by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 19 were in connection with the National Board, 11 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 7 with Erasmus Smith's Fund, and 1 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Ferns continues unannexed; and, in 1838, was distributed into 33 parishes, and had 33 parochial clergy, and 46 curates or coadjutors. The bishop's parishes are Enniscorthy and Camolin. The parishes, together with the sites of chapels in each, are Enniscorthy, at Enniscorthy; Camolin, at Camolin, Baloughter, Craneford, and Monaseed; Tintern, at Ballycullane, Clongene, St. Leonard's, and Raheenagavane; New Ross, at Ross; Monageer, at Monageer and Boulavogue; Bannow, at Carrig and Ballamitty; Cushinstown, at Cushinstown, Ragarogue, and Terarought; Rathangan, at Rathangan and Clarystown; Blackwater, at Blackwater; Bree, at Bree and Galbally; Crossabeg, at Crossabeg and Ballamourn; Ballindaggan, at Ballindaggan, Newtown, Came, and Kiltcealy; Mayglass, at Mayglass and Ballymore; Kilrush, at Kilrush and Askamore; Litter, at Litter and Monamolin; Templeudegan, at Templeudegan, Clobawn, Poulpady, and Ranure; Ballygarret, at Ballygarret and River-Chapel; Oulart, at Oulart and Ballaghkeen; Hook, at Templetown, Ramsgrange, Duncannon, and Poun-

fur; Tomacork, at Tomacork and Coolafancy; Wexford, at Wexford; Glinn, at Boulabourn and Barn-town; Tinnehely, at Annacorra, Killaveny, and Crossbridge; Piercetown, at Piercetown, Mourn-town, and Kilmacree; Ferns, at Ferns, Clologue, and Ballyduff; Oilgate, at Oilgate and Glanbrian; Davidstown, at Davidstown and Courtmacuddy; Tagoat, at Tagoat and Kilrane; Adamstown, at Newbawn, Adamstown, Raheen, and Cullinstown; Lady's Island, at Island and Tacumshane; Taghmon, at Taghmon, Trinity, and Carrareigh; Gorey, at Gorey, Kilanerin, and Ballyfad; Newtownbarry, at Castledockrill, Kilmashal, and Marshalstown; Kilmore, at Kilmore, Mulrankin, and Tombagar; and Castlebridge, at Castlebridge, Kilmacol, and Screen.

FERRARD, a barony in the south of co. Louth, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Ardee; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by co. Meath and the county of the town of Drogheda; and on the west, by co. Meath. Its greatest length is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 8; and its area is 49,213 acres. The river Boyne, except where the municipal borough of Drogheda intervenes, traces all the southern boundary; a small affluent of the Boyne traces most of the western boundary; and the White river, a tributary of the Dee, flows along a considerable part of the northern boundary. The surface comprises a large aggregate of good land, has a very pleasingly undulated contour, and exhibits many features of soft beauty and luxuriance; but as it constitutes about one-fourth of the whole county, any very distinct notice of it here would be a wasteful anticipation of the article **LOUTH**: which see.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballymakenny, Collon, and Tullyslen, and the whole of the parishes of Beaulieu, Carriekbogget, Clogher, Philipstown, Salterstown, Clonmore, Drumballon, Dunany, Dunleer, Dysert, Maine, Marlestown, Monasterboice, Moyleery, Parsonstown, Port, Rathdromin, and Termonfeckan. The towns are Collon and Dunleer; and the chief villages are Clogher, Newtown, Parsonstown, Port, Rathdromin, Battray, Termonfeckan, Bog-of-Rath, Tullagballen, and Clonmore. The annual valuation under the Poor-law amounts to £40,976 1s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841 were £1,879 14s. 4d., and £1,895 18s. 2d. Pop., in 1831, 21,418; in 1841, 22,579. Houses 3,983. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,472; in manufactures and trade, 1,266; in other pursuits, 391. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,067; who could read but not write, 1,512; who could neither read nor write, 5,164. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,419; who could read but not write, 1,543; who could neither read nor write, 7,174.—Margaret Amelia, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, and wife of the Right Hon. John Foster, last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, was created Baroness Oriel in 1790, and Viscountess Ferrard in 1797; and her only son became first Viscount Ferrard at her ladyship's death in 1824, and succeeded also, in 1828, to his father's title, who, in 1821, had been created Baron Oriel of Ferrard in the peerage of Great Britain.

FERRIS, a small bay in the vicinity of Lough Lorne, on the east coast of co. Antrim, Ulster. It penetrates the land to the extent of only one-fourth of a mile; and has not any natural shelter.

FERRITER ISLANDS. See **BLASKET**.

FERRITER'S COVE, a small bay at the extremity of the peninsular barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is overhung on the south-east by the Sugarloaf mountain; is separated on the east by an isthmus of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Smerwick

Harbour; and is entered round a point about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of the Great Blasquet island. Remains of an ancient pier exist at Ballincolla Point within the bay; and the construction of a new pier would be of incalculable advantage at once to fishermen, to the whole neighbourhood, and to vessels in distress. The Cove is both a fishing-station and a coast-guard station; and a few years ago, it had 58 open sail-boats manned by 464 fishermen, and 5 row-boats manned by 30 men. On a wild spot near the north side of the entrance of the bay, and almost on the verge of the Atlantic, stands a conspicuous single tower, the remnant of the ancient castle of the family or sept of the Ferriters. Pierce Ferriter, the last chief of the race, took part in the rebellion of 1641; and, having surrendered under promise of pardon, was, with all his followers, perfidiously put to the sword.

FERRYBANK, a small village on the left or Leinster bank of the river Suir, directly opposite the city of Waterford; but, though geographically within co. Kilkenny, it is politically included in the county of the city of Waterford, Munster. The village is strictly suburban to Waterford, communicates with it by a long wooden bridge across the Suir, and is the diverging point of the thoroughfares from the city toward respectively Clonmel, Kilkenny, Innistigue, New Ross, and Wexford; yet it is comparatively very small, and consists chiefly of a large flour-mill, two or three stores, and one straggling line of houses. See **WATERFORD**.

FERRYCARRIG. See **CARRICK**.

FERRYPORT, a creek on the east coast of the barony of Innishowen, nearly at the entrance of Lough Foyle, co. Donegal, Ulster. A harbour might, at a trifling expense, be constructed here of sufficient capacity and shelter to admit smacks at any state of the tide. A pier already exists, but can be approached by smacks only at high-water.

FERTAGH. See **FARTAGH**.

FERTIANA, or **FARTIANA**, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,606 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,172; in 1841, 1,174. Houses 191. The river Suir flows along the western boundary, and separates Fertiana from Holycross. The chief residence is Cabra-castle.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel, and forms part of the bishop's mensal. It has neither church, chapel, nor school; and, in 1834, its inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

FETHARD, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,530 acres, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,050; in 1841, 4,410. Houses 732. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 645; in 1841, 495. Houses 73. The Glashall rivulet, a tributary of the Suir, runs south-south-eastward through the interior. The surface of the benefice or parochial union to which the parish belongs consists of arable and pasture land, of the average annual value of 30s. per plantation acre. Close to the town, and towards the base of the verdant and lofty Slievenaman, which forms a grand and charming natural feature of a fine and extensive landscape, is Grove, the handsome seat of William Barton, Esq.; and near this, though not within the parish, is Kiltinan-castle, the picturesque residence of Robert Cooke, Esq. Other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £140; glebe, £19 8s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectories of Fethard, KILDRAGH, PEPPERS-TOWN, CLONEEN, RATHCOOLE, KILCONNELL, and

RAILSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Fethard. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 9,871. Gross income, £1,416 18s. 6d.; nett, £1,188 15s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is an old building. Sitings 500; attendance, about 300. The Presbyterian meeting-house in Fethard is attended by 35; the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house in Fethard, by 100; the Roman Catholic friary chapel in Fethard, by from 300 to 400; and the Roman Catholic parochial chapel in Fethard, by from 5,000 to 6,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapel of Killusty. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Cloneen. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 285 Churchmen, 28 Presbyterians, and 3,894 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 408 Churchmen, 38 Presbyterians, and 9,977 Roman Catholics; 10 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board and £12 from Dr. Laffan, the Roman Catholic parochial clergyman—had on their books 445 boys and 169 girls; and 3 daily schools in the other parts of the union were attended by about 80 children.

FETHARD, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the above parish, on the Glashall rivulet, and on the subsequently divergent road from Clonmel to Cashel, Thurles, and Urlingsford, 6½ miles north of Clonmel, 7 south of Killenaule, 8 east-south-east of Cashel, and 79 south-west by south of Dublin. Its name is sometimes written Fethard-Tip.—the adjunct a contraction for Tipperary—to distinguish it from the Fethard of co. Wexford. The town stands in the midst of a beautiful, undulating, very fertile, and mansion-studded plain, and within two miles of the west base of the green and conspicuous Slievenaman. A little to the west of it is a green hillock, crowned by the grass-covered ruin of an ancient fortress, called Cahirdearg, 'the Red City'; and near it are the remains of Banetstown-castle, whose owner of 60 or 65 years ago, Ambrose Power, Esq., was murdered on his own hearth by a party of Whiteboys. The town itself was built in the time of King John; and, though now in a state of decay and comparative desolation, is remarkable for the preservation to the present day of nearly all the walls and castles by which it was fortified. To the eye of a stranger who approaches it from Clonmel, it continues in fact to look quite a fortified town; and no fewer than three of the five thoroughfares which lead into it pass through the fortifications by the archways of castles. The town contains one of the largest ancient churches in the south of Ireland; an Augustinian friary chapel, now repaired and used as the Roman Catholic parochial chapel; two small meeting-houses of respectively Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists; and an infantry-barrack, which was formerly the mansion of the Everards, the town's quondam proprietors. Mr. and Mrs. Hall state, in illustration of prevailing Irish superstition, on the subject of funerals, that "a corpse passing through Fethard is always carried round the pump, because the old cross stood there in former times," and that "there is a certain gate of the same town through which a corpse is never carried, though in their direct course, because it was through that gate that Cromwell entered the town." Almost the only trade of Fethard consists in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the immediately circumjacent country. A weekly market is authorized by charter to be held on Monday; and old lists assign fairs to be held on April 20, the Friday before Trinity Sunday, Sept. 7 and 19, and Nov. 21. In 1841, the Fethard Loan

Fund had a capital of £153, circulated £710 in 420 loans, and cleared £8 13s. of nett profit; and a second Loan Fund was commenced, and had a capital of £66.—Fethard seems to have been incorporated by charter of 49 Edward III.; and it has also charters of Henry IV., Edward VI., James I., and James II. The borough limits are not very well defined, yet are known to include the whole of the town, and to extend beyond it from ¼ of a mile to 1¼. The corporation is styled "The Sovereign, Chief Burgesses, Portreeve, and Freemen of the Town of Fethard;" and consists, according to charter, of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, a portreeve, and freemen. In 1833, the number of chief burgesses was only 9; and included Lord Lismore and Mr. Barton. A Tholsel court, presided over by the sovereign, and regarded as having civil jurisdiction to an unlimited amount of value, is held every three weeks. A court of petty-sessions, conducted by the county magistrates, is held once a fortnight. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The property of the corporation appears to have been at one time considerable, and included about 153½ acres of commons; but it has been very much neglected, and seems to be, for the most part, irrecoverably alienated. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; and the compensation-money of £15,000 for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union was awarded in two moieties respectively to Cornelius, Lord Lismore, and to Thomas Barton, Esq., and the sovereign and free burgesses. Area of the town, 203 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,405; in 1841, 3,915. Houses 659. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 325; in manufactures and trade, 314; in other pursuits, 213. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 330; on their own manual labour, 462; on means not specified, 32.

FETHARD, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the south-west of the barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,930 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,153; in 1841, 2,178. Houses 372. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,833; in 1841, 1,772. Houses 308. The surface comprises a chief part of the peninsula which separates Waterford Harbour from Bannow bay; and it consists, for the most part, of good arable land. Limestone abounds, and is freely used for manure, both within the parish and in the adjoining districts. A mile below the village is the celebrated headland of **BAGENBON**: which see. In various parts are ruins of three old castles; and in the immediate vicinity, particularly at **TIXTER** and **BANNOU** [see these articles], are objects of high interest to the antiquary. Loftus Hall, situated 3 miles below the village, and used as the occasional residence of the Marquis of Ely, is a very fine building.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £10 2s. 6d. Gross income, £310 2s. 6d.; nett, £245 15s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is an old building. Sitings 200; attendance 175. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templetown, Ramsgrange, and Duncannon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 282, and the Roman Catholics to 1,711; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 33 children; and daily schools—one of which was salaried with £ from the Marchioness of Ely, and one with £10 from the rector and some advantages from the Marquis of Ely—had an average summer attendance of 1 scholars.

FETHARD, a fishing village, and formerly

borough town, in the above parish, stands on the shore of Bannow bay, 3 miles south of Tintern, 3½ south-east of Duncannon, 5 north-north-east of Hook-Head lighthouse, 13 south-west by south of Taghmon, and 86 south by west of Dublin. Its name is variously supposed to be a corruption of *Fiodh-aírd* and *Fought-hard*—the former signifying 'the wooded eminence,' and the latter alluding to the commencing struggle in the vicinity of the native Irish against the Anglo-Norman invaders. The place is now a mere village, neat and handsome, with a branch post-office and a dispensary: a few years ago it had 4 half-decked vessels manned by 20 fishermen, and 30 open sail-boats manned by 120 men; and, in 1839-40, its dispensary, which is within the New Ross Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of about 5,500, expended £161 4s., and made 2,385 dispensations of medicine to 890 patients. Coals are imported for the supply of the village and neighbourhood, and the fishery is chiefly confined to the taking of lobsters. The neatness of the village itself, the beauty of its situation, and the eligibleness of the beach adjacent to it for bathing, ought to render it a favourite watering-place. The Fethard of other days is represented rather than perpetuated by the present village, and appears to have been a town of some importance. It is particularly mentioned in the historical fragment of Maurice Regan, "the servant and interpreter to Dermot MacMurragh, King of Leinster;" and on the marriage of Raymond le Gros with Basilea de Clare, was given to him along with "Odrone, Glascarrig, and the constableness of Leinster." A charter of 11 James I., erected it into a free borough by the title of "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Fethard;" appointed its corporation to consist of a portreeve, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty; gave the corporation power to send two members to the Irish parliament; and granted a borough court on Thursdays, a free market on Wednesdays, and a fair on Aug. 5 and 6. The corporation has long been extinct; and the Marquis of Ely is thought to have returned as well as nominated the members of parliament for some time before the Legislative Union; and he and Charles Tottenham, Esq., received the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 320; in 1841, 406. Houses 64.

FEWS, two baronies, respectively called Lower and Upper, in co. Armagh, Ulster. They jointly form a long and upland belt or band of country from within a mile of Rich-hill to the south-west extremity of the county; and are bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Armagh; on the north, by the baronies of O'Neilland; on the east, by the baronies of Orior; on the south, by the county of Louth; and on the west, by the county of Monaghan. Their greatest length, in a direction a little west of southward, is 17 miles; and their greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 6 miles. Area of Lower Fews, 29,758 acres; of Upper Fews, 47,433 acres. A large proportion of the surface consists of the Fews mountains, a range of naturally moorish heights which extends nearly from end to end of the baronies, and connects on the south with the much bolder and loftier range of Slievegullion. The soil of the hills is much inclined to grass, and is less coarse than what prevails on most mountain ground. Sir Charles Coote said, in 1804, "Very little care and labour will prepare the soil for successful tillage. * * * An attention to draining only is required as the preliminary step, and the manure of lime insures a high fertilization. * * * Perhaps there is not any uncultivated range in this island where capital could be more successfully employed, or a more rapid re-

turn insured." And his opinions have been signally verified by experiment; for the sides of the mountains are now, to a large extent, beautifully cultivated, and, jointly with the low grounds at their skirts, have furnished probably as rapid and exquisite a specimen of modern georgical and agricultural improvement as any which has yet been witnessed in Ireland. [See section 'Agriculture,' in our article on the county of ARMAGH.] The north-east portion of the baronies is drained by the Cushier river toward the Newry canal; the north-west portion by Butter Water toward the Cullen and the Blackwater; and the central and southern portions, by the chief head-streams of the Dundalk or Castletown river toward the head of Dundalk bay.—The barony of Lower Fews contains the town of Markethill, the villages of Belleek and Hamilton's-Bawn, and part of the parishes of Kilclooney, Lisnadill, Loughgilly, and Mullabrack. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred 9 townlands of Loughgilly, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 1,980, from Lower Fews to Upper Orior. The annual valuation under the Poor-law is £21,184 19s. 4d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £1,099 19s. 8d., and £927 18s. 1d. Pop., in 1831, 21,047; in 1841, 19,464. Houses 3,511. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,102; in manufactures and trade, 1,284; in other pursuits, 191. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,739; who could read but not write, 2,210; who could neither read nor write, 2,344. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,952; who could read but not write, 3,703; who could neither read nor write, 3,084.—The barony of Upper Fews contains the towns of Newtown-Hamilton and Crossmaglen, the whole of the parishes of Ballymyre and Newtown-Hamilton, and part of the parishes of Creggan and Lisnadill. The annual valuation under the Poor-law is £21,345 14s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £1,264 8s. 3d., and £1,363 15s. 5d. Pop., in 1831, 25,171; in 1841, 26,896. Houses 4,846. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,438; in manufactures and trade, 1,253; in other pursuits, 257. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,011; who could read but not write, 2,377; who could neither read nor write, 5,092. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,393; who could read but not write, 3,068; who could neither read nor write, 7,400.

FEWS, a parish on the north border of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 3½ miles west-north-west of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,817 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,247; in 1841, 1,570. Houses 238. The surface consists variously of good arable land and rough mountainous pasture. The highest summit has an altitude of 1,248 feet; and two other heights have altitudes of respectively 460 and 540 feet. The Mahon rivulet runs south-eastward along the south-west boundary.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MOTHELL [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £73 16s. 11d.; glebe, £31 5s. 8½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £147 13s. 10d., and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilrosanty. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

FIDDOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Knocktopher, but chiefly in that of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Iverk section contains the villages of Fiddown, Leccaun, and Pilltown: see

LECCAUN and PILLTOWN. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Knocktopher section, 1,421 acres; of the Iverk section, 9,688 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,296; in 1841, 4,519. Houses 729. Pop., in 1841, of the Knocktopher section, 347; of the rural districts of the Iverk section, 3,044. Houses in these two, respectively 49 and 485. The aggregate quality of the land is tolerably fair; the surface includes several hills and a portion of "the golden valley" of the Suir; and the aggregate area of the united parishes of which it forms the centre exhibits, in a sum of 55, the proportion of 4 meadow, 11 arable ground, 25 pasture, and 15 waste mountain,—a chief part of the last being a section of the southern face of the Walsh mountains. The navigable Suir bounds the south, the Lingawn bounds the west, and the Pill rivulet runs southward past Pilltown. The bog of Dowling, 200 acres in extent, yields a rich deep peat of the finest quality, and is alleged to have its name from the same etymons as Dublin,—Dubh-linn, 'the black pool.' Sandstone and limestone are plentifully quarried; and a variegated grey marble, susceptible of a fine polish, is raised at Pilltown. A chalybeate spring occurs near Besborough. The principal seats are the noble mansion of BESBOROUGH [which see], and the elegant villa of Belline, situated in a beautiful demesne, and belonging to Mr. Walsh. A monument in the parish-church consists of two very fine marble half-length figures of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, and his countess, placed on a sarcophagus of Egyptian marble, under a white marble pediment, supported by four beautiful Corinthian columns and four pilasters of Sienna marble. The interior of the parish is traversed by the roads from Clonmel to New Ross and Waterford. The village of Fiddown stands adjacent to the Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Clonmel. Fairs are held on April 25, June 10, Sept. 29, and Nov. 30. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 193; in 1841, 280. Houses 41.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £687; glebe, £30. The rectories of Fiddown, OWNING, TUBRID, and TIPPERAGHNEY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Fiddown. Length and breadth, each 4 miles. Pop., in 1831, 6,073. Gross income, £1,082; nett, £915 7s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure benefice of Killarvey, in the dio. of Meath. A curate has a salary of £75. The church's date and cost of erection are not known. Sittings 590; attendance, from 150 to 210. The Pilltown, Templeorum, and Owing Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 1,200, and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Tubrid. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 568, and the Roman Catholics to 3,860; the Protestants of the union to 608, and the Roman Catholics to 5,611; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was attended by about 60 children, and each of two Roman Catholic Sunday schools by about 120; and 9 daily schools in the union, 6 of which were in the parish, had on their books 259 boys and 197 girls. Two of the daily schools in the parish were salaried by the National Board; and three, by respectively Lord Besborough, Lord Duncannon, and the rector.

FIELDSTOWN, a village in the parish of Clonmethan, barony of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the south margin of the barony, and on the north bank of the Malahide rivulet, 2½ miles north-west by north of Swords. In the village are the ruins of a church; and in the vicinity is a stone bridge across the rivulet. A fair held on June 8th is noted for its show of good horses.

FINAVARRA. See FINVARRA.

FINBAR. See CORK (County of the City of).

FINDONAGH. See DONAGHCADY and FIN-TONA.

FINEA, a village in the parish of Favoran, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands at the extreme north-west verge of the county, on the left bank of the Inny, between Loughs Sheelin and Kinnail, and on the road from Castlepollard to Cavan, 6½ miles north-north-west of Castlepollard, and 47½ west-north-west of Dublin. The Inny is here crossed by a stone bridge. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Whitsunday, and on July 27, Aug. 18, Sept. 18, and Nov. 15. The village is a humble and even wretched collection of cabins; yet it figures more than some towns in important historical events. In 1331, Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord-justice, defeated the Irish in a severe battle near Finea; in 1644, the Scottish general, Munroe, overthrew at the village a detachment of the army of Lord Castlehaven; and, in 1651, the republican colonels, Hewson and Jones, took the village by storm, and routed here the royalist forces under Pheagh MacHugh O'Byrne. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 241; in 1841, 260. Houses 42.

FINGAL, a large district of the county of Dublin, Leinster. Its limits are very loosely defined, but may, in a general view, be regarded as including all the moiety of the county lying north of the Liffey. Its name is derived from the Finns or Norwegians who early colonized it, and erected a government of their own at Dublin [see section 'History' of the article on the CITY OF DUBLIN]. The inhabitants of the district, particularly those on the coast, still retain traces of their origin; they speak a peculiar dialect; they have features and manners visibly distinct from those of the peasantry of adjacent districts; and both farmers and fishermen are distinguished for energy and perseverance. The district gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland to the noble and very ancient family of Plunkett. See BEAULIEU and DUNBANY. In 1628, Lucas, tenth Lord Dunbany, was created Earl of Fingal; at the Revolution, Peter, fourth Earl, was outlawed for adherence to James II.; and, in 1697, the sentence of outlawry was repealed.

FINGLASS, a parish in the baronies of Castleknock and Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. The Castleknock section contains the villages of FINGLASS and TOLKA. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,024 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,038. But the area and pop., as thus stated, include the chapelries of Artane, St. Margaret's, and the Ward; while the length and breadth are exclusive of Artane, which is detached, and measures 2 miles by 1. See ARTANE. Area of the political parish, 4,696 acres,—of which 979 acres are in Nethercross. Pop., in 1831, 2,110; in 1841, 2,187. Houses 343. Pop., in 1841, of the Nethercross section, 188; of the rural districts of the Castleknock section, 1,046. Houses in these, respectively 25 and 173. The whole of the parish formerly lay in Nethercross; but the Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred 25 townlands to Castleknock: pop. of these, in 1841, 1,999. The land in the aggregate is very good; and that around the village is excellent. The Tolka or Ballybough rivulet flows along the southern boundary, and is overshadowed by banks of much meek beauty, and overlooked by a series of snug and handsome villas. Very nearly the whole parochial surface, though destitute of any very marked natural feature, is distinguished by that appearance of sumptuous fertility and ornateness which so extensively distinguishes the environs of the metropolis. The road from Dublin to Ashbourne passes through the interior.—This

parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £278 3s. 5d.; glebe, £79 1s. 3d. Gross income, £372 4s. 8d.; nett, £320 4s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes, including those of the chapelries united to the vicarage, are compounded for £481 5s. 3d., and are appropriated to the chancellorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The church is a very old building. Sittings 500; attendance, from 150 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Finglass and St. Margaret's are attended by respectively 600 and 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 365 Churchmen, 28 Presbyterians, and 2,662 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools had on their books 230 boys and 160 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £10 from the National Board; one, with £10 from the Board, and a sum from subscription; one, with £25 from the Board, and the proceeds of a legacy by the late Matthew Boyle; and one, with £10 from the vicar, a donation from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and a collection at a charity sermon.

FINGLASS, a village, on the southern verge of the above parish, stands on the Tolka rivulet, and on the road from Dublin to Ashbourne, 3 miles north by west of Dublin. Its site is in the midst of a luxuriant, picturesque, salubrious, and well-peopled district; and is thought to have suggested as the name of the village 'Fioun-Glass,' 'the pleasant green.' An ecclesiastical establishment of some sort appears to have been early founded here; and is usually alleged by the credulous to have been an abbey, erected either by St. Patrick or by his disciple St. Kenny, or Canice. The parish-church, a structure of about 2½ centuries old, and plain but substantial in its masonry, is believed to occupy the site of the ancient pile. A new parish-church, however, is in the course of erection, or has actually been completed on a different site. A popular tradition—or more properly a legend—asserts that St. Patrick made Finglass his favourite place of residence; that he blessed a well at the place, and endowed it with medicinal power to heal various diseases; that he predicted the village to "be lifted up into the throne of the kingdom," and so become the metropolis of Ireland; and that, in commemoration of his residence and of the benefits he conferred, a cross was at a very early period erected in a romantic glen called the Watery Lane, and was resorted to by all the country, and held in such high estimation as to give the names of Uppercross and Nethercross to two baronies of the county. The well referred to is a chalybeate spring, which was long believed to be medicinal, but has eventually become neglected by even the dupes of quackery, and is now the occasional resort of only that lowest class of the superstitious peasantry who hang up bits of cloth and rags around reputed holy places as a kind of *votive tabula*. The ancient cross was thrown down and broken by Cromwell's army when on their march to the siege of Drogheda; but it was recovered or exhumed in 1814, and was set up in the old churchyard, and has probably been recently removed to the area in front of the new church. The structure consists of granite; it measures, inclusive of the plinth or pedestal, about 10 feet in height; it consists of a low shaft, and of arms issuing from a circle; and it closely resembles the old cross at Clonmacnoise, but is more rudely sculptured. Three private lunatic asylums stand in the village or its immediate vicinity, presided over by Drs. Harty, Gregory, and Duncan; and are all tasteful buildings, particularly St. Helena, that of Dr. Harty. Before the mountain-air of Dun-
deau and Enniskerry acquired its present fame for

salubrity, Finglass was esteemed the healthiest place of residence in the vicinity of Dublin, and was, in consequence, a very favourite retreat of the victims of disease. A branch of the Glasnevin dispensary has been established in the village, and affords considerable relief to the immediately circumjacent country. A fair is held on May 6; but the "May sports," for which Finglass is ingloriously celebrated, are of such manifestly heathen origin as to be a disgrace to both the arena on which they are held and the people by whom they are frequented. In 1014, Brian Boromh marched by Finglass on his way to the famous field of Clontarf; in 1171, Miles de Cogan and 500 chosen men broke in upon the lines of the Irish army under King Roderick O'Connor at Finglass, or at a place called Finglass Wood, half-a-mile from the village, on the banks of the Tolka, and entirely routed them; in 1271, Fulke de Saunfort, Archbishop of Dublin, died at his manor of Finglass; in 1649, the Marquis of Ormonde encamped at Finglass previous to the fatal action at Rathmines, and Cromwell's army marched through the village on their way to Drogheda; and in 1690, William III., after the victory of the Boyne, mustered and encamped his army at Finglass, his troops then amounting to 30,330 effective men. Dr. Thomas Parnell, the intimate associate of Swift, Addison, and Pope, was vicar of Finglass. Area of the village, 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 840; in 1841, 678. Houses 118. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 88; in manufactures and trade, 33; in other pursuits, 34. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 101; on means not specified, 3.

FINGLASS, a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, 2½ miles east-north-east of Moneygall, King's co., Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 702 acres. Pop., in 1831, 271; in 1841, 312. Houses 49. The surface is overhung on the east by Bendubh mountain, which rises on the boundary between King's co. and co. Tipperary.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNKERRIN [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £50 0s. 6½d.; glebe, £21 2s. 6d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 262.

FINISH, an island nearly 1 mile in length, at the south-west extremity of the barony of Ballinabineh, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies off the entrance of Kilkerran bay, about half-a-mile east of Minish, 3¼ miles west of Littermore, and 3¼ north-west of Garomna.

FINISH, an island in the barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It lies at the entrance of the estuary of the Fergus; is also called Innisfidhe and Cluainfidhe; and is said to have been the site of an ancient nunnery.

FINN, a lake and a river in co. Donegal, Ulster. The lake is narrow, and about 3 miles in length; it extends from south-west to north-east; it has a surface elevation of 438 feet above the level of the sea; and it is situated toward the north-east of the parish of Inniskeel, in a mountain glen, about 6¼ miles east-north-east of the head of the Guibarra estuary, on the coast of the Atlantic. The river is popularly regarded as issuing from this lake, but really gathers its remotest waters from several lakes and springs more remote; and it has an easterly course of about 20 miles partly through the barony of Boyleagh, but chiefly through the barony of Raphoe, past Killiyock, Dooish, Ballybofey, Stranorlar, and Castlefin, to the eastern verge of the county, and a further course of about 3½ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary between Donegal and Tyrone, to the formation of the Foyle, in the immediate vicinity of Lifford. It has

long the character of a mountain stream; but, over the lower and larger part of its run, it traverses a vale of many amenities, much beauty, and very considerably improved cultivation. The road from Lifford to the various places on the coast of Boylagh passes up the whole vale, quite to the head of Lough Finn.

FINNEA. See **FINEA**.

FINNTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Lower Inniskeel, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of Lough Finn, and on the road from Lifford to Narin and Dunglo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glenties, and 13 west of Stranorlar. Fairs are held on May 16, July 3, Sept. 3, and Nov. 3. Pop. returned with the parish.

FINOD, a creek in the barony of Tyreragh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Easkey, co. Sligo, Connaught. It has from 6 to 15 feet of water at a cable's length from the shore, and might be made a good fishing-port.

FINOE, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, 3 miles west-south-west of Borris-o'-kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 5,053 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,399; in 1841, 1,576. Houses 286. The surface declines to the west or toward Lough Derg, and consists of rather light land over a rocky limestone bottom. The chief water area is 15 acres, 19 perches in Lough Aven; and the principal residences are Finoe, Oldcourt, Rodeen, Bellpark, Bellgrove, and Killea.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £217; glebe, £24 10s. The rectories of Finoe and **CLOUGHPRIOR** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Finoe. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 2,851. Gross income, £453 16s. 2d.; nett, £397 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1776. Sittings 400; attendance 95. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 255; and the Roman Catholics to 1,272; the Protestants of the union to 341, and the Roman Catholics to 2,709; and 2 hedge-schools in Finoe and Cloughprior had on their books respectively 41 boys and 32 girls, and 81 boys and 38 girls.

FINOGH, or **PHINAGH**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Lower Bunratty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by north of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 2,854 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,021; in 1841, 1,018. Houses 153. About one-half of the surface consists of rich land, and the other half of craggy ground.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFINAGHTY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,074; and a hedge-school had on its books 18 boys and 14 girls.

FINTONA, a market and post town in the parish of Donagheavy, barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the road from Omagh to Enniskillen, and west road from Omagh to Clogher, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Omagh, 7 north-west of Clogher, and 83 north-west by north of Dublin. Its site is a warm and comparatively bosky hollow, traversed by a pleasant rivulet, in the midst of a bleak district of low uplands. The town, though very irregularly built, and containing few good houses, makes no such unfavourable impression upon a stranger as the great majority of the small squalid towns of Ireland. Its public buildings are the parish-church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Weekly markets and monthly fairs are held, and are well attended. The weaving of linen employs a large proportion of the inhabitants both of the town itself and of its vicinity.

A dispensary here is within the Omagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 23,052 acres, with a pop. of 11,787; and, in 1839, it expended £84, and administered to 1,300 patients. In 1841, the Fintona Loan Fund had a capital of £2,645, circulated £6,535 in 1,690 loans, realized £32 19s. 3d. of nett profit, and expended £8 5s. for charitable purposes; and, from the date of its establishment till the close of 1841, it circulated £24,932 in 7,241 loans, realized a nett profit of £118 2s. 6d., and expended £33 5s. for charitable purposes. Ecclesville, the seat of C. Eccles, Esq., adjoins the town; Derrabard, the seat of S. Vesey, Esq., stands about a mile to the east; and Lakemount, the seat of J. Hamilton, Esq., stands about two miles to the south. Area of the town, 44 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,714; in 1841, 1,327. Houses 248. Families employed chiefly in agriculture; 58; in manufactures and trade, 182; in other pursuits, 33. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 150; on their own manual labour, 108; on means not specified, 7.

FINTOWN. See **FINNTOWN**.

FINTRAGH, a bay on the south coast of the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has nearly a triangular form; penetrates the land to the extent of about 2 miles; reaches to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the west side of Killybegs; and is fully exposed to winds from the south-west, and to the roll of the Atlantic into Donegal bay.

FINUGE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the north border of the barony of Clanmaurice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 3,695 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,431; in 1841, 1,545. Houses 243. The surface forms part of the left bank of the Feale, and includes a considerable aggregate of marshy, boggy, and coarse waste land. Ballyhorgan, the seat of Mr. Staughton, is an agreeable feature in the landscape; and Ballinruddery, the seat of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, 'Knight of Kerry,' stands amidst ornamental plantations. The village of Finuge stands on the road from Listowel to Lixnaw. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 491; in 1841, 151. Houses 24.—Finuge parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LISTOWEL** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £64 12s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Thomas Staughton, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 1,470.

FINVARRA, a peninsula, a headland, and a village, at the north-east extremity of the barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. The peninsula is 4 miles long, and very tapering in outline; and extends north-westward between Blackhead bay and the bay which commences the separation between Munster and Connaught, and which is screened on the Connaught side by Aughnish peninsula and promontory. The headland terminates the peninsula, and has a martello tower. The village stands on the peninsula, and within the parish of Oughtmanagh. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 410; in 1841, 393. Houses 53.

FINVOY, a parish on the west border of the barony of Kilconway, 4 miles south by west of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 16,474 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,093; in 1841, 6,405. Houses 1,152. The surface, as to length, ascends eastward from the margin of the Bann; and as to declination, flings its waters principally westward to the Bann, and partly eastward to the Claghuey. Two bogs intersect it from north to south; and two ridges of mountain,

or forkings of one ridge, extend parallel to the bogs, —the more westerly and precipitous called Craigs, from its rough, rocky, and bold series of escarpments, and the more easterly called Kellymurriss, probably from its having once been covered with forest. The three sections into which the parish is thus naturally cut are denominated the Bann Side, Between-the-Mosses, and Kellymurriss. A range of hills, called the Tulloghans or Hillocks, extends intermediate between the mountain-ranges. Many of the higher which have not for a generation or two been broken, and which seem now comparatively barren, exhibit evidence of having formerly been under cultivation; but the low grounds, on the contrary, are in a greatly more improved state than before, and, though generally light in soil, support a comparatively crowded population. The demesne of Moore Lodge, on the Bann, is one of the prettiest and most retired spots in the west side of the county; Cullytrummin, half-a-mile to the east, overlooks some pleasant plantations and a highly improved farm; Killians, near Cullytrummin, is an agreeable little demesne; Hollybank is a good and convenient house; Deserddarring has some good plantations; Carrireagh has been repaired and much improved; and Derraw and Mullins are fair residences. In Bann-Side are three nearly contiguous hamlets, Shanaghy, Artforty, and the Vow; and Dunloy, 4 miles from Ballymoney, has a good inn, several slated houses, and four annual fairs. See DUNLOY. The chief antiquities are three 'logs,' or artificial caves, made in troublous times for the concealment of property and men: an elliptical fort at Drumaboichan; a circular fort which gives name to the barony [see KILCONWAY]; a Druidical circle in a grazing-park below the falls of Moore Lodge; and various monuments, both Druidical and military, on the rocky heights of the Craigs. "We cannot quit these rocks, called the Craigs," says the Rev. James Griar, "without remarking that they must have been the scene of great events in former times. They possess, at present, more remains of antiquity than the writer has any where seen in the same space of ground. Here you meet a large cromlech in the hollow of a high and craggy ridge, and about a furlong's distance, a square fort of 9,000 feet in area, with a very deep trench, and, within a few hundred yards, three erect and tapering pillars, supposed to be memorials of chiefs slain and buried there." "In the recess of a mountainous ridge called the Craigs," says another recent writer, "stand the ruins of a magnificent temple, supposed to have been of Druidical erection, called the Broad Stone. The altar or covering stone was formerly supported by five others, upwards of 4 feet in height: three of these have been taken away within memory, leaving one end of the altar on the ground, and the other leaning against the remaining supporters. This stone is 10 feet in length, 9 feet in breadth, by 1 thick, beneath which is said to have been formerly a chamber, communicating with two smaller apartments, extending northward, and covered with stone. Adjoining, on the north-east, is a round cavity about 2 feet in diameter, neatly faced with stone, called the giant's pot, which is said to have extended into the adjoining chambers. On the south of the altar is a large stone, detached from the supporters; and on the opposite side stood formerly another of similar dimensions. Adjoining on the north-west are the remains of a stone circle; and vestiges of a similar erection are seen on the south-east. These, as well as the altar, appear to have been formerly encompassed by a circle of large stones, 43 feet in diameter: the greater part of the ground within this enclosure is said to have been excavated." The summits of the Craigs command views of Bann-Side,

Lough Neagh, the Derry mountains, and some high grounds of the Hebridean islands. The parish is traversed northward by the roads from Portglenone to Coleraine, from Antrim to Ballymoney, and from Ballymena to Ballycastle, and westward by three intersecting roads.—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Connor; the rectory is part of the benefice of RASHARKIN: which see. Tithe composition, £320. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Tithe composition, £150; glebe, £10. Gross income, £160; nett, £151 16s. 2d. Patron, the incumbent of Rasharkin. The church was built in 1816, by means of a gift of £184 12s. 3½d., and a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 70. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 400, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 500; and the latter is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Rasharkin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 242 Churchmen, 3,918 Presbyterians, and 2,576 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 568 children; and 8 daily schools—4 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and one of these 4 salaried also with £2 10s. from the Rev. Mr. Dickson and the curate—had on their books 333 boys and 178 girls, and were attended also by about 45 other children whose sex was not specified.

FIRCAL, a barony. See EGLISH.

FIRCAL, a parochial union, or ecclesiastical benefice, in the baronies of Eglish, Ballyboy, and Ballycowan, King's County, and dio. of Meath, Leinster. It comprises the parishes or vicarages of LYNALLY, KILLOUGHY, BALLYBOY, EGLISH, DRUMCULLEN, and RAHAN: see these articles. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 15; area, 55,625 acres, 10½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 16,450. But this pop. is exclusive of that of Rahan perpetual curacy. Gross income, £2,099 18s. 3d.; nett, £1,891 0s. 7½d. Patron, Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart. of Ballyfin-house. One curate for Lynally has a salary of £90; one for Ballyboy, £90; one for Eglish and Drumcullen, £100; and one for Killoughy, £75 and a house and garden. There are churches in Rahan, Lynally, Killoughy, Ballyboy, and Eglish; Roman Catholic chapels in Lynally, Killoughy, Ballyboy, Eglish, and Drumcullen; and two parochial Roman Catholic chapels, a Roman Catholic convent chapel, and a Jesuits' College chapel in Rahan. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union, exclusive of those in Rahan, consisted of 1,115 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 15,749 Roman Catholics; and 24 daily schools, exclusive of those in Rahan, had on their books 424 boys and 277 girls.

FIRKEEL, a village in the parish of Kilnarnagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 153. Houses 28.

FIRMOUNT. See CLONBROKEY.

FISH COVE, a small creek in Tramore bay, co. Waterford, Munster. A proposal was made, some years ago, to construct here a small harbour, but was rejected by the Fishery Board.

FISHERS-STREET, a village in the parish of Killilegh, barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 227. Houses 35.

FITHMONE. See KILFITHMONE.

FIVE-FINGERS, a rock near the entrance of Strathbreaga Lough, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. A wild and precipitous line of coast commences here, and extends 12 miles northward and eastward round Malin Head to Glengad Head.

FIVE-MILE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Carrigaline, barony of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held on June 9, and Oct. 10.

FIVE-MILE-POINT, a headland, a coast-guard

station, and a fishing station, in the barony of New-castle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The only fishing-craft are three or four row-boats; and the number of fishermen is about 18.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, a small market and post town, in the parish and barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands among the moorish hills of the south-west border of the county, and on the road from Clogher to Lisnaskea, about half-a-mile from the boundary with co. Fermanagh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Brookborough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Clogher, and $79\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Dublin. Fairs are held on Jan. 19, March 21, June 4 and 7, Aug. 15, and Nov. 22. Adjoining the village is Blessingburn Cottage, the residence of Colonel Montgomery. A chapel-of-ease, capable of accommodating 250 persons, was built in the village about 100 or 105 years ago, at the private expense of the ancestors of Colonel Montgomery; and the district of the parish of Clogher assigned to it contained, in 1834, about 1,380 members of the Establishment. See **CLOGHER**. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 758; in 1841, 693. Houses 128. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 92; in other pursuits, 20. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 78; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 3.

FLESK (THE), a river of the county of Kerry, Munster. It rises among the lofty mountains on the eastern frontier of the county, at a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the co. Cork Millstreet; and has a westerly but serpentine course of about 18 or 20 miles to the Lower Lake of Killarney, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town of Killarney. By far the greater part of its run is along a mountain vale, which takes from it the name of Glensfesk, carries up the road from Killarney to Millstreet and Cork; and, though naturally wild and bleak, is capable of being very highly improved by cultivation. The river receives several impetuous rivulets and mountain cataracts in its progress, and a tributary of nearly 7 miles long from the north; and, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above its embouchure, it is crossed by the road from Kenmare to Killarney. Along its banks, from the lake of Killarney upward, is a series of beautifully situated villas, which unitedly form a long line of planted country, and give to the higher grounds above the Kenmare road a cultivated, cheerful, and rich appearance. The word 'Fleasg,' from which 'Flesk' is corrupted, means 'water,' or 'moisture.'

FLESK (THE BROWN), a rivulet of the county of Kerry, Munster. It rises in three head-streams, one of which wells up at Knocknaboul on the eastern frontier of the county, and another at Knocknagopoo near the sources of the co. Cork Blackwater; and it has a westerly course of about 10 miles, chiefly within the barony of Trugbenackmy, and partly on the southern boundary of that barony, to the river Maun, at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the town of Castlemain. This rivulet drains a large aggregate extent of bog.

FLORENCE-COURT, a hamlet and a noble demesne, in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The hamlet stands on the road from Enniskillen to the southern parts of the county of Leitrim, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Swanlinbar, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Enniskillen. It is a small and straggling collection of houses, but has a church and a post-office. The demesne of Florence-court, the property and residence of the Earl of Enniskillen, adjoins the hamlet, and climbs up the skirts and acclivities of the Dowbally mountains; and, from the great extent of its woods, the diversity of its surface, the aggregate loftiness of its altitude, and

the spaciousness of its mansion, it has a very imposing character.

FLURRY (THE), a rivulet of the county of Armagh, Ulster, and the county of Louth, Leinster. It rises in two head-streams at respectively the Fathom and the Slievegullion mountains, and has a southerly course of about 8 miles to Dundalk bay, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the town of Dundalk. A chief part of its run is through the exquisite demesne of Ravensdale Park, and along the picturesque and narrow vale between the lofty hills of Feede and Claremont Carn; and while meandering through this vale, it supplies a pretty little artificial lake.

FLURRY-BRIDGE, a hamlet and site of a post-office on the rivulet Flurry, on the great road from Dublin to Belfast, and at the boundary between co. Louth, Leinster, and co. Armagh, Ulster. It is situated at the point whence the Carlingford and Rosstrevor roads diverge from the Dublin and Belfast road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Newry, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ north of Dundalk.

FLYNN'S INN, an inn, in the district of Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 10 miles west by north of Oughterard, on the road from Galway to Clifden, near the shore of Lough-Onard, and at the entrance of the defile from the dismal tumulated plain of Lower Cunnemara to the sublime region of Binabola; and, though somewhat in keeping as to character with the wild surrounding territory, it affords the tourist a very desirable retreat, and furnishes him with ponies for exploring the adjacent mountains.

FOARAN PATH. See **ARDCLINIS**.

FOATY, an island in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It lies at the head of Cork Harbour; and is separated by very narrow straits or channels from Great Island on the south, Little Island on the west, and the mainland on the north and east. Its length eastward is about 2 miles; and its breadth, about 1. Nearly the whole of it is occupied by the beautiful and richly-wooded demesne of John Smyth Barry, Esq., the descendant of a junior branch of the family of Barry, Earls of Barrymore. The entrance gates to the demesne at the two ends of the island are remarkably spacious; and, while distinct from each other in character, are both unique. The mansion is a commodious edifice, chastely constructed in the Grecian style.

FOGHARD. See **FAUGHART**.

FOHENAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonmacnoon, but chiefly in that of Kilconnel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Ahascragh, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Clonmacnoon section, 308 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches; of the Kilconnel section, 8,377 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,026; in 1841, 2,004. Houses 309. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1841, 1,957. Houses 302. The surface includes a large aggregate of bog, and is naturally tame in character; but derives great embellishment from the demesne of Clonbrock, and presents a rather interesting feature in the improvements around Clonbrock mansion. See **CLONBROCK**. Lowville demesne is also a pleasing feature.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILCONNEL** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £133 16s. 11d.; glebe £4 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 2,092; and a pay daily school at Cartrondoogan had on its books 44 boys and 16 girls.

FOHERISH (THE), a rivulet of Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It is a rocky and picturesque

stream, affording many fine subjects for the pencil; and falls into the Sullane not far from Carrick-a-phooka.

FOILAGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. See **CLONAHILTY**.

POLLISTOWN, or **FONLYSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Skreen, 2½ miles south-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 138. Houses 27.—This parish is an entirely inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Meath; and its occasional duties are performed by the incumbent of **SKREEN**: which see. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 137.

FONSTOWN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. It is sometimes called Fonstown of Ballintubbert; but all its statistics, political and ecclesiastical, are mixed up with those of the parish of **BALLYADAMS**: which see.

FONTSTOWN, a parish in the baronies of West Ophaly and East Narragh and Rheban, 4 miles north-north-east of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area of the Ophaly section, 3,037 acres, 15 perches; of the Narragh and Rheban section, 2,242 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. The townland of Tippenan, belonging to the Ophaly section, lies detached 1½ mile to the north-east, and has an area of 595 acres, 4 perches. Nine townlands, which contained, in 1841, a pop. of 457, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. from Upper Philipstown, King's county, to West Ophaly, county Kildare. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 1,084;* in 1841, 1,386. Houses 224. Pop., in 1831, of the townland of Tippenan, 290. Pop. of the Narragh and Rheban section, in 1831, 718; in 1841, 645. The ecclesiastical parish is much smaller than the civil one. Area, 4,535 acres. Pop., in 1831, 753. The main body of the civil parish consists, for the most part, of pasture and tillage land; contains part of the bog of Monavallac; is watered by the rivulet Finnelly; and has on its north border the small demesne of Gorteen. The detached townland contains the residence of Whitehouse.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £297 13s. 10½d.; glebe, £25 10s. Gross income, £293 3s. 10½d.; nett, £242 5s. 2½d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Grangemont, in the dio. of Leighlin. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £1,107 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants of the main body of the ecclesiastical parish amounted to 116, and the Roman Catholics to 654; and a pay daily school had on its books 8 boys and 18 girls.

FOOK'S-MILLS, a village in the parishes of Ballylannan and Clongeen, barony of West Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands 4 miles south-west of Taghmon, on the road thence to Ballyhack. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and Nov. 2. The dispensary is within the Wexford Poor-law union. Area of the village, 11 acres,—of which 7 acres are in Ballylannan. Pop., in 1831, 129; in 1841, 96. Houses 19. Pop. of the Ballylannan section, in 1841, 50. Houses 11.

FORBES (LOUGH), an expansion of the river Shannon, between the counties of Leitrim and Longford on the east, and the county of Roscommon on the west. It extends from a little below Rusky-Bridge to the immediate vicinity of Tarmonbarry, and is about 5 miles in length, and probably about ½ of a mile in mean breadth. A dismal wilderness

of flat bogs, marshes, and reedy ponds flanks all its west side, and extends about 3½ miles across the country to the base of the Slievebawn mountains; but the irksomeness and monotony of the entire landscape are considerably relieved by the extensive plantations of Castle-Forbes demesne on the Longford side of the lake.

FORD, a village in the parishes of Kilmuckridge and Killincooly, barony of Ballaghkeen, 3 miles south-west of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. It consists entirely of a number of straggling cabins; and adjoining it is the seat of Mr. Morton. Area, 10 acres,—of which 7 acres are in Kilmuckridge. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 327; of the Kilmuckridge section, 258. Houses in the whole, 68; in the Kilmuckridge section, 52.

FORDSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Girley, barony of Upper Kells, 2 or 3 miles north of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 157; in 1841, not specially returned.

FORE, two baronies in respectively county Meath and county Westmeath. See **DEMIFORE**.

FORE, a small village, formerly a corporate town and a borough, in the parish of Feighan, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands midway between Lough Lane and Lough Bawn, 2½ miles east of Castlepollard, on the road from that town to Clonmellan. It has its name from the Irish 'For,' signifying 'lightening,' or 'illumination,' and was anciently called Ballylichen, 'the town of books;' it figured, in Culdean times, as a very celebrated seat of learning, and, at later periods, as the seat of a very extensive monastic institution; and it eventually acquired so great importance in even a civil point of view as to give name to the two baronies of Demifore in respectively the county of Westmeath and the county of Meath. St. Feighan, in 630, founded at Fore what is usually termed a priory, but what seems really to have been a similar ecclesiastical and literary establishment to that of St. Columb in the Scottish Iona; and he is said, in the annals of the four masters, to have presided in this establishment over a community of three thousand monks,—or, as we understand the phrase, three thousand scholars. No fewer than seven times were the establishment and the incipient town around it fired and ravaged by Irish freebooters and toparchs; and on one or two of the occasions they seem to have been almost utterly destroyed. In 1153, Turlogh O'Brien, aided by a powerful force of allies, including the O'Neils of Tyrone, overthrew Teig O'Brien at Fore, in a battle which figures prominently in Irish story, and has even been made the subject of song. In 1209, while the Culdean institution lay in the ashes of its seventh conflagration, Walter de Lacy founded on its site a Benedictine priory, as a cell to the abbey of St. Taurin at Evreux in Normandy; and at the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., it was given, along with its lands and appurtenances, to Christopher Baron Delvin, traditionally named 'The Black Baron.' The buildings were constructed with a view as much to military strength as to monastic accommodation; they are affirmed by the natives to have been destroyed by the cannon of 'The Black Baron,' from a curious rath or dun which still exists about 200 yards to the east; they entirely covered a rocky or firm plot of ground, insulated by a morass; and around them were a double wall and a fosse, the vestiges of which can still be traced. The ruins of the pile, though still extensive, are little better than an amorphous mass of dilapidated masonry, and present no indications of former architectural beauty.—St. Feighan's chapel, an old ecclesiastical structure dedicated to the saint whose name it bears, is a ruin remarkable

* This seems to be exclusive of Tippenan.

for the ponderous masonry of its portal and window mullions. It is entered at the west end by a door, 3 feet in width, and 6 feet in height. The wall is about 3 feet thick, and is composed of unhewn stones. The lintel or head of the door is one entire stone, nearly of the same thickness as the wall, about 6 feet in length, and 2 feet in height. It is hewn or squared only on the lower part connected with the entrance. On the outer side is a carving of the cross, placed within a circle.—Another chapel at Fore was rebuilt in 1680 by Richard, second Earl of Nugent, “for the burying-place and pious use of himselfe and his successors;” and connected with the same spot was the cell of an anchorite, which seems to have been tenanted by some wretched recluse, so late as 1764.—A square tower, built for defence in the time of Edward III., is now used as a burying-vault. A stone cross, much broken and defaced, stands in the centre of the village. Walls perforated with gates were built around the town in the reign of Edward III., and are still partially traceable in a state of ruin.—Fore appears to have been a borough by prescription; and up to the Legislative Union in 1800, a few non-residents composed its corporation, and sent two members to the Irish parliament. No corporate magistrate, however, is remembered to have existed in the district. The place is now a mere hamlet, poor and sequestered; and, apart from its antiquities, boasts little else of any consideration than a mill at the welling-up of a subterranean stream, and an annual fair on the 30th of January. Pop., in 1831, 119; in 1841, not specially returned.

FORENAUGHTS. See **FURNAUGHTS.**

FORGNEY, or CLONCALL, a parish in the barony of Abbeyshrule, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Ballymahon, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,454 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches,—of which 40 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 2,241; in 1841, 2,193. Houses 360. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is watered by the river Inny, and traversed by the road from Dublin to Ballymahon and Roscommon. Newcastle, the fine seat of the Hon. H. King, is pleasantly situated on the Inny; and other seats are Creavaghmore, Cloncall, Prospect, Forgney, and Clynan. A constabulary station is situated not far from the centre. A monastery is alleged by certain writers to have been founded at Forgney, toward the end of the 5th century, by St. Munis.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath, entirely appropriated to the diocesan. Tithe composition, £200. The appropriated parishes of Forgney and Nogueval [see that article], constitute the perpetual curacy and separate benefice of Forgney. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 6,395. Gross income, £101 19s. 8½d.; nett, £70 19s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was originally built, and, in 1813, was enlarged and improved, at the private expense of the Dowager Lady Rosse. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 70. The Forgney Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Piercetown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Nogueval. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 321 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, and 1,945 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 465 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, and 6,058 Roman Catholics; 2 daily schools in the parish—the one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and the other with £2 from the Bishop of Meath and £8 Irish from Lady Rosse—had on their books 79 boys and 55 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 233 boys and 115 girls.

FORIAN. See **TEMPLEORAN.**

FORKHILL, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Orior, but chiefly in that of Upper Orior, 6 miles south-south-west of Newry, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Upper Orior section contains the village of **FORKHILL.** Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; Area of the Lower Orior section, 152 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches; of the Upper Orior section, 12,437 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 11 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,978; in 1841, 8,128. Houses 1,503. Pop., in 1841, of the Lower Orior section, 106; of the rural districts of the Upper Orior section, 7,805. Houses in these, respectively 22 and 1,441. The surface includes the west side of the sublime and far-seeing summit of Slieveguillion; and contains, among the escarpments and tortuosities of that mountain, and the glens and defiles around its skirts, the most grandly romantic scenery in the county. The cultivated land has, in general, a poor soil, but is under skilful management. The general declination is southward, along the courses of the Flurry rivulet, and one or two tributaries of the Dundalk river. The road from Markethill to Dundalk traverses the interior. The chief seats are Forkhill-house, Forkhill Lodge, Corrive, and Longfield. The chief antiquities are a cromlech, and an object called the Giant's Grave. The late Richard Jackson, Esq., proprietor of the manor of Forkhill, bequeathed very large sums for the propagation of the gospel, for the clothing and educating of poor children, and for other and kindred purposes. His will is a singular and interesting document; and is copied on pp. 362—365 of Sir Charles Coote's Statistical Survey of the County.—Forkhill village stands on the Markethill and Dundalk road, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Newry. Here is a good barrack. A dispensary in the village is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,589 acres, with a pop. of 6,978; and, in 1839, it expended £156 6s., and administered to 3,550 patients. In 1841, the Forkhill Loan Fund had a capital of £803, circulated £4,093 in 901 loans, realized a nett profit of £38 13s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes, £39 18s. 4d.; and from the date of its formation to the close of 1841, it circulated £5,099 in 3,648 loans, realized a nett profit of £118 0s. 7d., and expended for charitable purposes £76 6s. 8d. Fairs are held on May 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 29, and Dec. 8. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 152; in 1841, 217. Houses 40.—Forkhill parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £650; glebe, £184 17s. 6d. Gross income, £868 15s. 11d.; nett, £809 0s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about 1773. Sittings 250; attendance 90. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by from 10 to 12; and the Roman Catholic chapel by 894 at one service, and 1,264 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Meigh. In 1834 the parishioners consisted of 418 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 6,562 Roman Catholics; and 1 daily schools had on their books 261 boys and 26 girls. Each of 6 of the schools was salaried with £27 13s. 10d. from the trustees of the Forkhill Charities; one with £5 from these trustees, and allowance from the Irish Society; and one with £1 and other advantages from the rector.

FORSETT, a river of co. Clare, Munster. See **ENNISTYMON.**

FORT-DEL-ORE, a ruined fortress in the parish of Donorlin, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated on the west coast of Smerwick Harbour; and was constructed, in 1579, by so

Spaniards and Italians, and captured, soon afterwards, by Sir William Pelham and the Earl of Ormond. Dr. Smith says, "It consisted of a curtain 20 yards long, a ditch, and two bastions; it was thrown up near the edge of a cliff, that formed a small isthmus of about 10 yards square, surrounded almost by the sea. The upper part of the isthmus was cut away, instead of which, they had a drawbridge to pass over into the peninsula. The country people say that the Spaniards buried the Pope's consecrated banner somewhere near this place, with a considerable quantity of treasure. It is certain that, a few years ago, several corslets of pure gold were discovered on the lands of Clonties, near a small chapel which the Spaniards had erected, about a mile from the fort."

FORTH, a barony of co. Carlow, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the barony of Carlow; on the north-east, by the barony of Rathvilly; on the east, by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford; and on the south, south-west, and west, by the barony of East Idrome. Its greatest length, south-south-eastward, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 39,510 acres. Four or five square miles in the extreme south are occupied by the northern spurs and offshoots of Mount Leinster; and the rest of the surface is all champaign, and for the most part fertile. The river Slaney runs along the eastern division, and traces, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the boundary with co. Wexford; and the Burren rivulet, pursuing a directly opposite course, waters the western division.—The barony contains the whole of the parishes of Aghade, Ballon, Gilbertstown, and Templepeter, and part of the parishes of Ardoyne, Ballyellin, Barragh, Fenagh, Kellystown, Myshall, Nurney, and Tullowmagimma.* The chief villages are Ballon and Myshall. Pop., in 1831, 9,951; in 1841 11,427. Houses 1,901. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,527; in manufactures and trade, 283; in other pursuits, 152. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,084; who could read but not write, 1,055; who could neither read nor write, 1,902. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,354; who could read but not write, 1,594; who could neither read nor write, 2,130.

FORTH, a maritime barony of the county of Wexford. It is bounded, on the south-west and west, by Bargie; on the north, by Shelmaher and Wexford Harbour; and on the east and south, by the sea. Its greatest length south-eastward is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of the peninsula which screens the east side of Wexford Harbour, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, inclusive of that peninsula, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 38,849 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, —of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. The northern frontier consists of part of the southern declivities of the Forth mountains; the south-eastern district, amounting to about 18 or 20 square miles, consists of a quadrangular peninsula, projecting beyond the coast lines of the adjacent parts of the county; and a district $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from 100 or 200 yards, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, forms a peninsula, extending in the direction of north by east, and separating Wexford Harbour from an exposed sweep of the sea called Greenore bay. The whole of the surface, excepting the small upland section in the north, is evidently alluvial, and contains, at the depth of a few feet under its fertile soil, abundance of marl, with marine shells and rounded pieces of limestone. The extreme south of the barony forms Carnore Point; and is generally regarded as indi-

cating the line of separation between St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.—The baronies of Forth and Bargie have long and generally excited much interest on account of the peculiar origin, the separated condition, the distinct or unique character, and the industrious practices of their inhabitants. We noticed the principal facts on these subjects under the word BARGIE [which see]; and we now copy from the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, an extract as to the supposed causes of continued peculiarities. "Whatever may have been the origin of the colonists, their posterity have continued to the present day a very peculiar race. The various wars under the reigns of Elizabeth, the second James, and the government of Cromwell, appear to have affected the chiefs or headmen of these baronies only, and to have left the humble classes undisturbed, except by change of masters. Extraordinary comforts and unusual independence were still the lot of the majority. The peninsular position of these baronies, the sea on the one side, and the mountain of Forth on the other, contributed, no doubt, in a great degree, to the safety and stability of the colony; yet had it not been for the numerous castles, or, more properly speaking, fortalices, the ruins of which form so remarkable a feature in the landscape, the courage and daring of the native Irish would have caused their extermination. Over a surface of about 40,000 acres, there are still standing the remains of 59 such buildings; and the sites of many more can still be pointed out. The walls of solid masonry were equally secure against the arrows and javelins of the foe, and the effects of fire. Their roofs could not be given 'to the flames,' nor their 'flesh to the eagles,' while intrenched in these strongholds; the castle of the chief was the rendezvous of the vassal, and the flocks and herds. A plentiful supply of pure water was never wanting where a castle was erected; and from the warder's watch-tower on the summit, two at least, and often six or more, castles were in sight. The beacon-fire or other signal raised on one, spread the alarm in a short time over the entire county." A note to this passage informs us, on the authority of an old MS. in the possession of Mr. Hore of Pole Hore, that, in 1684, the barony of Forth contained 18 churches, 33 chapels, 2 convents, and 1 hospital.—This barony contains the Wexford borough parishes of St. Bridget, St. Doolough's, St. Iberius, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's of Feagh, St. Patrick's, and St. Selskar's; and the rural parishes of Ballybrenan, Ballymore, Carne, Drinagh, Ishortman, Kerloge, Kildavin, Killiane, Killenick, Kilmacree, Kilrane, Kilscoran, Maglass, Rathaspeck, Rathmacnee, Rosslare, Lady's Island, Maudlintown, St. Helen's, St. Iberius, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Margaret, and Tacumshane. The only town is Wexford; and the chief villages are Broadway and Killenick. Pop., in 1831, 22,392; in 1841, 24,357. Houses 3,960. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,144; in manufactures and trade, 1,632; in other pursuits, 946. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,103; who could read but not write, 1,800; who could neither read nor write, 3,231. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,775; who could read but not write, 3,574; who could neither read nor write, 4,366.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, an extra-parochial district, in the baronies of Forth, Bargie, and Shelmaher, co. Wexford, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 1,102; of the Forth section, 394; of the Bargie section, 255. The Ordnance Surveyors have mapped it into the circumjacent parishes of Kilbride-Glynn, Carrick, St. Peter's, Rathaspick, Kildavin, Kilmannan, and Taghmon. The district consists of

* The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred to Forth one townland in Aghade from barony of Carlow, another townland in Aghade, two in Ballon, and one in Barragh from Rathvilly. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 232.

the summit declivities and skirts of a low ridge of rocky hills, which extends 4 miles from east to west, separates the rich flat tracts of Forth and Bargie from the more undulating and less fertile country on the north, lifts its highest summit to the altitude of 687 feet above sea-level, and forms a remarkable feature in a general landscape of comparatively great tameness of character. The eminence of Three Rocks, which forms the eastern termination of the ridge, was the site of the rebel camp, the theatre on which about 15,000 insurgents took post, on the eve of the assault and horrible capture of Wexford in 1798. See WEXFORD. In 1834, the Protestants of the district amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,100; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 40 boys and 40 girls.

FORT LOUGH, a curious little lake, on the north border of the barony of Raphoe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Newtown-Conyngham, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies nearly in the centre of an extensive black bog; and is at present about 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, but was formerly much more spacious. About 23 years ago, a drain was cut to draw off the water to Lough Swilly, with the double view of acquiring ground from the bottom of the lake, and of reclaiming the surrounding bog; and, as the water subsided, an island began to appear in the centre of the lake, and eventually developed marks on its surface of regular masonry,—the verification of a story which had long been treated as legendary, that a castle once stood in the centre of the lake, and had been submerged. “There is now seen, even from the road, the remains of a building at the bottom of the lake, proving that the subaquatic castle was no visionary fiction, but a real existence. Its present remains are walls of masonry, supporting a deposit of bog, on which some green vegetation has commenced. It is supposed that a castle had been, at an early age, erected in the morass, but, by the exit of the waters being intercepted, they had accumulated and formed a lake, which had ascended above the walls of the castle.”

FORT-ROBERT, the demesne of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the district of Carbery, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. The grounds possess a romantic variety and abruptness of surface much admired by the lovers of the picturesque; the avenue is a mile in length, and winds through copices and plantations; and the mansion is very spacious, and stands on the summit of a considerable hill.

FORT-WILLIAM, a beautiful small demesne in the parish and barony of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Belfast, on the road to Carrickfergus, close by the shore of Belfast bay; it commands a rich view of both sides of the bay; and, though comprising little more than 100 acres, is both an unusually large and a very pleasant feature in the crowded environs of the beautiful metropolis of the north. The object from which it takes its name is a fort about 60 feet square, flanked with bastions, surrounded by a deep ditch, and traditionally asserted to have been thrown up as an intrenchment by William III. in his progress from Carrickfergus. Adjacent to this fort is a more ancient one, with an unexplored and water-filled cave in the centre.

FOSSEY, or TIMAHOE, a parish, 4 miles south-south-west of Stradbally, and partly in the baronies of Stradbally and East Maryborough, but chiefly in the barony of Cullinagh, Queen's co., Leinster. Area of the Stradbally section, 663 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches; of the Maryborough section, 137 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch; of the Cullinagh section, 9,853

acres, 18 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,904; in 1841, 2,142. Houses 311. Pop. of the Stradbally section, in 1831, 160; in 1841, 185. Houses 30. Pop. of the Maryborough section, in 1831, 27; in 1841, 30. Houses 4. Within the Cullinagh section is the hamlet of TIMAHOE: which see. The surface consists, in general, of land of first and second rate qualities; and is traversed by the roads from Stradbally to Ballinakill, and from Athy to Castle-Durrow. Two summits, the one 637, and the other 1,098 feet of altitude above sea-level, are situated on respectively the south and the east border; and a rivulet leaves the parish on the north at an elevation of 321 feet. The small demesne of Money-house is in the north.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £129 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £121 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicar resides in Clonmel; and the incumbent of an adjoining parish performs the occasional duties for a salary of £25. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £258 9s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are inappropriate in the representatives of Henry Moore, Esq. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 660; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Stradbally. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 1,662; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 97 boys and 76 girls.

FOULK'S MILLS. See FOOK'S MILLS.

FOUR-MILE-BURN, a hamlet in the parish of Donegore, barony of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 73.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a rivulet and a demesne in the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The rivulet rises among the northern mountains of the barony, and runs south-westward to the head of Dunmanus bay. The demesne is situated a little south-east of the embouchure of the rivulet, and adjacent to the bay's east shore. Both a modern mansion erected about 60 years ago, and the picturesque and tolerably well preserved ruins of an ancient fortified residence of the MacCarthys, stand in the demesne, amidst a grove of tall trees; and a wild and shady walk leads from the mansion to the shore.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a village in the parish of Kilronan, barony of Glanehiry, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Nier, and on the mountain-road from Clonmel to Cappoquin, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Clonmel. It has a neat Roman Catholic chapel, and joins with Newcastle on the Suir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west-north-west, in giving name to a Roman Catholic parish in the diocese of Waterford. Pop. not specially returned.

FOWKESCOURT, a demesne in the barony of Galmoy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Urlingford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It belongs to the Hely family, and came into their possession in the time of Sir John Hely, Chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1701. The demesne contains not only the fine modern seat of the Helys, but extensive ruins of a castle which was the residence of the Purcell family, the ancient lords of the manor.

FOWRE. See FORE.

FOXBOROUGH and CARROLFIELD, two mutually contiguous clusters of bog on the west border of the barony of Castlereagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the town of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,063 acres. They lie between the road from Castlereagh by Ballinlough to Lowberry, and that from Lowberry by Kilminalag and Clough to Castlereagh. They consist of six tracts or divisions, which are separated from one another by hills or steep ridges of limestone rock.

or limestone gravel; they average 18 feet in depth, and comprise 292 acres of low bog, and 2,834 acres of red bog; and they decline, for the most part, but not wholly, to the northern branch of the Ballybiague river. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,777 2s. 9d.

FOXFORD, a market and post town in the parish of Toomore, barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the right bank of the river Moy, and on the road from Tulsk and Ballaghaderreen to Ballina, 7 miles south of Ballina, 9 west-north-west of Swineford, and 11½ west-north-west of Dublin. Its site is within about ¾ of a mile of the foot of Lough Cullen or Lower Lough Conn, and on the frontier of a very extensive territory of stony, moorish, and dreary hills and intervening flats; yet, though approached by roads which overlook bleak and irksome tracts of country, it possesses within itself far more neatness than might be expected in so sequestered a situation, and would probably command a very considerable amount of trade if the internal navigations were formed, which we noticed in our account of CONNAUGHT: see that article. The parish-church is situated in the town, and is a somewhat handsome structure, with a square tower. The other public buildings are a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and a barrack. The dispensary is within the Swineford Poor-law union; and, in 1840-41, it expended £185 12s., and administered to 3,610 patients. Fairs are held on May 15, June 25, Oct. 3, and Dec. 10. Some business is done in the linen-trade. The town figured transiently in the disturbances of 1798. See BALLINA and CASTLEBAR. Area of the town, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,068; in 1841, 680. Houses 119. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 54; in other pursuits, 45. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 65; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 17.

FOYLE (THE), a river of the counties Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry, Ulster. It is formed by the confluence of the Finn and the Mourne at the town of Lifford; and it flows 8½ miles northward on the boundary between county Donegal and county Tyrone, and 8 north-north-eastward through the Liberties of the city of Londonderry, to the head of Lough Foyle at Culmore Fort. At about half-way through the Liberties it washes the walls of the city itself; and is there crossed by a very long and curious bridge. See LONDONDERRY. The tract through which it flows, from Lifford downward, is in general a low plain, degenerating in some places into marsh, but prevailing rich and populous, and partially overlooked by upland pastures; and, in the vicinity of Londonderry, it puts on a dress of much beauty, and becomes pleasingly picturesque. The river is all tidal; and, owing to the vast aggregate mountain area of the territorial basins drained by the rivers and affluents which form it, its volume of water is large, its current liable to occasional sudden accelerations, and its march along the low country which it traverses solemn and majestic. Its width is aggregately great for an Irish river; and, in the vicinity of Londonderry, varies from 300 yards to nearly half-a-mile. It is navigable to the bridge of Londonderry for vessels of 600 tons, and to Castle-Finn, 4½ miles above the point at which it takes the name of Foyle, for small craft or lighters. A canal, 7 miles in length, was cut, under the patronage of the Marquis of Abercorn, from Ballydonaghy, through a bog to Strabane, and serves as a branch navigation to that important town.—The average annual produce of the salmon-fishery of the Foyle, up to 1823, was only 40 tons, but, from 1823 till 1836, was 140

tons; and it was believed to owe its increase to the use of stake-nets, to improved fishing with dragnets, and to the better protection of the streams in the spawning season. The Second Report of the Commissioners on Irish Fisheries, viewing the 'Foyle' in the most comprehensive sense, as including both the rivers which form it, and the estuary into which it flows, says, "The Foyle's tributaries are the Roe, (which the salmon ascend 12 miles), and the Faughan, both flowing into the estuary of the Foyle,—the former near Magilligan's Strand, and the latter near Culmore Fort; the Dermot, falling into the Foyle, 6 miles above the bridge of Derry, and which the salmon ascend 5 or 6 miles; the Mourne, joining the Foyle above Lifford-bridge; the Derg (which the salmon ascend 19 miles), rising in the county of Donegal, and emptying itself into the Mourne, 5 miles above Strabane; the Mournebeg, joining the Derg 2 miles above Castle-Derg, and which salmon ascend about 7 miles; the Derg and Mournebeg are the finest spawning grounds of the Foyle's tributaries; the Killinburn, which salmon ascend 4 miles; the Glenderagin burn, and Leheny burn, which salmon ascend 2 miles,—these burns empty themselves into the Derg; also, the Strule, an excellent spawning river, which joins the Monterloney, about half-a-mile above Newtown-Stewart, and extends to Omagh; the Cappagh-burn, Porr Drumragh, and Cammon rivers, in which a great many fish spawn; the Drumnakilly-burn, Berach, Braea, Ballynahally, Whiggery, and Fintona, all breeding streams; the Monterloney (joining the Derg about 5 miles above Strabane), and the Glanelly, first-rate spawning grounds; the Gortin or Owenreagh, which a great many fish ascend; also the Finn (the spawning ground of which extends 5 miles), rising in Lough Finn, county Donegal, and joining the Mourne near Lifford-bridge, where they form the Foyle; the Upper Finn (possessing 7 miles of spawning ground); and Rilean, the latter rising in Lough Swineback, to which fish ascend to spawn; and the Dale, rising in the county Donegal, falling into the Foyle about a mile below Lifford, and containing 5 miles of spawning ground."

FOYLE (LOUGH), the estuary of the river Foyle, between co. Donegal and co. Londonderry, Ulster. It has nearly a triangular outline, or is enclosed between a south shore which extends 9 miles eastward from the mouth of the Foyle river to a nook a little east of the mouth of the Ballykelly rivulet, an east shore which extends 8½ miles northward from that nook to Magilligan-Point, and a north-west shore which extends 12½ miles from Greencastle opposite Magilligan's-Point to Culmore-Fort at the west side of the river Foyle's mouth. Its most expanded part is thus at its head; and its most contracted part is at its entrance,—the latter being compressed to a strait considerably less than a mile wide. The lough has a very noble appearance at high water; but it becomes, to a large extent, almost dismal during the recess of the tide. Its west side alone is navigable, and even this is encumbered with shoals; and its east side is a flat strand, fringed by a sandy beach, which continues round Magilligan-Point on to the mouth of the Bann. In 1841, considerable embankments, the upper one of which extended from the Faughan river to the Ballykelly rivulet, were in progress. Mr. Nimmo, in the course of his coast-survey, proposed the construction at Greencastle of works which materially aid the harbour facilities of the Lough, and cost only £2,730 Irish. See GREENCASTLE. Immediately seaward of the entrance, and on the east side, nearly due south from Innishowen-head, is a sandbank called the Tuns, on which the sea often rolls and tumbles with great violence.

FOYNES, a village, an island, and a harbour, in the parish of Robertstown, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. The village is situated on the shore of the Shannon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Shanagolden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Askeaton, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ east of Tarbert. Pop. returned with the parish. The island lies north and south across the Shannon, from a point about 350 yards from the village; it has a somewhat oval form, and measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference; and it is the property of the Earl of Dunraven, and has, on its south-east side, a villa, a garden, and an orchard. The harbour consists of the sound between the island and the village, or rather of a slight sweep of that sound upon the mainland; and is thus reported on by the Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the Shannon:—"This place affords excellent shelter from all winds, being protected from the south and west by high lands adjoining the river bank, and from the north and north-east by Foynes Island. The harbour, in fact, consists of the channel that separates Foynes Island and the mainland, in which there is an ample depth of water at all times of tide. Foynes is well situated as a converging point for the traffic of the north-western portion of the county of Limerick; an extensive district, not many years since the scene of lawless disturbance and agricultural inactivity, but now happily under rapid transition into one of peace, industry, and prosperity. The new roads, made principally at the public expense, have tended in a great measure to this striking improvement; and a facility of export for the constantly increasing agricultural products of the country is much required: this can be effected most advantageously by the erection of a shipping wharf at Foynes, in a situation affording peculiar facilities for the purpose, where there is ample depth of water, a sheltered anchorage, an extensive platform in the rear of it close to the high road between Limerick and Tarbert, and within 1,100 yards of one of the finest limestone quarries in the south of Ireland. This valuable quarry is situated at the western extremity of the limestone district, and a facility for shipping stone from it is most desirable, not only as a superior material to all others in the district for the erection of works on the Shannon itself, but also for burning into lime to be used in the agricultural improvement of the northern coast of the county of Limerick, and also of the opposite coast of the county of Clare. It may naturally be expected that the produce of the agricultural district in the neighbourhood of Foynes will be brought to this quay for shipment, as the great post-road from Limerick to Tarbert and Tralee passes close to it, and the facilities for loading and unloading will be far superior to any place within a very considerable distance of it. We submit a plan of the proposed shipping wharf, and an estimate amounting to £8,500."

FOYRAN. See **FAVORAN**.

FRANCIS ABBEY (ST.), an extra parochial district in the suburbs of the city of Limerick, Munster. Though forming part of the suburbs, a doubt existed, and could not be resolved, whether it belonged to the quondam county of the city or to the county of Limerick. The Census of 1841 throws it into some neighbouring parish or parishes. Pop., in 1831, 1,483.

FRANKFORD, a market and post town, in the parish and barony of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the Silver river, and on the road from Tullamore to Birr, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Birr, $9\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Tullamore, and 56 west by south of Dublin. It is a place of some traffic, as a market for grain. Fairs are held on May 28, and Nov. 8. A dispensary here is within the Birr Poor-law

union, and serves for a district of 46,906 acres, with a pop. of 12,697; and, in 1840-41, it expended £104 0s. 2d., and administered to 2,063 patients. The town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath. In the 15th century, a friary for Carmelites was founded at Frankford by Odo, son of Nellan O'Molloy, dynast of Fircal; and at the dissolution, it was granted to Robert Leicester, Esq. of Clonearl. The estate afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of the family of Magawley or Macauley, ancient dynasts of Colry; and its proprietor of about 20 or 25 years ago, Magawley-Cerrati of Parma, a Count of the Roman Empire, filled a high station in the councils of the Archduchess, Marie Louise, widow of Napoleon Buonaparte. The family mansion, called Temora, is situated in the vicinity of the town; and at a brief distance are the hill of Knock, and the demesne of Songstown. Area of the town, 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,112; in 1841, 1,345. Houses 225. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 126; in manufactures and trade, 79; in other pursuits, 63. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 109; on their own manual labour, 129; on means not specified, 8.

FRANKFORT, a demesne, in the barony of Galmoy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ullingford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. In 1800, Evans Morris, Esq., the descendant of Hervey de Monte Moriscoe, nephew of Earl Strongbow, and companion of his expedition into Ireland, was created Baron Frankfort of Galmoy; and, in 1816, he obtained the royal permission to adopt the ancient family name of Montmorency, and was made Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a village in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands in a wild and sequestered part of the great mountain-region of Ulster, and on the road from Moneymore to Newtown-Stewart, 10 miles north-east of Omagh. Fairs are held on Jan. 3, March 3, June 3, and Oct. 3.

FREEMOUNT, a village in the parish of Knocktemple, east border of the barony of Duhallow, and on the east side of the vale of the Allua, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Kanturk, co. Cork, Munster. A dispensary here is within the Kanturk Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 14,702; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and expenditure amounted to respectively £140, and £142 10s. 8d. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 197. Houses 37.

FREEMOUNT, a cluster of bogs in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. They lie among the headwaters of the river Flesk, on the north side of the road from Killarney to Millstreet, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the boundary with co. Cork, and 8 east of Killarney. Area, 3,046 acres. They are only a section of a great congeries of shallow, upland bogs; and they lie at an elevation of about from 500 to 550 feet, and are pretty firm, and seldom more than 5 or 6 feet deep. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,416.

FREAGH, a coast-guard and a fishing-station on the coast of the barony of Ibrickin, between the bays of Liscanor and Dunbeg, co. Clare, Munster. About 30 row-boats, manned by about 150 fishermen, are employed in fishing.

FREAGH, or **FRUGH-ILAN**, an islet, adjacent to the isles of Masa and Cruanakilley, off the middle of the entrance of Birterbuy bay, barony of Ballyvaughan, co. Galway, Connaught.

FRENCHGROVE, a demesne and a bog, on the south-east border of co. Mayo, and 4 miles south-south-east of Hollymount, Connaught. The demesne is situated on the road from Hollymount to

Tuam, and belongs to Mr. French. The bog consists of narrow detached stripes, lying on both sides of a gravelly ridge, whose summit is traversed by the Hollymount and Tuam road. Area, 2,122 acres. A part which adjoins Mount-Jennings is shallow, heathy bog; and all the rest is red flat bog. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,620.

FRENCHPARK, a barony in the county of Roscommon, Connaught. It was recently formed out of the southern section of the barony of Boyle; and has been noticed by anticipation in our article on that barony. See **BOYLE**. It contains part of the parishes of Castlemore, Creeve, and Kilcoleman, and the whole of the parishes of Kilcolagh, Kilmacumsey, Kilnamanagh, and Tibohine. The Act 3 and 4 Victoria, transferred to Frenchpark from Costello in co. Mayo, four townlands of Castlemore; and the Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred from Frenchpark to Roscommon, two townlands of Creeve. The only towns or noticeable villages are Frenchpark and Loughglynn. Area, 68,214 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches; of which 1,952 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches are water. Pop. in 1841, 28,859. Houses 5,169. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,523; in manufactures and trade, 401; in other pursuits, 373. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,322; who could read but not write, 1,642; who could neither read nor write, 7,384. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,052; who could read but not write, 1,551; who could neither read nor write, 9,576.

FRENCHPARK, a small market and post town, in the parish of Tibohine, barony of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to Ballina, by way of Swineford and Foxford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Ballaghadireen, 7 south of Boyle, 8 north-west of Tulsk, and $82\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Dublin. In 1830, it was a mean and straggling village, consisting of 71 thatched cabins, 21 thatched two-story houses, 5 slated two-story houses, a school-house, a seasons'-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel; but it was about to acquire a market-house and several good new dwelling-houses; and enjoyed encouragements and prospects which were likely to terminate, at no distant period, in comparative prosperity and importance. A dispensary in the village is within the Castlereagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 15,663 acres; and, in 1839-40, it received £114 14s. 10d., and made 3,245 dispensations of medicine. Fairs are held on May 21, July 21, and Sept. 21. Limestone fit for building may be quarried within the village; and siliceous sandstone is found at the distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. The village belongs partly to Arthur French, Esq. of Frenchpark, and partly to his brother.—Frenchpark demesne closely adjoins the north side of the village, and is reputed to contain about 1,458 acres. Though possessing some gentle undulations of surface, it is nearly flat, and naturally very tame; yet it has a good soil, extensive plantations, and a fine park; and it, in consequence, forms a remarkable and very pleasing feature in the midst of a great expanse of low country,—generally level, boggy, and dismally bleak, and displaying great tracts of deep flat bog in lugubrious contrast to some low intersecting ridges of rich pasture land. Frenchpark mansion is a massive and spacious square structure of dingy brick, surmounted by a pediment, and connected at the ends with detached, projecting, and very ample wings which contain the offices. The part of the estate leased to Mr. French's brother lies contiguous to the demesne, and comprises 2,267 acres.—Area of the town 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 447; in 1841, 515. Houses 88. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 34; in

manufactures and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 50; on their own manual labour, 37; on means not specified, 6.

FRENCHPARK, one of a cluster of bogs, partly in the barony of Roscommon, but chiefly in that of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The bogs aggregately lie from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to 4 miles south-east of the village of Frenchpark, and comprise an area of 5,603 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. They consist of the denominations of Frenchpark, Cloonshanville, Balla, Ardagh, Doonean, Scurbeg, Mantua, Ballinagare, Manture, &c.; and they are bounded on the north, by Frenchpark, Balla, and Knockglass,—on the east, by Doonean and Scurbeg,—on the south, by Mantua, Brucklin, and the Turloughs,—and on the west, by Cloonshanville, Hermitage, and Ballinagare. Their component parts are bogs of from 50 to 100 Irish acres; and their chief divisions are, first, the bogs of Cloonshanville and Frenchpark,—second, those of Tartan, Doonean, Balla, and Mantua,—third, Scurbeg and Mantua,—fourth, Brucklin,—and fifth, Carrigrenanaghton, Ballinagare, and Hermitage. The first division is about a mile square, and of pretty regular shape, and is in many parts a shaking quagmire. The second division comprises 1,163 acres, 6 perches, and declines to Loughbally and a feeder of the Breeogue rivulet. The third division comprises 830 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches, exclusive of 625 acres under the great drainable turloughs of Mantua. The fourth division is red bog, and comprises 276 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. The fifth division includes some firm, fine pasturable red and black bog, and comprises an area of 890 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. The estimated cost of reclaiming the whole series is £9,807 16s. 1d.

FRESHFORD, a post and market town in the parish of Aghoure, barony of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of the fertile tract of country which stretches westward from the Nore to Urlingsford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Ballyragget, 9 north-north-west of Kilkenny, and $56\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by south of Dublin. The immediately circumjacent country is rich in soil, highly varied in surface, and greatly beautified by the plantations of Upperwood, and the demesnes of Lodge Park, Upperwood, and Kilrush. See **AGHOURS**. The town itself is neatly arranged and edified, but has a glaring appearance from both the walls and the roofs of the houses being 'dashed' with mortar. "Freshford," says Mr. Brewer, "is entitled to notice on account of its church, which formerly appertained to an abbey, founded here by St. Lactan, in the early part of the 7th century. This church is evidently of considerable antiquity. Over the door is a curious inscription in ancient Irish, which is thus translated by Mr. Beauclerk, in Seward's *Topographia Hibernica*: 'The priest M'Roen and chief gave to this church the glebe of arable land, and over the door placed this stone as a true token, and, with this favour, the land, slaves, and tribute.' This inscription is engraven on several stones, but is without date. It is not known that any historical particulars have been preserved concerning the abbey to which this church belonged." A small fever hospital and a dispensary in the town are within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serve for a district, which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 12,447; and, in 1839, the hospital expended £105 13s. 4d., and admitted 218 patients, and the dispensary expended £137 0s. 5d., and administered to 2,123 patients. In 1841, the Freshford Loan Fund had a capital of £332, circulated £1,595 in 752 loans, and realized a nett profit of £22 11s. Fairs are held on Aug. 5, Sept. 7, and Dec. 17.

The Dublin and Kilkenny line of railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners, passes within 3 statute miles of Freshford. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail-car in transit between Kilkenny and Thurles, and 2 cars in transit between Kilkenny and Urlingford. Area of the town, 174 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,175; in 1841, 2,075. Houses 372. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 228; in manufactures and trade, 149; in other pursuits, 62. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 158; on their own manual labour, 227; on means not specified, 37.

FRIAR'S ISLAND, an islet of inconsiderable area in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Achris Point, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Innisboffin, and contains some old monastic ruins.

FRIENDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Balinglass, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile; area, 1,569 acres. Pop., in 1831, 324; in 1841, 294. Houses 42. The surface is part of the upland district around the sources and early run of the Slaney; it has a southern exposure, and consists of tolerably good land; and it is traversed north by eastward by the road from Balinglass to Dublin.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DUNLAVIN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £25 16s. 11d., and the rectorial for £43 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 257.

FUERTY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the extreme north-west of the barony of Athlone, and on the western border of co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,475 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 171 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,611; in 1841, 5,810. Houses 1,057. The surface, for some miles round, is very flat, the only hill being that of Castlestrange, 339 feet in height, about a mile from the village of Fuerty, and covered over with rich verdure. About nine-thirteenths of the whole parochial area are fit for any purposes of tillage or pasture; and the remaining parts are chiefly bottom grounds, and yield little more than summer grazing for black cattle. Fuerty bog contains upwards of 90 Irish acres, and might easily be drained; and there are several smaller bogs. The river Suck bisects the parish in a serpentine course from north to south; and abounds in eels, pike, trout, and bream. Three small lakes, called Loughs Taggart, Linebawn, and Fergus, are rife in the same sorts of fish as the Suck. A quarry of very hard and compact grit stone occurs at Crevernully. The road from Athleague to Tulsk runs northward, and that from Athleague to Donamon north-north-westward, through the interior. The village of Fuerty stands on the former of these roads, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Roscommon, and the same distance north of Athleague; and has fairs on May 19, Aug. 4, and Nov. 21. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 99. Houses 20. Extensive flour-mills were erected at Castlecoote by Archdeacon Caulfield; and they acquired the local reputation of manufacturing the best flour in the kingdom. The mansions within the parish are Castlestrange, amid a highly improved demesne, 1 mile north-west of Athleague; Rockley Park, 2 miles from Athleague; Coolmeen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Athleague; Castlecoote, once the seat of the Coote family, about 5 miles west of Roscommon; and Mount Prospect, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Roscommon. The chief antiquities are a rath or

earthenwork, called Lisadaghearlagh, 'the fort of the two Earls'; the ruins of a church on the lands of Correl; and the ruins of the church of Akeran, with an adjoining cemetery, about 3 miles from Fuerty.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ATHLEAGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £83 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £30 7s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £158 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are inappropriate in Mr. Mitchell of Castlestrange. A curate for the parish has a salary of £95, and the use of the glebe land. The church is situated in the village of Fuerty, and, though of unknown date of erection, is a modern building. Sittings 150; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated near Castlecoote, was built about 30 years ago, and has an attendance of 750. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 182, and the Roman Catholics to 5,797; and 10 daily schools had on their books 390 boys and 253 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £4 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, £2 from the vicar, £4 from Mr. Kelly, and about £12 from the London Hibernian Society; one with £12 from the Rev. Mr. Clever, and £2 from the Irish Society; one with £8 from the Diocesan Society, £1 14s. from the Irish Society, £2 from the curate, and advantages worth about £4 from a parochial Loan Fund; one with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, about £4 from the London Hibernian Society, £5 from Lady Coote, and advantages worth about £2 from Mr. Ratcliffe; and one with £1 5s. from Mr. E. Kelly. In 1841, the Fuerty Loan Fund had a capital of £492, circulated £2,691 in 647 loans, cleared a nett profit of £21 5s. 4d., and expended £1 for charitable purposes.

FUNCHEON, a lake in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is also called **BALLAGH**: see that article.

FUNCHEON (THE), a rivulet, chiefly of co. Cork, Munster. It rises in three head-streams, one in the county of Limerick, one in the county of Tipperary, one on the boundary between these counties, and all among the Galtee mountains; and, after a run of from 3 to 6 miles, it concentrates its forming streams a little above Mitchellstown, within the county of Cork, and there luxuriates through the large and beautiful demesne of the Earl of Kingston. It then runs 4 miles south-westward to the vicinity of Kildorrery, receives there a considerable tributary, and makes a sudden deflexion, and then proceeds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the Blackwater, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Fermoy.

FUNSHOG, a village in the barony of Ferrard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Collon, co. Louth, Leinster.

FURBOUGH, a small boat harbour, in the parish of Ragoon, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated on Galway bay, 3 miles west of Barna, and 6 west by south of Galway; and though devoid of some good qualities, is occasionally useful to small craft. In its vicinity is Furbough-house, the delightfully situated residence of A. W. Blake, Esq.

FURNAUGHTS, FURNACK, or FORENAUGHTS, a parish in the barony of South Salt, 2 miles east by north of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 564 acres. Pop., in 1841, 62. Houses 10. The land is of medium quality. Furnaughts-house, the seat of Mr. Wolfe, stands in a demesne whose woods combine with those of Furness and Cardiffstown to beautify a pleasantly diversified landscape.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **HAINSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £19 14s.

FURNAUCE AND FYOUGH, two beautiful but

little known lakes in the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. They lie in the wildly romantic mountain-vale of Glendahurk, among the Maam Thomass mountains, 2 miles north of the road from Newport-pratt to Molyrany.

FURNISH, one of the thick cluster of islets lying

west of the island of Garrowna, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is scarcely a mile long; and is separated by a very narrow strait from Lettermullen, and by a sound of nearly a mile broad from Garrowna.

FYOUGH. See **FURNAUCE**.

G

GABRIEL (MOUNT), a mountain in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It overhangs the village of Skull, occupies a large portion of the peninsula between Roaring-Water bay and Dunmanus bay, and commands a vast and magnificent prospect of a highland seaboard and an intricate archipelago from Mizen Head to Ross. It rises in very steep and rugged acclivities and escarpments to a really great altitude, yet to a less one in appearance than in reality; and its general shape or outline is that of a cone. A lake on its top is an object of wonder and a scene of legendary story among the surrounding peasantry. "This lough," says Dr. Smith, "is but a few yards broad; it has been sounded from the north-east with 100 fathoms of line; although the lead stopped, yet the hole was deeper, it being choked up with a long coarse grass which the Irish call fenane. The water oozes out of the mountain to the north-west; and this cone," the mountain, "is above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea." Its real altitude is 1,335 feet.

GADDAGH (THE), a considerable mountain-rivulet falling into the Laune, co. Kerry, Munster.

GALBALLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the eastern border of the barony of Costlea, and of co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 15,457 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,563; in 1841, 6,651. Houses 1,008. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,003; in 1841, 5,874. Houses 881. The surface consists of a part of the Galtee mountains, and the upper part of the glen of Aharlow; and it includes a large proportion of waste and irreclaimable land, yet presents, along the Aharlow rivulet, some pleasing features of cultivation, beauty, and romance. In the vicinity of the village stand the mansions of Riversdale, W. Massey, Esq.; and Stagdale, the Hon. G. Massey. The road from Tipperary to Mitchellstown passes through the interior.—The village of Galbally is situated in the glen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Mitchellstown, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-west of Tipperary. Existing ruins of a considerable monastery for grey friars, founded by one of the O'Brien family, and ruins or vestiges of several other religious foundations, prove the village to have anciently been a place of far more importance than either its secluded site or its present appearance would induce one to suspect. Fairs are held on May 12 and Oct. 15. The dispensary is within the Kilmallock Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing about 14,000 inhabitants; and, in 1839–40, it expended £147 0s. 2d., and administered to 5,160 patients. In 1841, the Galbally Loan Fund had a capital of £252, circulated £575 in 282 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £4 16s. 1d. Area of the

village, 38 acres. Pop., in 1831, 560; in 1841, 777. Houses 127.—Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 61; in manufactures and trade, 54; in other pursuits, 22. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 66; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 3.—Galbally parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNTRILEAGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £24 15s. The church of the benefice is situated in Galbally, and is a very old building. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 132, and the Roman Catholics to 5,664; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 273 boys and 113 girls.

GALBOOLEY. See **BOLY**.

GALE, or **GALEY (THE)**, a river, partly of co. Limerick, but chiefly of co. Kerry, Munster. It rises near the lofty mountain watershed of Connello, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Newcastle; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward among the mountains and past Attea into Kerry; and then proceeds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-westward, within Kerry, and chiefly through moorish, boggy, and marshy grounds, to a confluence with the Feale, a brief distance above the point at which that river receives the Brick, and assumes the name of the Cashin.

GALE, or **GEAL**, a parish on the north border of the barony of Middlethird, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 2,480 acres. Pop., in 1831, 707; in 1841, 646. Houses 93. The surface forms part of the east side of the valley of the Suir, and is traversed southward by the road from Thurles to Cashel. Most of the land is pretty good; and a portion of it is prime. Gale-house, the seat of Samuel Phillips, Esq., is situated at the base of the beautiful hill of Killough.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **HOLYCROSS** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £185. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 729.

GALEY (THE), a river. See **GALE**.

GALEY, a parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor, 4 miles west-north-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 12,605 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,931; in 1841, 3,041. Houses 453. The surface is drained to the Feale by the Galey river; and includes a considerable proportion of marshy, boggy, and coarse waste land. Much of the low ground, peninsulated by the rivers, was reclaimed, nearly a century ago, by Mr. Gun, the proprietor. Within the limits is the village of **GUNBONO'**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Listowel, in the dio. of Ard-

fert and Aghadoe. See LISTOWEL. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £101 10s. 9d.; and the latter are impropriate in Thomas Stoughton, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 3,110; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 154 boys and 66 girls.

GALGORM, a village in the parish of Ahoghill, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Maine, and on the road from Ballymena to Portglenone, 1 mile west of Ballymena. In its vicinity is the noble seat of Galgorm-castle. See AHOGHILL. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 226; in 1841, 156. Houses 35.

GALLEN, a barony in the north of co. Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the county of Sligo; on the east, by the barony of Costello; on the south, by the barony of Clannorris; and on the west, by the baronies of Carra and Tyrawley. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 21 miles; its greatest breadth is 10½; and its area is 119,392 acres, 18 perches,—of which 1,641 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches are water. The river Moy cuts it westward nearly through the middle, and then, suddenly deflecting to the north, runs 6½ miles along the western border, yet allows a considerable tongue of the barony to run down its west bank, and impinge upon Lough Cullen. The rivulet Guishden, pursuing a north-north-westerly course to the Moy, cuts the southern division of the barony into nearly equal parts. The surface of the ground, as to both contour and soil, is exceedingly varied, ranging from dead level to lofty mountain, from meadow to morass, and from tolerably fair arable ground to rocky and irreclaimable wastes; but, over by far the larger part of its extent, it is either wild mountain or almost equally wild morass. The range of uplands, called the Lurgan Hills, extends north-eastward from the vicinity of Foxford, dividing into nearly equal parts the northern division of the barony, and flanked, over all their north-west side on to the boundary of the county, with continuous sheets of bog; lines of moorish heights screen the westward valley of the Moy, but enclose between their skirts, and along the banks of the river, a large aggregate of bog; and the Slieveconn and Spullagadon mountains occupy the greater part of the south-west frontier.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kiltacomogue, and the whole of the parishes of Attymass, Bohola, Kilconduff, Kilgarvin, Killasser, Killedan, Meelick, Templemore, and Toomore. Its towns are Swineford and Foxford. Pop., in 1831, 42,787; in 1841, 46,566. Houses 8,246. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,194; in manufactures and trade, 844; in other pursuits, 403. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,641; who could read but not write, 1,853; who could neither read nor write, 14,401. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,042; who could read but not write, 1,320; who could neither read nor write, 17,744.

GALLEN, a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, 6 miles north-east of Banagher, King's co., Leinster. It contains the villages of CLOGHAN, CLONANA, and SHANNON-HARBOUR, and part of FERNANE; see these articles. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 19,226 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,020; in 1841, 5,309. Houses 929. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,976; in 1841, 4,174. Houses 731. A great extent of the surface is nearly a dead level, and principally an expanse of dismal bog; and the remainder is but slightly diversified by hill and swell, and consists, for the most part, of tolerably good land. The north boundary is traced by the

Brosna river; the interior is traversed by the Silver river, the Grand Canal, and the roads from Banagher to Athlone and Kilbeggan; and the western border is part of the marshy, sedgy, flat, terraqueous bank of the middle Shannon. About 9,400 acres are bog; 9 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, are in Lough Boora; and 60½ acres are in the Shannon. The chief seats are Gallen, Andrew Armstrong, Esq.; and Castle Inver, J. F. Armstrong, Esq. "A monastery," says Mr. Brewer, "was founded at Gallen, according to Colgan, so early as the year 492, by St. Canoc. We are told by MacGeoghegan, that a celebrated school was established here in the year 820 by 'some emigrants from Wales.' O'Melaghlin aided, by Teigroe (O'Melaghlin) and Edmond Faye, an Anglo-Norman leader, wasted this abbey in 1548; but it was speedily restored, and still existed in Colgan's time. On the suppression of monasteries, this house was granted to Sir Gerald Moore. The Castle of Gallen was built by MacCoghlan, and was taken and plundered by Ireton in 1650."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of REYNAGH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £207 13s. 10d.; glebe, £155 12s. 3d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £207 13s. 10d., and appear to belong to several impropiators whose claims are disputed. The church is situated in Cloghan, and was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, about 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Banagher. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 143, and the Roman Catholics to 4,992; and 10 daily schools, one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board, and some advantages from the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, were averagely attended by about 334 children. In 1840, a National school at Shannon Harbour was salaried with £12; one for boys at Cloghan, with £10; and one for girls at Cloghan, with £8.

GALLEN, a bog. See GILLON.

GALLERUS, or **GOLLERUS**, a village, and a cluster of curious antiquities, near the head of Smerwick Harbour, parish of Kilmeledor, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. The antiquities are a curious hermitage, a tower in the style of architecture which prevailed in England before the Norman Conquest, a cemetery with a number of very ancient tombstones, and a castle which belonged to the Fitzgeralds, Knights of Kerry, and some other "ruins of old Irish art." The curious reader may see a minute account of the most interesting of them in Lady Chatterton's "Rambles in the South of Ireland," Vol. I. pp. 131–149. We shall only copy Dr. Smith's account of the hermitage, or arched stone cell,—an account which appears to exhibit the little pile in exactly the same state in which it continued to exist at the recent date of Lady Chatterton's visit. "The door is 5 feet high and about 2½ broad, placed in one end of the building; and at the other end is a small neat window, the sides and bottom of which consist only of one stone,—extremely well cut, with hardly any mark of the tool upon it. The room is about 20 feet long by 10 broad, and 20 feet high, on the outside to the top of the arch, and the walls are about 4 feet thick. The whole is so neatly jointed within side, that it would be very difficult to put the point of a knife between any of the stones, which are dovetailed for the most part, into each other, and placed without the least particle of any kind of mortar: the side walls incline together from the bottom to the

top, forming a kind of parabolic curve." Some persons conjecture that the builders of this curious little structure first raised a heap of earth in the form of the interior of the cell, that they built over this heap and wedged in the keystones at the top, and that they then brought out the heap of earth piecemeal by the door, and smoothed the inside of the walls with chisels. The material is an easily wrought and very durable brown sandstone, found in the cliffs of the adjacent coast.

GALLOON, a parish, extending southward and eastward from the vicinity of Lisnaskea, and lying in the baronies of Clonkelly, Knockninny, and Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Coole section contains the village of **NEWTOWN-BUTLER**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Area of the Knockninny section, 432 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 184 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches are water in Upper Lough Erne; of the Clonkelly section, 9,341 acres, 24 perches,—of which 137 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches are water in small lakes; of the Coole section, 15,513 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 1,270 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are water in Upper Lough Erne, and 934 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,507; in 1841, 11,135. Houses 1,849. Pop. of the Knockninny section, in 1831, 37; in 1841, 29. Houses 3. Pop. of the Clonkelly section, in 1831, 3,738; in 1841, 4,019. Houses 684. Pop. of the rural districts of the Coole section, in 1831, 6,300; in 1841, 6,546. Houses 1,077. The surface possesses every variety of soil and outline, from the low wooded islands and the rich flat meadow-land on the east side of the head of Upper Lough Erne, to the coarse pasture-ground or waste mountain on the boundary with co. Monaghan. The proportion of upland is about one-third; and the average quality of the arable and pasture lands vacillates between good and middle rate. Two principal features are the isolated head of Lough Erne, and the extensive and noble demesne of Crum Castle: see **ERNE** and **Crum**. Two or three rivulets effect the general drainage to Lough Erne; the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen passes northward through the interior; and most valuable facilities of communication, existing or prospective, are offered by the Erne and Ulster Canal navigations, and the Enniskillen branch of the great north-western railway. The Knockninny section consists chiefly of the wooded island of Innistendra, and the waters which surround it; and the Clonkelly section contains the demesnes of Fairview, Highgate, Gortraw, and Oakfield.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the chancellorship of Clogher cathedral, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £410; glebe, £164 8s. 9d. Gross income, £574 8s. 9d.; nett, £535 7s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also the official principal of the consistorial court of the diocese. A curate has a salary of £83, and perquisites amounting to about £17. The church was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 800; attendance, 500. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 90; the Primitive Wesleyan, by 250; the Newtown-Butler Roman Catholic chapel, by 800; and the Donagh Roman Catholic chapel, by 700. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4,021 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 6,917 Roman Catholics; 10 Sunday schools had on their books 265 boys and 293 girls; and 14 daily schools had 744 boys and 401 girls. The parochial daily school was salaried with £4 from subscription; the Crum Castle school, with £18 10s. from subscription; the Gub, Manor-Water-House, Newtown-Butler, and Murlough National schools, with respectively £10, £8,

£10, and £12 from the National Board; and the Feogh and Keeranbeg schools were in connection with the Kildare Place Society. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Murlough, Newtown-Butler, Manor-Water-House, Gub, Drumbarry, Drumlone, and Kilturk.

GALLOPING-GREEN, a village in the parish of Kill, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 106. Houses 23.

GALLOW, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Deece, and of the county of Meath, 3 miles north-north-west of Kilcock, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,584 acres. Pop., in 1831, 640; in 1841, 641. Houses 116. One moiety of the land is good, and the other bad. The Royal Canal passes near the southern border, and the road from Kilcock to Trim passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RADDENSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £129 4s. 7½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 664; and a hedge-school was attended by about 25 children.

GALLISKILL. See **GAULSKILL**.

GALLYHEAD, a promontory in the parish of Ardfield, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It terminates a narrow peninsula, forms the most southerly ground of the mainland of the barony, and intervenes between the bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

GALMOY, a barony in the north-west corner of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Queen's county; on the east, by the barony of Fassadinning; on the south, by the barony of Cranagh; and on the west, by the county of Tipperary. Its greatest length is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth is 9½; and its area is 40,236 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches. The river Nore runs along most of the eastern boundary; and a wing of the bog of Allen, with a declination toward the Suir, occupies the western border. A series of hills, the loftier of which consist of a ferruginous slate, and the less lofty of limestone often cropping out at the surface, occupies the greater part of the northern and western districts. The slaty hills may be distinguished at a distance by their russet dress of heath; the line of demarcation along the skirts of the slate is often distinctly indicated by abrupt terminations of the russet; and the calcareous hills, while generally verdant in dress and pastorally rich in soil, present such an aggregate whiteness from the cropping out of the limestone as probably gave rise to the name of the barony,—the words *Geal-Magh* signifying "the white field," and being easily corruptible into Galmoy. The surface subsides in elevation towards the north-west, and becomes a varied plain of even better soil than that of the limestone declivities. The extent of bog in the west is between 1,000 and 2,000 acres. Agriculture is in a considerably more backward state than in many districts of Leinster. The common rotation of crops is first, potatoes manured, or fallow-limed; second, wheat; and third, oats or barley; and the manures used are the ashes of the pared and burned surface, animal manures, and composts of lime and peat earth, road scrapings, and ditch scourings. A large aggregate proportion of arable land was recently converted into grazing-grounds; yet, though the breeding and rearing of sheep and black cattle are the prime object with most proprietors and large farmers, the cultivation of green crops is not practised, and the breed of stock is but poorly improved. Not less an area than about 4,000 or 5,000 acres in the barony is in need of draining; and a great extent of mountain land, most of which might, at a small expense, be

converted into excellent pasture, is either totally waste or clad chiefly with heath, and browsed by a few sheep and young cattle. — Six townlands of Durrow, which formerly lay isolated within Queen's co., were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., from Galmoy to Clarmallagh, Queen's co. Pop. of these townlands, in 1841, 1,954. The barony, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Aharney, Fertagh, Glashare, Rathbeagh, Sheffin, Durrow, and Eirke, and the whole of the parishes of Balleen, Borrismore, Coolcashin, Rathlogan, and Urlingford. The towns are Lisdowney, Urlingford, and Johnstown. Pop., in 1831, 16,909; in 1841, 15,614. Houses 2,588. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,961; in manufactures and trade, 398; in other pursuits, 399. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,425; who could read but not write, 1,302; who could neither read nor write, 2,892. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,090; who could read but not write, 1,891; who could neither read nor write, 3,967.

GALTEE MOUNTAINS, or **GALTEES**, a broad, extensive, lofty, and sublime range of mountains, in the counties of Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick, Munster. It extends, in a direction south of west, from the valley of the Suir immediately opposite Cahir, to Seefin mountain in the vicinity of Charleville; it is about 20 miles in length and 7 in breadth; and, over 9 miles from its east end, it is in the south-west corner of co. Tipperary,—over the next 4½ miles, it is in the south-east corner of co. Limerick,—and over the remaining 6½ miles, it is on the mutual border of the counties of Limerick and Cork. Its whole summit-line has a mountain altitude; and several of its peaks and domes rise to an elevation of upwards of 2,000 feet. Its eastern half forms the south screen of the beautiful and romantic glen of Aberlow, and forms an intermediate range between the Slievenamuck mountains on the north, and the Knockmeledown mountains on the south. The Galtees, though not the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland, excel every other in variety of character, richness of dress, beauty of contour, and powerful composition, both close and distant, within themselves, and in blending with the adjacent country, of the elements of the picturesque. "This long chain of hills," says Dr. Watkinson, "disputes with Mangerton in the county of Kerry pre-eminence of altitude; yet, in this respect, they are not to be compared to Snowdon or even others of the Welsh mountains. But they are of forms the most beautiful, fantastic, and picturesque, that can be imagined. First they rise from little hills, till at length they swell into mountains, acclivity above acclivity, shade above shade, some piercing the clouds in spiral lines, some conically acuminate, and some overhanging the rest in horrible magnificence." "The general outline of these mountains," says Mr. Crofton Croker, "is happily varied. Though heavy and inelegant shapes are by no means uncommon, yet they are seldom found alone, and rather improve than injure the effect of the sharp and irregular forms with which they are combined.

'Dame Nature drew these mountaynes in such sort,
As though the one should yeeld the other grace.'

Many of their glens and passes possess a sublime sterility that inspires feelings of awe and reverence. Masses of rock are heaped together in unprofitable barrenness, clothed only with the humble lichen, and, unyielding to vegetation, receive from year to year, in vain the alternate changes of rain and sunshine. A stream broken into several little falls, often foams along the centre of these rugged defiles, or tumbles precipitately over a steep crag with cease-

less plash. In some places, vast stones, rounded by the action of the atmosphere, hang in fantastic elevation, as if ready to be rolled down with overwhelming crash upon the spectator beneath, and have been poetically described in Irish song, as the marbles that Time and Nature played with when they were young and the world in its infancy." One of the loftiest of the Galtees, called Galtee-More, and sometimes Dawson's Seat, overhangs a gloomy lake which popular superstition regards as unfathomable, and asserts to be the residence of a "Pooka." In one of the glens on the south side of the Galtees, 5 miles from Mitchellstown and 8 from Cahir, is Galtee Lodge, a shooting seat of the Earl of Kingston. It occupies a picturesque site about a mile within the mountains, and commands pleasing and romantic views of the glen's brawling stream and lofty, precipitous, wooded sides.

GALTRIM, or **GAULTRIM**, a parish in the barony of Lower Deece, 4½ miles south-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,129 acres. Pop., in 1831, 716; in 1841, 735. Houses 129. The land is, in general, good; and yields an average annual rental of from 30s. to 45s. per acre. The interior is traversed by the road from Trim to Dublin. Galtrim-house is the seat of J. Fox, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £120; glebe, £14 8s. Gross income, £134 8s.; nett, £114 16s. 10½d. Patron, Thomas Hussey, Esq. The rectorial tithes, to the amount of £20, belong to Joseph Ashe, Esq. of Drogheda; of £3 3s., to George Fisher, Esq.; and of £35, to the vicar of Ballymagarvey. The church was repaired or nearly rebuilt in 1800, at the cost of £428 2s. 6d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 42. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Monalvey in Kilmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 80, and the Roman Catholics to 685; a hedge-school was attended by 6 or 7 children; and a parochial school was salaried with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £2 10s. from Mr. Disney, and about £5 from the vicar, and had on its books 13 boys and 15 girls.

GALVOLEY. See **BOLY**.

GALWAY,

A maritime county of Connaught,—the largest in that province, and the second largest in Ireland. It extends from side to side of Connaught, or from the Shannon to the Atlantic; and lies in contact with both Munster and Leinster, and with two counties of its own province. It is bounded, on the north, by Mayo and Roscommon; on the east, by Roscommon, King's co., and Tipperary; on the south, by Clare and the bay of Galway; and, on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. Its northern boundary-line, though formed partially and at intervals by Killery Harbour, the lower part of Lough Mask, the upper part of Lough Corrib, and two or three small streams, is, on the whole, artificial and capricious; its eastern boundary-line is formed entirely by the rivers Suck and Shannon, including the latter's long expansion of Lough Derg; and its southern boundary-line, from Scariff bay on Lough Derg to the south side of the head of Galway bay, is, for the most part, formed by either mountain-streams or the summit-levels of pastoral grounds. Its form is very irregular; but may, in a general view, be called a slender oblong extending in a direction north of west, greatly expanding between the eastern and the central third.

and greatly contracting between the central and the western third. Its greatest length, in the direction of west by north, from the Shannon $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Banagher to the outer end of Innisboffin, is 80 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, from the Suck near Ballymoe to the vicinity of Toberdony, is $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its smallest breadth, from the Black river to a point on Galway bay in the vicinity of the town of Galway, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area comprises 742,805 acres of arable land, 708,000 of uncultivated land, 23,718 of continuous plantations, 1,801 of towns, and 90,300 of water,—in all, 1,596,354 acres.

Surface.—Somewhat more than one-third of the area, and considerably more than one-third of the length, from the Atlantic eastward, is separated from the rest of the county by Lough Corrib and the Galway or Corrib river; it possesses a character, as to at once physical configuration, soil, scenery, natural resources, social customs, and even language, quite distinct from that of the central and eastern divisions of the county; it has nearly all so upland a surface, and partially so alpine an one, as to be emphatically a prominent portion of the western Highlands of Ireland; it exhibits wastes, wildernesses, and sierras of moorland in singular combination with a wondrously multiform and ramified intersection of natural navigations; and it has of late years challenged the curiosity and engaged the serious consideration of tourist, naturalist, economist, and agricultural improver, more than any other tract of quondam *terra incognita* in the kingdom; but it all bears a distinctive name of its own, and has, in its appropriate place, been already described at length under that name,—CUNNEMARA. The rest of the county is nearly equal in extent to Tipperary; and, with comparatively small exceptions, forms part of the vast plain of CONNAUGHT: see that article. The Slieve-Baughta mountains, constituting a continuation northward of the eastern uplands of co. Clare [see CLARE], and partially ramifying and dispersing themselves in offshoots, occupy an area of about 150 square miles in the extreme south-east, forming a grand rampart on the boundary with Munster, presenting a noble and picturesque flanking declivity to Lough Derg, and filling a very large part of the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea. A series or straggling segregation of low and broken hills, usually regarded as a continuation of the craggy uplands of Burren, comes northward from the west side of co. Clare to the vicinity of Athenry; a low table-land, hardly distinguishable in some parts from champaign country, extends northward from the termination of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, past Kilconnel, Castleblakeney and Newforest, to the Slievédart mountain on the northern boundary, separating the streams of the Lough Corrib basin from those of the basin of the Shannon; and various long swells and undulations, and isolated rising grounds and hills, occur in several districts, particularly between Ballinasloe and Galway, and between Athenry and Dunmore, often capable of being systematized by fanciful topographers into ridges and groups, but generally disposed with such natural irregularity as hardly to offer screens or flanks to the nearest rivers.

The great district between the Shannon and the Corrib, or the whole county exclusive of Cunnemara, it will thus be seen, possesses scarcely any real upland except in its south-west corner, and is, in quite an English sense, a champaign country. Yet much of it differs from the prevailing character of the English plains, in displaying great expanses of almost treeless pasture, or of perfectly flat and dismal bog. By far the greater part of both the northern and the eastern border, from Lough Corrib all the

way round to a point 6 miles below the inoculation of the Suck with the Shannon, and with a breadth varying from 2 to no less than 10 miles, is dreary morass, here and there reclaimed into meadow-ground or poor arable land, and occasionally, as in the vicinity of Ahascragh and Ballinasloe, largely interspersed and even superseded by rich and beautiful tracts of undulating and ornate country, but generally a dead level of swamps, morasses, and heathy bogs; a considerable part of the central district, from Dunmore, round by Tuam, on to Monivea, presents the same forbidding aspect, while the remainder of that district, from Monivea southward, is partially moorish and morassy, and aggregately naked, chilly, and repulsive; and even the western and best district, or that which intervenes between the Slieve-Baughta mountains and Athenry on the one side, and the head of Galway bay, and the foot of Lough Corrib on the other, displays large tracts of bleak and even boggy surface, and possesses a sadly poor assemblage of woods and waving fields and amenities of landscape to be regarded as at once the garden, the granary, and the natural museum of the lowlands of the county. Beauty may be seen in many a nook east of the Corrib; much picturesqueness is diffused over the head of Galway bay; occasional lusciousness simpers round the principal demesnes; and brilliance amounting almost to grandeur distinguishes the impingement of the county upon Lough Derg; but, in spite of all, the painter and the poet would soon forget their art, if condemned to wander for months athwart the breadth and length of eastern and central Galway.

Climate.—Very heavy storms from the Atlantic sweep and scour the coast. Rain falls often, and to a great aggregate depth. Snow rarely lies long on the seaboard. Local causes of influence upon the salubrity of the climate are extensive and powerful, the gorges, glens, and defiles of Cunnemara acting on the one side as ventilating funnels, and the vast aggregate of wet bog on the other, serving as a pest-bed for noxious miasmata. A large proportion of the county is decidedly healthy; but some parts are markedly the reverse.

Waters.—The bays, lakes, and streams of the west have been noticed in the article on CUNNEMARA; and the bays of the baronies of Dunkellin and Kiltartan, will be noticed in our account of the bay of GALWAY. Lough Mask on the western boundary with Mayo, the curious subterranean river which carries off the superfluent waters of Lough Mask, and the magnificent line of lake and river which separates Cunnemara from the rest of the county, will all be found noticed under the words MASK, CONG, and CORRIB. The river Suck, from a point about 9 or 10 miles below its source, on to the point of its confluence with the Shannon, a distance of about 30 miles, flows, with one brief exception, wholly on the boundary with the county of Roscommon; and the Shannon, from the point of receiving the Suck, on to Searriff bay in Lough Derg, a distance of about 28 miles, flows wholly on the boundary with King's co. and co. Tipperary. The streams on one side of the eastern central districts of the county all flow to the Suck and the Shannon, and those on the other to Lough Corrib and the head of Galway bay: but, excepting the CLARE and the CARNAMART—which, as well as several of the smaller streams, are separately described—they are, for the most part, quite inconsiderable as to either volume of water or length of run. The Galway streams are, in various instances, remarkable for their subterranean dives and currents, and for their association with the periodical or seasonal class of lakes locally called turloughs; the

disappearance of the streams being occasioned by natural cavities and tunnels in the limestone rock over which they flow, and the turloughs being alternately drained and formed in consequence of the porosity of the limestone substratum, affording a sufficient vent for the streams in summer, but a totally insufficient one for their increased volume during winter. The Mask or Cong river is the most curious, on account at once of the depth of the tunnel in which it runs, the deep orifice or natural shaft by which it may at one place be visited, and the stupendous natural fountain in which it eventually wells up to the surface. The Black or Shruel river dives under ground near Moycastle, and reappears a little before entering Lough Corrib. A stream of about 10 miles in length of run, chiefly within the barony of Loughrea, careers through a tunnel of half-a-mile in length, and eventually disappears in a turlough about 4½ miles from Gort; and two other streams which run nearer that town repeatedly dive under ground and reappear, and at last vanish from the view without having any visible outlet to the sea. The Clare river is remarkable for both the number and the size of the turloughs which it traverses,—one of these being called *par excellence* Turloughmore; and also for making so long a subterranean run between Corbally and Clare-Galway as to have acquired the name of the Sinking river. —The turloughs of the county abound chiefly in the basin of the Clare, and along the southern frontier, west of the Slieve-Baughta mountains. Some of them are rather pleasing objects, whether in their lacustrine or their meadowy period; but others are at all times unsightly objects, appearing now like dismal swamps, and now like a calamitous flood upon a plain. All the lakes of the county east of Lough Corrib, with the exception of the lakes of Loughrea and Gort, are mere loughlets or ponds: Loughrea lake, though rather bald, is a fine sheet of water; and Gort lake, though small, is well-wooded, and lies in a picturesque tract of country. The navigation of the Shannon over all the east, and of the Grand Canal from its termination at Ballinasloe, is fully available to the county; and the very comprehensive system of proposed artificial navigation in connection with the Connaught Lakes, and in continuation of the Grand and Royal Canals would probably benefit no county so much as Galway. See CONNAUGHT.

Minerals.]—The geognostic formation of the district west of Lough Corrib is pretty well known, and has been noticed in our article on Cunnemara; and though that of the other and greater division of the county has engaged comparatively little consideration, it is believed on probable evidence, to consist, with an enormous preponderance, of a grand wing of the great floetz limestone field of Ireland. The greater part of the Slieve-Baughta mountains consists of old red sandstone, with a narrow zone of millstone grit; and two tiny districts on the boundary with co. Roscommon, the one at Slieve-Dert, and the other 3 miles north-west of Athleague, consist of millstone grit and the rocks which usually accompany it; but with these exceptions, and the additional deduction of some mere nodules, the whole country westward from the Suck and the Shannon to Lough Corrib and the head of Galway bay, appears to be formed of floetz limestone. Manganese occurs on Slieve-an-Oir, 'the gold mountain,' situated on the boundary with Clare, and in other places in the vicinity of Gort. Ironstone is found at Gort, Woodford, and Laurencetown. A fine-grit, fit for millstones, is raised near Dunmore. An excellent stone for polishing marbles occurs in the Slieve-Baughta mountains.

Woods.]—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county, consisted of 1,573 acres of oak, 726 of ash, 143 of elm, 437 of beech, 1,631 of fir, 18,453 of mixed trees, and 2,945 of orchards,—in all, 23,718 acres; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 957 acres of oak, 345 of ash, 67 of elm, 243 of beech, 200 of fir, 5,521 of mixed trees, and 249 of orchards. The number of detached trees, in 1841, was 451,531, equivalent to 2,822 acres; and thus the grand total of wood was 26,540 acres.

Agriculture.]—The soil of the great district between the Shannon and the Corrib, in consequence of the richness and sameness of the substratum, might probably be expected to be little various, and all fertile; yet it really differs almost as widely as soils lying upon quite dissimilar substrata, and aggregately has a surprisingly small amount of productive power. Even after the enormous area of bog is deducted, a vast proportion remains which is far too poor to be profitably tilled; and even a large proportion of the profitable tillage-ground is too infertile to produce wheat. The richest tract extends from Gort round by Loughrea toward Portumna; and this, especially in its southern parts, produces excellent wheat crops. The rest of the arable districts are various in quality; but, with comparatively rare exceptions, are only oats and barley countries. —Selecting the barony of Kilconnel as a medium specimen of the whole county, a fair opinion may be formed from it of the existing state of husbandry. The prevailing fence, except in demesnes, is the dry stone wall. Drains are totally wanting in the great majority of grounds where they are essential to all valuable or even considerable improvement; and, even where they exist, they are so shamefully neglected, that, from want of bridges, or from cattle treading in the sides, or from some other cause, two or three obstructions may frequently be observed within the distance of 100 yards. Fallowing is managed in a very slovenly manner; little attention is paid to clearing the land of stoloniferous grasses, and to rendering the surface sufficiently fine and friable; and weeding is so inadequately performed, that many crops of corn may be observed full of docks and thistles, or yellow with the blossoms of the charlock. Manuring is extensively conducted with composts of lime, and earth or lime and bog, but is shamefully ill aided by the exercise of care over the accumulation of the farm-yard manures, and is chiefly practised for the raising of potatoes. The miserable system of extracting a potato crop or two, and then working the land to utter exhaustion by successive crops of corn, is so nearly universal, that nothing exists which can fairly be called a system of rotation. Yet much of the land is peculiarly adapted to the sheep and turnip husbandry; and would, in all probability, be highly productive and remunerating, under a six years' rotation of, first, turnips,—second, oats or barley,—third and fourth, grass,—fifth, grass or potatoes,—and sixth, wheat. Few green crops, as yet, are grown. Pasture fields are, in many instances, merely the arable grounds lazily let alone, and left to produce what grasses they can after being scourged to ruin with grain crops; and even the best artificial pastures are in general laid out in no better a style than with an ill-prepared sowing of a mixture of red and white clover, trefoil, ryegrass, and *bolcus mollis*. Hay is far longer in being saved than in England; and, after being sufficiently made, is often, to its great damage, left three or four weeks in tramp cocks. In 1841, within the rural districts of the county, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 27,992; of from 5 to 15 acres, 12,663; of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,030; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,645: within the town of Galway, of from 1 acre

to 5 acres, 14; of from 5 to 15 acres, 14; and of from 15 to 30 acres, 2: and in the other civic districts, of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 67; of from 5 to 15 acres, 58; of from 15 to 30 acres, 11; and of upwards of 30 acres, 33. In the same year, within all parts of the county except the town of Galway, the number of farmers was 21,832; of servants and labourers, 89,230; of ploughmen, 149; of gardeners, 286; of graziers, 3; of herds, 1,894; of care-takers, 36; of land-agents, 7; of land-stewards, 238; of game-keepers, 23; and of dairy-keepers, 5.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the live stock in the rural districts of the county, on holdings or farms not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 1,874 horses and mules, 2,009 asses, 5,148 cattle, 8,368 sheep, 8,785 pigs, and 81,894 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 9,312 horses and mules, 5,664 asses, 21,237 cattle, 35,031 sheep, 17,374 pigs, and 169,972 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 9,157 horses and mules, 1,692 asses, 17,462 cattle, 44,671 sheep, 11,509 pigs, and 119,925 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,486 horses and mules, 147 asses, 6,092 cattle, 28,530 sheep, 2,660 pigs, and 29,980 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 3,800 horses and mules, 136 asses, 23,952 cattle, 135,540 sheep, 2,691 pigs, and 24,107 poultry. The total of these classes of live stock, together with their respective value, was 26,629 horses and mules, £213,032; 9,648 asses, £9,648; 73,891 cattle, £480,291; 252,140 sheep, £277,354; 43,019 pigs, £53,774; and 425,878 poultry, £10,647. Grand total of value, £1,044,746. In 1841, the number and value of live stock within the town of Galway, were 205 horses and mules, £1,640; 5 asses, £5; 128 cattle, £1,287; 93 sheep, £102; 1,007 pigs, £1,259; and 1,539 poultry, £38;—total value, £4,331. In 1841, the number and value of live stock within the other towns of the county were 548 horses and mules, £4,384; 25 asses, £25; 788 cattle, £5,122; 4,079 sheep, £4,487; 1,279 pigs, £1,599; and 2,717 poultry, £68;—total value, £15,685.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufacture of coarse woollen hosiery brings a return of about £10,000 a-year into Cunnemara; the manufacture of coarse linens and friezes for home consumption is general throughout the county; distilling and brewing figure with about the same prominence as in other parts of the west and south and centre of Ireland; the making of paper and of coarse felt hats occupies a small number of individuals; coach-making is conducted in one rather large establishment; but almost all other manufactures are either upon a very tiny scale, or strictly belong to ordinary local artisanship. The export and import trade, with the exception of some small items at Clifden, is all concentrated at the town of GALWAY: which see. The inland traffic consists principally of the receipt of general merchandise from Dublin, and the retail distribution of it throughout the county; the boat-carriage of turf and sea-manures from the coasts of Cunnemara to Galway; the carriage, chiefly to Galway, and along the Grand Canal and the Shannon, of agricultural produce; and the annual disposal at the great fair of Ballinasloe, of sheep, black cattle, and horses. The quantity of wheat sold at the markets of the county, in 1835, was 17,148 tons,—of barley, 4,228 tons,—and of oats, 32,875 tons; and the quantity of wheat sold during 10 years preceding 1831, was 203,704 tons,—of barley, 41,281 tons,—and of oats, 271,098 tons.

The classification and amount of manufactures and trade, within all parts of the county excepting the town of Galway, are much illustrated by the following personal statistics of productive industry in 1841: Millers, 144; malsters, 2; brewers, 11;

distillers, 2; bakers, 137; confectioners, 31; salters, 2; tobacco-twisters, 36; fishmongers, 24; egg-dealers, 101; fruiterers, 9; cattle-dealers, 18; horse-dealers, 3; pig-jobbers, 23; corn-dealers, 4; huxters and provision-dealers, 137; butchers, 130; poulterer, 1; victuallers, 126; grocers, 15; tobacconists, 6; flax-dressers, 69; carders, 530; spinners of flax, 5,090; spinners of cotton, 2; spinners of wool, 12,891; spinners of unspecified classes, 12,872; winders and warpers, 46; weaver of cotton, 1; weavers of linen, 349; weavers of woollen, 212; weavers of unspecified classes, 1,557; bleachers, 4; dyers, 25; clothiers, 16; cloth-finishers, 2; skimmers, 11; curriers, 9; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 239; boot and shoe makers, 1,373; tailors, 1,866; sempstresses, 1,006; dress-makers, 1,120; milliners, 66; lace-workers, 108; stay-makers, 11; comb-maker, 1; knitters, 1,919; hatters, 54; bonnet-makers, 38; straw-workers, 7; cap-maker, 1; glovers, 4; hair-dressers and barbers, 2; leather-dealers, 9; wool-dealer, 1; hosier, 1; haberdashers, 7; linen-draper, 14; woollen-draper, 13; pedlars, 6; venders of soft goods, 20; rag and bone dealers, 23; architects, 5; builders, 18; brick-makers, 3; potters, 2; stone-cutters, 119; lime-burners, 3; bricklayers, 5; stone-masons, 538; slaters, 66; thatchers, 41; plasterers, 45; paviors, 3; quarrymen, 21; sawyers, 122; carpenters, 1,534; cart-makers, 106; cabinet-makers, 22; coopers, 223; turners, 16; mill-wrights, 10; wheel-wrights, 88; ship-wrights, 103; reed-makers, 5; brush-maker, 1; basket-makers, 9; broom-makers, 19; miner, 1; blacksmiths, 1,099; farriers, 2; whitesmiths, 17; nailers, 241; cutlers, 3; gunsmiths, 13; braziers and coppermiths, 20; bell-hangers, 3; coachsmiths, 3; plumber, 1; tinplate-workers, 22; tinkers, 61; machine-makers, 2; watchmakers, 11; goldsmith, silversmith, and jeweller, 1; coach and car makers, 22; carvers and gilders, 4; saddlers, 34; harness-makers, 38; ropemakers, 6; paper-makers, 2; letterpress-printers, 11; bookbinders, 3; haircloth-makers, 3; mat-makers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 19; painters and glaziers, 89; net-makers, 126; sail-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 13; bellows-maker, 1; delph and china dealers, 3; feather-dealers, 3; stationer, 1; booksellers and stationers, 2; turf-dealers, 6; ironmongers, 6; merchants of unspecified classes, 30; dealers of unspecified classes, 685; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 358; shop-assistants, 183; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 11.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Aghrinlands, May 9, June 21 and 22, Oct. 14, Nov. 22, and Dec. 1; Ballinamore, Aug. 21; Ballinasloe, March 27, May 7, July 4, and Aug. 5—8; Claremore, May 26, Aug. 9, Sept. 26, and Dec. 20; Clonbur, Feb. 1, March 17, July 1, and Sept. 1; Clonfert, May 12, Aug. 12, and Nov. 22; Dunlo, May 7, July 13, and Oct. 4; Fairhill, Sept. 4; Gort, May 10, Aug. 11, and Nov. 7; Kilcorban, June 18 and Sept. 18; Killymore, Jan. 1, March 17, June 29, Sept. 29, and Nov. 22; Mount Bellew Bridge, May 7, June 9, July 25, and Sept. 29; Tuam, May 10, July 4, Oct. 20 and 21, and Dec. 15; Tubberpadder, July 9 and Oct. 10; Turloughmore, Aug. 1 and Sept. 18; Williamstown, March 21, June 12, Sept. 11, and Dec. 18.

Fisheries.—All Galway bay and very nearly the whole coast of Cunnemara, are excellent fishing-grounds; and produce in abundance most of the kinds of fish which are known on the coasts of Ireland. In 1836, about 85 millions of herrings were disposed of in Galway to resident curers and country dealers; and are computed to have yielded the fishermen alone £31,500. The vessels employed in the fisheries, according to an enumeration by the officers

of the coast-guard, were 1 decked vessel, of 18 tons, with 4 men,—116 half-decked vessels, of 1,125 tons, with £525 men,—479 open sail-boats, with 2,260 men,—and 1,376 row-boats, with 5,750 men. The coast-guard stations, within whose respective ranges the fishermen resided in 1836, were Claggan, 728 fishermen; Mannin bay, 605; Innislaken, 1,510; Kilkerran, 3,450; Cashle bay, 810; the Arran Islands, 401; Barna, 215; and Claddagh, 820.

Communications.—The comparatively quite recent formation of practicable roads in Cunnemara has effected a complete though silent revolution in that great district, but has already been noticed under the word CUNNEMARA. The principal roads within the county are the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, through Ballinasloe, Aughrim, Loughrea, and Oranmore; the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, through Ballinasloe, Ahascragh, Castle-Blakeney, and Tuam; the mail-road from Galway to Limerick, through Oranmore and Gort; the mail-road from Galway to Clifden, through Oughterard; the old road from Galway to Ballinasloe, through Athenry and Kilconnel; the road from Galway to Tuam, through Clare-Galway and Clare-Tuam; the road from Galway to Cong and Ballinrobe, through Headfort; the road from Gort to Banagher, through Loughrea; the road from Ballinasloe to Banagher, through Eyrecourt; and the road from Athlone to Claremorris, through Ballinamore and Dunmore.—Two plans of proposed railway, surveys of both of which were laid before the Commissioners on Railways, connect the town of Galway with Dublin. The lines are identical from Galway to a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles east of Oranmore, and from Athlone to Dublin,—making a northerly sweep from Athlone to Mullingar, and thence following somewhat nearly the course of the Royal Canal to a junction with the Main Trunk railway in the vicinity of Celbridge. After the forking or diverging of the lines $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Oranmore, the one passes a little north of Loughrea, and a little south of Aughrim and Ballinasloe, and the other passes a little south of Athenry, a little north of Kilconnel, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Ballinasloe. The line which appears to obtain favour with the public at present [Oct. 1844] is intended to commence at a point on the Dublin and Cashel railway, at or near to the town of Salins, passing through or near to the towns of Edinberry, Philipstown, Tyrrelspass, Clara, Tullamore, Kilbeggan, and Moate, to Athlone, where it will cross the Shannon, and proceed by or near to Ballinasloe, Aughrim, Loughrea, and Oranmore, to Galway. The construction of a railway across the centre of Ireland, from Dublin to the Atlantic, offers advantages of the most important kind. This railroad will also be of great importance to the fisheries on the west coast.—The internal navigations have been noticed under the section headed 'Waters.'

Towns and Divisions.—The towns are Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, Ballinasloe, Gort, Athenry, Clifden, Headfort, Oranmore, Dunmore, Aughrim, Ahascragh, Kinvarra, Portumna, and Eyrecourt; and the chief villages are Castle-Blakeney, Roundstone, Anbally, Newtown-Bellew, Oughterard, Leitrim, Clare-Galway, Clare-Tuam, Ballinamore, and Ballymoe.—The county, on account of its great extent, was recently divided into two Ridings, East and West. Its lesser political divisions, as exhibited in the census of 1831, were the county of the town of Galway, with subdivision into one whole parish and part of two other parishes; the barony and parish of Arran; the half barony of Ballymoe, with 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; and the baronies of Athenry, with part of 7 parishes,—Ballinahinch, with 4 whole parishes,—Clare, with 11 whole

parishes, and part of 9 other parishes,—Clonmacnoon, with 1 whole parish, and part of 6 other parishes,—Dunkellin, with 5 whole parishes, and part of 14 other parishes,—Dunmore, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes,—Kilconnel, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 10 other parishes,—Killias, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes,—Kiltartan, with 5 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes,—Leitrim, with 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes,—Longford, with 3 whole parishes and part of 11 other parishes,—Loughrea, with 5 whole parishes, and part of 15 other parishes,—Moycullen, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 1 other parish,—Ross, with 1 whole parish, and part of 2 other parishes,—and Tyaquin, with 4 whole parishes, and part of 7 other parishes. Arran barony consists entirely of the Arran Islands; Ross, Ballinahinch, and Moycullen form respectively the northern, central, and southern divisions of Cunnemara, and nearly coincide with the popularly named districts of Joyce-Country, Cunnemara-Propor, and Iar-Connaught; the county of the town of Galway is a small district on the lower part of the Corrib river; Clare lies immediately east of Lough Corrib; Dunmore is in the north-west; Ballymoe is in the north-east; Killian, Kilconnel, Clonmacnoon, and Longford, lie along the east; Leitrim is in the south-east; Loughrea is in the south; Kiltartan is in the south-west; Dunkellin extends eastward from the head of Galway bay; and Athenry and Tyaquin occupy the centre of the grand natural division between the Shannon and the Corrib. The proceedings of the Ordnance Survey elicited and mapped as distinct parishes several districts which either had previously ranked as only ecclesiastical parishes, or had been carelessly treated as sub-denominations of other civil parishes by the population enumeration of 1831; and, by authority of the Acts 6 and 7 William IV., c. 84, and 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108, the following alterations were made upon the baronies:—Two townlands of Inniscaltra parish were transferred from county Clare to Leitrim: pop., in 1841, 182. One townland of Kilbennan was transferred from Clare to Dunmore: pop. 38. One townland of Boyounagh was transferred from Tyaquin to Ballymoe: pop. 158. Two townlands of Killreran were transferred from Dunmore to Ballymoe: pop. 116. One townland of Killreran was transferred from Tyaquin to Clare: pop. 9. Three townlands of Killallaghan were transferred from Clonmacnoon to Kilconnel: pop. 56. The whole of Kilreckill, seven townlands of Abbeygormacan, and two of Killoran were transferred from Athenry to Leitrim: pop. 2,128. One townland of Leitrim, and one of Kilmun, were transferred from Loughrea to Leitrim: pop. 78. One townland of Kilconickny was transferred from Athenry to Loughrea: pop. 65. Five townlands of Killeely, one of Kilcolgan, and one of Kilconieran, were transferred from Loughrea to Dunkellin: pop. 126. Two townlands of Killora, seven of Killeely, one of Kilcolgan, and two of Ardrahan, were transferred from Kiltartan to Dunkellin: pop. 810. Three townlands of Ardrahan and three of Killenny were transferred from Dunkellin to Kiltartan: pop. 436. Three townlands of Killinan and one of Isertkelly were transferred from Kiltartan to Loughrea: pop. 150. Seven townlands of Ardrahan and two of Kilchrist were transferred from Dunkellin to Loughrea: pop. 810. The county of the town of Galway was merged into the municipal district of the borough of Galway, and the rural district of the barony of Galway,—the latter constituted in the same manner as any other barony of the county. In the ecclesiastical division of Ireland, the county of Galway is very singularly dismembered; containing a tiny portion of the pro-

vice of Cashel, a main part of the archdiocese of Tuam, a chief part of the diocese of Clonfert, a considerable part of the diocese of Elphin, the whole of the small diocese of Kilmacduagh, and the whole of the wardenship or little quasi-bishoprick of Galway. Dr. Beaufort, who takes no notice of the last of these divisions, and who states the total number of parishes and churches at respectively 116 and 28, assigns 49 churches and 11 parishes to Tuam, 37 parishes and 9 churches to Clonfert, 20 parishes and 4 churches to Kilmacduagh, 8 parishes and 3 churches to Elphin, and 2 parishes and 1 church to Killaloe.

Statistics.]—The Poor-law statistics of the county will be found under the words BALLINASLOE, CLIFDEN, GALWAY (TOWN OF), GORT, LOUGHREA, and TUAM, these places being the seats or centres of Poor-law unions.—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 405; of scholars, 16,824; belonging to the Established church, 1,471; belonging to the Roman Catholic community, 17,090; and whose religious connection was not ascertained, 243. According to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 405; of scholars, 20,099; belonging to the Established church, 1,536; belonging to Protestant dissenting communities, 7; belonging to the Roman Catholic community, 18,481; and whose religious connection was not ascertained, 15. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are given under the diocesan divisions, and will be found in the articles on the Wardenship of Galway, and on Tuam, Clonfert, Elphin, Kilmacduagh, and Killaloe. Of 2,721 schools in operation, on the 31st December, 1842, under the Commissioners of National education, 76 were in this county, attended by 8,892 children in the preceding month of September, and superintended by 59 male, and 27 female teachers.—In 1841, the total number of persons committed for offences, exclusive of those within the county of the town, was 763; and of these, 240 were charged with offences against the person. In 1842, the number of commitments was 781; of which 264 were for offences against the person; and, in 1843, the commitments were 722, of which 159 were for offences against the person. In 1810, the commitments were 174; in 1824, 464.—In 1842, the constabulary force of the East riding consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 6 second-rate head-constables, 39 constables, 182 first-rate sub-constables, 18 second-rate sub-constables, and 6 mounted police; and that of the West riding of 1 second-rate county inspector, 4 first-rate sub-inspectors, 1 second-rate sub-inspector, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 9 second-rate head-constables, 38 constables, 169 first-rate sub-constables, 20 second-rate sub-constables, and 9 mounted police. The cost of maintaining this force during the year 1841 was £23,985 15s. 8½d.; in 1843, it amounted to £26,506. The constabulary force for the town is a separate corps. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at Ballinasloe, Galway, Loughrea, Oughterard, and Tuam.—The amount of grand jury assessment levied, in 1835, was £43,938 8s. 7d., and, in 1842, was £44,291; in 1826, it was £23,497.—The annual amount of property valued for the poor rate is £511,839.—Savings banks exist in Galway and Ballinasloe, and loan funds in Galway, Ahacragh, Ballinasloe, Clifden, Loughrea, and Tuam. The amount of deposits in savings banks, in November 1841, was only £6,198; number of depositors, 212, while, in 1829, the money thus invested amounted to £11,671, held by 380 depositors. The amount of loan funds, in 1842, was £9,995. Quarter-sessions are held in Galway, Ballinasloe,

Eyrecoort, Loughrea, Tuam, Oughterard, Gort, and Clifden; and petty-sessions at 34 places.—The county sends 2 members to parliament. The constituency, in 1841, amounted to 1,990; and of these, 264 were £50 freeholders, 102 were £20 freeholders, and 1,624 were £10 freeholders. The number of parliamentary electors on the registry, in January 1842, was 1,959, of whom 366 were £50 freeholders; 129 £20 freeholders; and 1,464 £10 freeholders. The total number of tenements valued for poor rates was 62,702; of which 40,750 were under £5.—Pop., exclusive of the county of the town, in 1813, 140,995; in 1821, 309,599; in 1831, 381,564; inclusive of town, 429,211. Pop., exclusive of the borough of Galway, in 1841, 422,923; inclusive, 440,198. Inhabited houses, in 1841, exclusive of town, 71,182; built but uninhabited houses, 1,527; families, 74,655; males, 211,575; females, 211,348. Families residing in first class houses, 839; in second class houses, 8,322; in third class houses, 29,153; in fourth class houses, 36,341. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 58,609; in manufactures and trade, 10,809; in other pursuits, 5,237. Families supported chiefly by property and professions, 1,344; by the directing of labour, 14,778; by their own manual labour, 56,724; by means not specified, 1,809. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 97,958; to clothing, 5,527; to lodging, 5,014; to health, 74; to justice, 749; to education, 398; to religion, 206; unclassified, 5,009; without any specified employments, 10,347. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 8,589; to clothing, 33,709; to lodging, 106; to health, 135; to justice, 1; to education, 153; to religion, 45; unclassified, 10,356; without any specified occupation, 75,586. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 36,345; who could read but not write, 16,045; who could neither read nor write, 130,617. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,172; who could read but not write, 14,782; who could neither read nor write, 154,456. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 9,046; attending superior schools, 424. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,691; attending superior schools, 170. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 43. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 36. Inspector of schools, 1; school teachers, 291 males and 80 females; ushers and tutors, 95 males and 11 females; governesses, 59; teachers of music, 8 males and 3 females; dancing masters, 3. Clergymen of the Established church, 42; Methodist ministers, 2; Presbyterian minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 105; Friars, 4; ministers of religion whose denomination was not specified, 14; scripture readers, 3.

Antiquities and History.]—The raths or earthen forts of the original Irish are very numerous. Cromlechs and Druidical circles are also of frequent occurrence. Pillar towers occur at Ballygaddy, Kilbannon, Kilmacduagh, Meelick, Ardahan, and Murrough. Ruins of old abbeys frequently occur; those of Abbey-Knockmoy and Clare-Galway are the most interesting. Very old churches occur at Galway, Clonfert, and other places. Castles or square towers of the early Anglo-Norman proprietors are, in some districts, so numerous as almost to give a peculiar character to the landscape.—The history of the county, in almost every event of any note, is strictly that of Athenry and Galway, and will be found in the articles on these towns. About the beginning of the 13th century, the Anglo-Norman De Burghos and their followers settled chiefly around Athenry and Galway; and, till the middle of the next century, they maintained the administration of English law.

On the assassination of the Earl of Ulster, however, they all revolted; and thence till the reign of Elizabeth, they adopted the customs and rivalled the lawless practices of the Irish septa. In 1585, the county was constituted, and was formally placed under English law by Sir Henry Sidney; yet, till it was swept and scoured by the occurrences and results of the rebellion of 1641 and the revolution of 1688, it inveterately maintained by far the greater part of its old character. Most of the present proprietors are of Anglo-Norman descent; but the great body of the people are the descendants of the original Irish.

GALWAY, a capacious bay, between co. Galway, Connaught, and co. Clare, Munster. Its limits may be defined on two totally different scales, the one assigning to the bay more than double the area of the other. In the larger sense, the entrance is between Gulin Head Island or Lettermullen Island in Galway and Hagg's Head in Clare; measures 20 miles across or south-eastward; has the Arran Islands a little south of its centre; and presents two great channels and two small ones,—that on the Galway side of Arran called the North Sound, that on the Clare side of Arran called the South Sound, and the small ones between the Arran Islands called Foul Sound and St. Gregory's Sound. The North Sound is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its narrowest part; and the South Sound $3\frac{1}{2}$. The north side of the bay, in the large sense, is 30 miles in length, and extends due eastward, and with comparatively small curvatures, to Oranmore; but over the first $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its extent, or inward to the east side of the entrance of Cashleh bay, it consists of the coast of two large islands and a peninsula, and of the intervening openings of water. The south side extends $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to Black Head, and thence $10\frac{1}{2}$ eastward to the inner side of Kinvarra Harbour; and is bold, iron-bound, precipitous, and not much undulated between Hagg's Head and Black Head, and suffers, immediately east of the latter cape, the large and sweeping indentation of Black Head bay. The head of the bay, from north to south, is about 6 miles in extent; but is so intersected by one large peninsula running down its centre, two smaller peninsulæ on its north side, the islands of Elaneddy on its south side, and various subordinate projections from the peninsulæ, as to appear to the eye an intricate intertexture of land and water. The bay, as defined within the lesser of the two classes of limits, commences on the north side at the east screen of Cashleh bay and on the south side at Black Head; it has an entrance of about 12 miles wide, in the direction of east-south-east; and its north and south sides measure respectively $21\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent. All the north side of the bay, all the head of it, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its south side, and all the Arran, and other islands at its entrance, belong to co. Galway; and the remainder belongs to co. Clare. The islands additional to Arran, are all mere isles or islets, and lie around the head and near the shores of the bay; and the chief are Mutton Island and Hare Island in the vicinity of Galway, a cluster of islets in the vicinity of Oranmore, Elaneddy on the north side of the entrance of Kinvarra Harbour, Deer Island 2 miles west of Elaneddy, and a cluster of islets in Black Head bay.

The whole of Galway bay is excellent fishing-ground; and is particularly productive of hakes and herring. The harbours, on the north side, are Greatman's bay, between Garomma and the mainland, and safe for vessels of moderate draft, but encumbered in the upper part with rocks; Cashleh or Costello bay, separated from the former by Killun peninsula, capacious, fortified with a martello tower, admitting large vessels, and affording good anchorage; Luveran,

a creek for fishing boats, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Costello bay; Spiddle, a sandy cove among low granite rocks, half way between Costello bay and Galway; Barna, a boat pier in a little creek, 3 miles east of Galway; Recorder's Quay, a small quay for yawls at the east end of Mutton Island; Galway, a harbour nearly all artificial and of vast importance, the fishery part noticed under the word CLADDAGH, and the merchant's quay and docks to be noticed in the article on the town of GALWAY; Oranmore, a shallow and rocky creek, capable of admitting only small vessels; New Harbour or Rhenville, 2 miles south-west of Oranmore, a beautiful and safe harbour for small ships; Ardfry, a narrow inlet 2 miles in length, separated from Rhenville by a long and narrow peninsula, and capable of admitting only small craft; Kilcorgan, a shallow lagoon, navigable only by boats, and situated near the point of the great central peninsula of the head of Galway bay; Ballinacourty, a pool or harbour on the south side of the upper end of Kilcorgan peninsula, with 14 feet of depth at low water, and with mud and grassy banks, but so obstructed across the entrance as to be considered a bar harbour; Elaneddy, safe sheltering places for boats among the spots of the Elaneddy Islands; Kinvarra, a bay, at the north-east extremity of Galway, containing a pier, and a landlocked pool of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in depth; Duras, a pier with 10 feet of water, on the north side of Duras peninsula, adjoining Kinvarra bay; Burren or New Quay, at the entrance of a narrow inlet of 4 miles in length between co. Galway and co. Clare; Black Head or Ballyvaughan bay, a large but shallow bay in Clare, east of Black Head, and navigable over its greater extent only by boats; Pooldoody, a completely landlocked lagoon for boats, connected by a narrow channel with the eastern part of Black Head bay; and Glanina, a practicable site, in water deep enough for ships, and in a precipitous range of coast adjacent to the limestone cliffs of Black Head, for a small and very useful landing-jetty. The roadstead of Galway lies directly out from the entrance of Galway Harbour, and, in consequence of the projection of Kilcorgan peninsula to a point due south of the town, is sheltered from all winds but those which blow directly up Galway bay through the North Sound. The scenery of Galway bay, over its north coast, is bleak and monotonous; across its entrance, as seen from the town of Galway, has a noble and striking feature in the Arran islands; over its head, is bosky, intricate, and richly picturesque; and over its south coast, especially as seen from spots two or three miles west of Galway, is imposing and magnificent.

GALWAY,

A large district of peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction called a "wardenship," and constituting a quasi-bishopric, partly in co. Mayo, but chiefly in co. Galway, Connaught.

History.—The town of Galway, which is the metropolis of the district and the seat of the jurisdiction, was anciently included in the diocese of Annaghdown, and, along with the rest of that diocese, was annexed or united to the see of Tuam in 1322. Vicars, for the most part of Irish extraction, and differing entirely in manners from their Anglo-Norman parishioners, were henceforth appointed by the see of Tuam to govern the town's church of St. Nicholas; and they so generally favoured the Irish septa in the vicinity with whom the town's people were in almost constant hostility, that discontent, jealousies, and even ecclesiastical anarchy within the town became nearly inevitable. In 1458, Donat

O'Murray, archbishop of Tuam, in order to terminate confusion, and in consideration, it is said, of an ample equivalent gifted to him by the inhabitants and annexed to his see, erected the church of St. Nicholas into a collegiate church of exempt jurisdiction, united to it the parish-church of Balenelaer, now called Clare-Galway, and vested the jurisdiction in a warden and vicars to be elected solely by the inhabitants of the town. The Galwegians, five months afterwards, obtained a bull from Pope Innocent VIII., sanctioning the deed of the archbishop; and they immediately proceeded to elect a warden and vicars, and to adopt measures for endowing and improving St. Nicholas' church, and extending the limits of the warden's jurisdiction. In 1486, Dominick Lynch Fitz-John, one of the most opulent merchants of the town, made several additions to the church, and built a part of the college-house for the wardens and vicars; and soon afterwards, William Joyes, archbishop of Tuam, and a native of Galway, united to the church the parishes of Oranmore, Rahoon, Moycullen, and Skryne. The wardenship was now very ample in territory; and, soon receiving other additions, it has continued thence till the present day to embrace a territory sufficiently large and populous to be constituted a modern, unannexed Roman Catholic diocese. Previous to the Reformation, the warden and vicars were elected by the inhabitants under the bull of Pope Innocent; but since the Reformation, they have been elected, by the corporation of the town, under a charter of Edward VI.; and even the limitation of the patronage to the corporation, was, by Act of 11 George IV., restricted to the Protestant members of that body.

Protestant Wardenship.]—The territory included within the wardenship measures 18 miles in length, 14 miles in breadth, and 140,000 acres in area; and, in 1831, it had a population of 63,888. The parishes it contains are St. Nicholas of Galway, Rahoon, Oranmore, Clare-Galway, Ballinacourty, Kilcummin, Shruel, and Moycullen. All these parishes are called rectories; yet a portion of the tithes of Clare-Galway, Oranmore, Shruel, and Ballinacourty, are called quarter-tithes, and are in the donation of the Bishop of Tuam to assistant incumbents of these parishes, irrespective of the warden and vicars of Galway. Kilcummin parish also has been erected into a perpetual curacy and a separate benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop of Tuam, with annexation of the quarter-tithes of Ballinacourty. Yet all the parishes of the wardenship, with the exception of Kilcummin, are under the direct and sole responsible care of the warden and his vicars; and may be regarded as forming a benefice or parochial union of exempt jurisdiction. The length of this union is 17 miles; the breadth, 6 miles; the population, in 1831, 54,072. The warden's gross and nett income is respectively £1,268 15s. 10½d., and £1,084 8s. 11d.; and he pays £75 a-year to each of three vicars. The parish of St. Nicholas, which contains the collegiate church of the benefice, will be noticed in the article on the county of the town of Galway; and each of the other parishes, as also Kilcummin, will be found noticed in its own alphabetical place. The parish-churches within the wardenship amount to three, situated at respectively Galway, Oranmore, and Oughterard; the Presbyterian meeting-houses to 1, situated in Galway; the Methodist meeting-houses to 1, situated in Galway; and the Roman Catholic chapels, parochial and conventual, to 30, numerous segregated in Galway, yet proportionally distributed throughout the wardenship. In 1834, the inhabitants, exclusive of those in Kilcummin, amounted to 1,064 Churchmen, 81 Presbyterians, and 56,503 Ro-

man Catholics; and 44 daily schools, exclusive of 7 in Kilcummin, had on their books 1,763 boys and 1,064 girls. Four of the schools were in connection with the National Board; two with the Board of Erasmus Smith's Fund; one with the Irish Society; and one with the London Hibernian Society.

Roman Catholic Diocese.]—The territory of the wardenship is now, in the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical arrangement, a diocese, and is distributed into 12 parishes. The number of parochial and coadjutor clergy is 25; and the number of "regular clergy," or friars, especially in the town of Galway, is proportionally much greater than in any other diocese in Ireland. The bishop's parish is East St. Nicholas, and his mensal parish is Rahoon. Four parishes of St. Nicholas, East, West, North, and South, comprise the town of Galway; and, till very lately, had only one parochial chapel in common, but now have two chapels. Rahoon, the mensal parish, has also two chapels. The other parishes, with their respective chapels, are Moycullen, one chapel at Moycullen; Shruel, one at Shruel; Oranmore, two at Oranmore; Clare-Galway, one at Clare-Galway; Oughterard, one at Oughterard; Castlegar, one at Castlegar; and Spiddle, one at Spiddle.

GALWAY.

A district formerly of peculiar civil jurisdiction, and called the Liberties of Galway, or the county of the town of Galway, but now merged into the municipal district of the borough of Galway, and the rural district of Galway barony, Connaught.

The County of the Town.]—The territory which, till recently, constituted the county of the town, lies on the north side of Galway bay; and may, in a proximate view, be described as a semicircle upon a radius of 4 miles, with the town of Galway for its centre. It extends westward to Furrymeweelagh and Lough Inch; northward, to all the foot or southern skirt of Lough Corrib; north-eastward, to a point nearly half-a-mile beyond Kelleen; and eastward, to a point on the bay 1½ mile beyond Merlin Park. The Corrib river bisects it southward into two not very unequal parts; and two large turloughs and an arm of the bay, called Lough Athalia, in the immediate vicinity of the town, diversify the eastern division. One large proportion of the whole surface, particularly along the Corrib river, is low, flat, spongy morass; another large proportion, particularly in the west, is a bleak expanse of exceedingly stony or rather rocky ground; and even the few hills, the demesne grounds, the woods, and the magnificent bay-views which diversify the remainder, have not sufficient power to wipe from the landscape a prevailing character of dreariness and poverty. The principal residences are Merlin Park, Mr. Blake, close to the Galway and Dublin railroad; Menlough, Sir V. Blake, Bart., on the left bank of the Corrib river; Rahoon, J. J. Bodkin, Esq., 1½ mile west of the town; West Lodge, James O'Hara, Esq., in the western suburbs; and Barna, Mr. Lynch, in the vicinity of the village of Barna. Additional to the strictly contiguous suburbs of the town, Claddagh, Bohermore, and Boherbeg, are the village of Fairhill, straggling out from the western suburbs; the village of Salthill, with a number of villas and bathing-lodges, upwards of a mile to the west; the village of Barna, 3 miles west by south; the hamlets of Castlegar, Ballylane, Ballybrit, Partlinore, Two-Mile-Ditch, and Kelleen, from 2 miles to 4 north-east; and the scattered village of Newcastle, variously a hamlet, a seat of manufacture, and the site of a fine residence, on the right bank of the Corrib. The parishes formerly included in the

county of the town were the whole of St. Nicholas, nearly the whole of Rahoon, and very nearly the half of Oranmore; and of these Rahoon and Oranmore will be noticed in their respective alphabetical place, while St. Nicholas will form the topic of a separate section of this article. The amount of Grand Jury Assessment levied within the county of the town in 1835, was £5,701 8s. 3d. Area, 24,132 acres; of which 2,192½ acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 33,120. Houses 4,606. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,642; in manufactures and trade, 1,307; in other pursuits, 2,309.

The Barony of Galway.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Oranmore, Rahoon, and St. Nicholas. Area, 23,504 acres. Pop., in 1841, 15,236. Houses 2,612. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,224; in manufactures and trade, 329; in other pursuits, 224. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 920; who could read but not write, 352; who could neither read nor write, 5,202. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 524; who could read but not write, 407; who could neither read nor write, 5,827.

The Borough of Galway.—The municipal district of Galway contains part of the parishes of Rahoon and St. Nicholas; and comprises an area of 628 acres.—The constabulary force consists of 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 1 second-rate head-constable, 4 constables, 16 first-rate sub-constables, and 1 mounted policeman. The cost of maintaining this force during the year 1841, was £1,815 3s. 5½d.—The number of persons committed for offences, in 1841, was 77; and of these, 14 were charged with offences against the person, 13 with offences against property committed with violence, 43 with offences against property committed without violence, 1 with malicious offence against property, 2 with offences against the currency, and 4 with offences not included in the above categories; 4 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 2 to imprisonment for upwards of 1 year, 13 to imprisonment for upwards of 6 months, 12 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 1 was found insane on arraignment, 18 were found not guilty on trial, against 26 no bill was found, and 1 was not prosecuted.—The borough sends two members to parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,600; of whom 44 were £50 freeholders, 12 were £20 freeholders, 1 was a £10 freeholder, 146 were 40s. freeholders, 786 were freemen, 600 were £10 householders, 8 were £20 leaseholders, and 3 were £10 leaseholders. Pop. of the borough in 1841, 17,275. Males, 7,989; females, 9,286; families, 3,713. Inhabited houses, 2,143; uninhabited built houses, 349; houses in the course of erection, 12. Families residing in first-class houses, 828; in second-class houses, 1,058; in third-class houses, 1,303; in fourth-class houses, 524. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 780; in manufactures and trade, 1,969; in other pursuits, 964. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 183; on the directing of labour, 1,717; on their own manual labour, 1,559; on means not specified, 254. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,116; to clothing, 512; to lodging, 744; to health, 24; to justice, 110; to education, 35; to religion, 26; unclassified, 1,552; without any specified occupations, 896. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 141; to clothing, 492; to lodging, 493; to health, 18; to education, 21; to religion, 48; unclassified, 1,102; without any specified occupations, 4,115. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,972; who could read but not write, 696; who could neither read nor write, 3,266. Females at and above 5 years

of age who could read and write, 2,065; who could read but not write, 1,205; who could neither read nor write, 5,001. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 1,172; attending superior schools, 178. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 1,069; attending superior schools, 78. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 37; married, 58; widowed, 5. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 34; married, 47; widowed, 19. School-teachers, 19 males and 12 females; ushers and tutors, 12 males and 3 females; governesses, 6; music-masters, 4. Clergymen of the Established church, 3; Methodist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 14; Ministers of religion whose denomination was not specified, 5.

St. Nicholas' Parish.—The parish of St. Nicholas contains the village of BALLYLOUGHAN, and the greater part of the town of GALWAY [see these articles]; and lies partly in the borough of Galway, and partly in Galway barony. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,767 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches, —of which 127 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 15,535. Houses 1,922. Area of the borough section, 347 acres. Pop., in 1841, 10,898. Houses 1,108. The surface of the rural districts declines westward to the Corrib river, and southward to Galway bay; consists, for the most part, of good arable land; and is but slightly diversified with undulations and low hilly ridges. Brier Hill, on the east border, has an altitude of 234 feet.—St. Nicholas parish includes a considerable rural district, and all the town of Galway except the Claddagh and the other western suburbs. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice and wardenship of Galway. Tithe composition, £130. The church was built in the 13th century, and afterwards received various additions. It is capable of accommodating 5,000 persons; but is fitted up with only 800 sittings, and has an attendance of only 400. St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 1,500 to 2,000; the Castlegar Roman Catholic chapel, by from 800 to 1,000; the Augustinian friary chapel, by from 800 to 1,000; the Franciscan friary chapel, by from 800 to 1,000; the Dominican convent chapel, by 100; the Augustinian convent chapel, by about 100; the Franciscan convent chapel, by about 150; and the Magdalene Asylum chapel, by from 50 to 60. The attendance at the Presbyterian meeting-house, and the Methodist place of worship, is not reported; but may be conjecturally stated at respectively 50 and 30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 516 Churchmen, 63 Presbyterians, and 16,661 Roman Catholics; and 19 daily schools were attended, on the average, by 1,118 children. One of the schools was held in the Patrician monastery, taught by the Patrician monks, and supported with £60 a-year from the National Board, and from £30 to £40 from a charity sermon; two were salaried with respectively £40 and £27 13s. 10d. from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one was aided with a graduated allowance from the Irish Society; two were classical schools; and three were boarding and day schools.

GALWAY,

A post, market, and sea-port town, a borough, and the capital of southern Connaught, stands at the influx of the Corrib river into Galway bay, 4½ miles west by north of Oranmore, 11 west of Athenry, 13½ south-east by south of Oughterard, 16½ south by west of Tuam, 32½ west of Ballinasloe, 40 south-east by east of Clifden, and 105 west of Dublin.

General Description.—Almost all tourists and topographical writers, within the last 30 or 40

years, have indulged in such exaggerations respecting Galway, as to have very generally propagated one of two utterly false and widely different notions of its character,—either that it is a lawless metropolis of the wild West, a crowded rendezvous of ruffianism and brutality, a Wapping and a St. Giles' rolled into each other, and detached by distance from all surveillance of the civil power,—or that it is the paragon of Irish towns for picturesque architecture and human beauty, a place where every cluster of houses is a study for the painter, and 'almost every peasant girl a model for the sculptor,' a museum of nearly every curiosity in the Spanish peninsula, a theatre on which are exhibited in imposing intermixture the modern arts of Britain and the quondam arts of Moorish Spain,—the muscular frames and humorous countenances of Irishmen, and the dark features and coal-black hair of Spaniards. The latter notion has of late years become the more favourite of the two, and has been diffused with a zeal and a success which absolutely astonish ordinary observers. Even Mr. Inglis, who is usually distinguished for sobriety and correctness, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who generally reserve exaggeration and fiction for tales and legends, have published descriptions of the town as gaudy in colouring, as its architecture is common-place in character, and as redolent of romance as its streets are of filth. "Galway, the capital of the wild West," says Mr. Inglis, "is a large, and, on many accounts, an extremely interesting town. I had heard that I should find some traces of its Spanish origin; but I was not prepared to find so much to remind me of that land of romance. At every second step, I saw something to recall Spain to my recollection. I found the wide entries and broad stairs of Cadiz and Malaga; the arched gateways, with the outer and inner railing, and the court within,—needing only the fountain and flower vases, to emulate Seville. I found the sculptured gateways and grotesque architecture which carried the imagination to the Moorish cities of Granada and Valencia. I even found the little sliding wicket for observation, in one or two doors, reminding one of the secrecy, mystery, and caution observed, where gallantry and superstition divide life between them. Besides these Spanish resemblances, Galway has a more Popish aspect than any other Irish town. It contains friars, as well as priests; in the Catholic chapels, devotees are found at all hours of the day; and in the burying-ground are seen in hundreds, those little black crosses which distinguish all the continental burying-grounds." The extreme Roman Catholic or rather monastic character of the town, with its accompaniments of conventual chapels, conventual cemeteries, and conventual archways, seems really to have been the grand feature which fixed Mr. Inglis' attention; and both by its own prominence and diffusiveness, and by the general tone which it gives to close as well as extensive views of the town's scenery, it appears to have "carried his imagination" to the greater portion of the Spanish and Moorish features which he delineates. We are certain, at all events, that if the convents and their appendages were removed, an unprejudiced stranger would observe but few and unimportant resemblances to continental architecture; and that if two or three modern places of worship in either Grecian or Gothic style were erected on the convents' sites, he would probably not observe at all, unless they were pointed out to him, any traces whatever of the town's Spanish origin. By far the greater proportion of private buildings, especially such as are old and most liable to be pictured by the imagination as peculiar, display almost every variety of form, elevation, and facade: they are packed or huddled into rows or masses,

according as whim dictated, convenience induced, or circumstances compelled; and not a small proportion of features which romancing minds have identified with continental types, are in reality nothing more than the accidental productions of caprice and disregard of architectural regularity and order. Even Mr. and Mrs. Hall, while giving four or five illustrations of the most curious close scenes in the town, and while asserting that their sketcher, Mr. Evans, selected these 'almost at random,' virtually declare that Moorish and Spanish features of architecture, if not chiefly fictions, are at least nearly obliterated: for they say, "These records of old time are rapidly falling into ruin; only a few small portions of the walls remain; even the Moorish eyes and complexions are not as common as they used to be; and probably in a few years, Galway will have lost its distinctive character." Communication with the east and with England has of late years become so abundant, that the absurd delusion which prevails respecting the character of the town must speedily cease. Mr. Inglis states the population in 1834 at about 34,000; an idle and current vaunt alleged that the census of the county of the town in 1831, which assigned it a population of 33,120, was very seriously deficient in consequence of the enumerator having died before the census was completed; and the general boast of the inhabitants so early as 1835, asserted their numbers to be at least 40,000; but out comes the carefully prepared census of 1841, and declares the actual population of 'Galway Town' in that year to be only 17,275. Now all the romancing about the town's picturesqueness will perhaps be as rudely exposed as the ridiculous magniloquence about its populousness; for who knows whether some honest and credible Galwegian may not soon describe the town as the dirtiest, dingiest, and most disagreeable and irregular large town in Ireland, and as distinguished from all the other great seats of population in the kingdom, chiefly by amorphous masses of houses, dense segregation of streets, singular prominence of conventual buildings, tasteless capriciousness in the sites and collocation of new and good houses, squalid poverty in the rows and congeries of cabins which constitute most of the suburbs, and narrowness, crookedness, irregularity, brokenness and filth in the carriage-ways; and should any native perform such a task, he would only follow the honest example of Hardiman, the elaborate historian of the town, who said 23 years ago: "The character of this, like all other ancient cities, is that of a fortress, the greatest quantity of building crowded into the smallest space, with walls, gates, and ditches of defence. For more than half a century before 1792, the fortifications had been going fast to decay; the abbey-gate was pulled down in 1799; and the remainder of these mouldering bulwarks were falling to the ground. * * The old Spanish-built castles necessary for personal security, are gradually disappearing; and convenient modern edifices are rising on their ruins. Several of these ancient structures, though some centuries built, are still in good repair, and many of them are inhabited by numerous families. They are generally square, with a small court in the centre, and an arched gateway leading to the street; but are, however, daily giving place to more commodious dwellings, better suited to the present improved state and manners of society. * * It is painful to turn to the shamefully neglected state of the streets, which, for many years past, have been perhaps the worst paved, and least attended to, of any other in this country. From the numerous holes in the pavement, and the heaps of accumulated dirt with which they are almost continually filled, many streets

are often nearly impassable, particularly in dark winter nights, when it is absolutely hazardous to venture abroad."

The site of the ancient town, and of the main body of the modern town, is low ground on the left or east bank of the Corrib river, between a considerable turlough of that river on the north, and the shallow inlet of Galway bay called Lough Athalia on the south. This ground is at first flat, and but a few yards higher than the level of the river; but it slowly and gradually rises toward the east end of the town, and eventually becomes an elongated and considerable hill, over the crest of which extends the suburb of Bohermore, and along the base of which, skirting Lough Athalia, extends the suburb of Boherbeg. See **BOHERBEG** and **BOHERMORE**. A space of 370 or 380 yards in breadth, however, intervenes between the main body of the town and Lough Athalia; and this is occupied on the west by the quays and docks of the harbour, and in the middle and the east by a double-summitted and rather bold rising ground, called Fort Hill. The site of the small section of the main body of the town west of the quondam walls, and of a large proportion of the western suburbs, is a chain or compact series of low and flat islands formed by divided currents of the Corrib river; and the site of the remaining parts of the western suburbs is partly low and naturally marshy grounds on the north, and partly an irregularly tumulated piece of ground on the south. The ancient or walled town had nearly an oval outline, the greater axis extending east and west, and not far from being coincident with the line of street from William's Gate to the West Bridge; and it contained an area, in Irish or plantation measurement, of 21 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. The existing town, if all the suburbs be included, and only the sites of houses and out-houses be reckoned, occupies very nearly double the area of the walled town; or if gardens, fields, and open grounds which intervene between the ramifications of the outskirts and suburbs, be included, it occupies considerably more than three times the area.

Eyre or Meyrick square, an oblong of about 180 yards by 130, is situated almost immediately east of the south-east limits of the ancient town, and is edified with good and lofty though plain buildings; but, in consequence of its interior area being enclosed by an ugly, dwarfish, gap-interrupted stone-wall, and unadorned with either lawn, or shrub, or statuary, and unqualifiedly abandoned to the *mêlê*s of promenading, marketing, *rêlée*-show keeping, and children's gaming, it has a wan and almost rueful appearance. The commencement of Bohermore from the north-east corner of the square, and the street along the new Dublin road from its south-east corner, are chiefly double lines of cabins. A somewhat triangular open area projects from the western half of the square, and is edified on one side by the fine, large, head-hotel of the town, and on the other by buildings mixedly public and private,—good and indifferent. A kind of semicircular street, about 240 yards long, called Rosemary-lane, and going off northward from the north-east corner of the square, is a disagreeable assemblage of a few good dwellings and a large number of cabins. A wretched little suburb of 220 yards in length, called Suckeen, goes off east-north-eastward from near the foot of Rosemary-lane; and leads to a savage sort of path across the fen of the Corrib turlough. A suburb, called Newtown-Smyth, measuring about 280 yards by 160, situated immediately north-west of the end of Rosemary-lane, and extending its flank along the Corrib river, has aggregately a fine character, and contains one good and spacious, though short street, and two or three rows of neat and lofty dwelling-houses, and

the ornamental structures of the public court-houses. Other suburbs of the old town are aggregately both small in extent and poor in appearance.—The chief line of street, within the quondam walls, extends about 480 yards west-south-westward from the north-west corner of Eyre Square to the end of the old or west bridge; its successive parts bear the names of William's Gate, William-street, Shop-street, Main Guard, and Bridge-street; it makes constant deflections from the straight line, yet cannot be very strongly pronounced either crooked or curved; it frequently, suddenly, and capriciously changes in width, and has every capacity from that of a lane to that of a pretty large market-place; and it exhibits, in most grotesque collocation, all the varieties of the town's architecture, from the lumpish old castle, or the crazy and haggard tenement, to the spruce and pretending modern edifice. Abbeygate-street, 300 yards in length, rectangularly intersects this principal line of street at a point 190 yards from Eyre Square; it runs down to the south-west angle of Newtown-Smyth on the one side, and, with the aid of a short prolongation called Queen-street, extends a little beyond the south wall on the other; and it is, in a general view, narrow, straight, old-fashioned, and built with plain and poor but lofty houses. Middle-street, about 200 yards long, goes off southward and rectangularly from Abbeygate-street, at a point about 60 yards south of Shop-street; and, though free from cabins, and making some pretensions to be a good street, and containing the large Roman Catholic chapel of St. Nicholas and the chapel of the Augustinian friary, it is really a gloomy and lugubrious thoroughfare. Back-street, parallel to the whole length of Middle-street at the distance of about 40 yards to the south, and prolonged westward to the Ship Quay by Flood-street, and some distance eastward by Whitehall, exhibits a singular mixture of lumpish corn-stores, tall, gaunt dwelling-houses, rickety old buildings, and comparatively modern aristocratic residences. High-street, a transverse thoroughfare of about 140 yards south-westward from the south end of Shop-street,—and Watergate-street, a continuation of High-street, about 100 yards to the Fish Market,—have considerable resemblance to the adjacent thoroughfares of Shop-street and Main Guard; Cross-street and Lombard-street jointly make a semicircular sweep of about 350 yards, from the south end of Back-street across the south end of High-street and Main Guard, to the middle of the north half of Abbeygate-street, are remarkable chiefly for their jumble of very plain modern houses with large and unimposing conventual buildings. Various lanes, alleys, and brief streets connect the chief thoroughfares which we have noticed, or radiate from them; but almost all of them are squalid and unsightly.—The uppermost suburban island of any considerable size communicates with Newtown-Smyth by the new bridge, and is almost wholly occupied by the spacious buildings and yards of the county and the town gaols. The next considerable island is partly parallel with the former, yet extends to the immediate vicinity of the old bridge, and is about 450 yards in length, but of comparatively narrow breadth; it bears the name of Island-Altenagh or Nun's Island; and its upper end is occupied by the large Franciscan nunnery and a spacious surrounding area,—its centre, by a large suite of flour-mills,—and its lower end, by a good street of 100 yards in length. The third considerable island is called Ballymana, and commences immediately below the old bridge; and it is chiefly occupied by Dominick-street, a thoroughfare of about 120 yards in length, well edified with private residences, and regarded as the most fashionable street

in the town, but conveying a mean idea of either the wealth or the taste of the Galway aristocracy. Other islands are so small as not to challenge separate notice. Immediately south of Ballymana island commences the curious fishing suburb of CLADDAGH [which see]; and immediately south-west of the same island commences a rather large suburb which, for a brief distance, is respectable, but which speedily becomes a rueful assemblage of cabins and other poor dwellings, yet which leads out the way to the mansions of the Warden and Mr. O'Hara, and to the cheerful and villa-dotted, detached suburb of Salthill. The suburbs situated to the west of Nun's Island, and north-north-west of Ballymana, aggregate cover an area of about 490 yards by 260; but they are not strictly compact; and, though almost all quite modern, they present startling mixtures and juxtapositions of good residences and miserable cabins.

We have thus made our general description of Galway much more minute than our usual descriptions of towns, that readers may judge for themselves whether it can be the romantic or interesting place which so many tourists and topographers have depicted it; and when to a view of its general alignment and architecture is added a summary account of its public buildings, most readers who have tested our credibility, will readily conclude that the attractions which the press has attempted to fling over it have been principally borrowed by fancy from the historical circumstance of its once having had extensive commercial intercourse with Spain, and from the existing circumstances of its being a town of numerous large convents, and the reputed capital of 'the far west,'—rhetorically designated 'rude and wild.' Both Ballinasloe and Westport are in comparison to it for beauty what a meek and blue-eyed maiden is to a lank and shrewish hag, and, in spite of their comparative smallness and of their want of the business of county towns, are not very greatly inferior to it in influence; and Sligo, though surprisingly little is said respecting it by tourists, can show among its environs almost a gallery of superb landscape, while Galway can show not more than one or two good pictures, and is to the full as much entitled, on probably every ground of adjudication, to be pronounced the metropolis of the north of Connaught, as Galway is to be entitled the capital of the south.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—The collegiate church of St. Nicholas stands on a very gentle eminence, in an area between the foot of Shop-street, and the most rapid part of the curve of Lombard-street. It was founded in 1320; acquired large additions at various periods, especially at the institution of the wardenship; became surmounted by a steeple in 1683; and, during 2½ centuries past, has undergone a series of alterations, one or two of them violent and sweeping, and others conservatory and ornamental. Its form and character are those of the English cathedral style; and have been greatly extolled by native writers, but are, in fact, heavy and intricate. Its length from the grand west entrance to the east end of the choir is 152 feet; its breadth, including the transept, is 126 feet; and its height, to the vaulted roof, is 42 feet 10 inches. Two series of Gothic pillars and arches separate the nave from the side aisles, and support the roofs; each pillar measuring 8 feet 10 inches in circumference, and 12 feet 10 inches in height to the top of the architrave, and the chord of each arch measuring 14½ feet. "The entrances and windows, which all display the pointed arch," says Mr. Hardiman, "were richly decorated with sculptured ornaments, containing many allegorical and ecclesiastical subjects, and ex-

hibiting various traces of drapery, intermixed with fruit, trefoils, festoons, &c., in the same appropriate style, ingeniously designed and elegantly executed. Some few of these are still remaining, which escaped the ravages of time and the devastation of the fanatic crew, by whom almost every sacred monument in the church was destroyed; and it is here added with regret, that what even these despoilers had spared were ultimately doomed to destruction by the ignorant alterations of modern church-wardens, under the specious names of repairs and improvements." No fewer than 14 ornamented chapels and altars, and a great number of statues of saints, at one time encumbered the interior; and the great east window of the choir was formerly filled with beautifully stained glass. The present appearance of the interior is that of a great and gloomy cathedral, rendered outre and commonplace by poverty and neglect; and the part fitted up for the use of the congregation, is a chilly congeries of pews, collectively shabby, and in some instances rickety. Many sepulchral monuments and inscriptions occur round the aisles; but, though in several instances handsome, they fail to produce an agreeable effect. A polished marble altar and window in the extensive wing called Lynch's aisle, exhibit considerable beauty. The organ loft, erected in the last century, placed nearly parallel with the pulpit, and occupying parts of the north aisle and the adjoining transept, is a tasteless and ill-contrived erection. The tower which crowns the exterior of the whole pile, and rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, is a ridiculous structure; presenting nearly the outline of an obelisk or slender pyramid; and having such ludicrous diminitude in proportion to the great old pile which it surmounts, as to bear some resemblance to a plain, pasteboard bonnet of a child's doll, perched on the head of an old antique-dressed lady. The only other Protestant places of worship in the town are a neat small Presbyterian meeting-house, built about 8 years ago on Nun's Island, and a Methodist chapel, a mere large upper room in a tenement off Cross-street.

The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Nicholas presents a side front to Abbeygate-street, and its chief front to Middle-street; and was founded, amid great processional displays and demonstrations, in July, 1816. It professes to be in the ornamented Gothic style, and has been lauded as a "superb" structure; yet it has a comparatively plain exterior, and a decidedly incongruous interior. An appalling accident occurred in this chapel a year or two ago, originating in a panic, and occasioning the death of a considerable number of persons, in a headlong rush to the doors. The Franciscan chapel stands a little without the quondam north gate, and off the west side of the principal street which leads down to the Court Houses in Newtown-Smyth; it was originally founded, in 1296, by Sir William de Burgh, and was rebuilt in 1781; and it has a plain exterior, and measures 120 feet by 30 in the interior. The friars' house attached to it is a commodious but quite plain building. The adjacent cemetery is extensive; and contains a few curious old monuments, and the burying-places of some of the most considerable families in the county. The Dominican friary is noticed in the article CLADDAGH: which see. The original Augustinian friary was founded, in 1508, by Margaret Athy, wife of Stephen Lynch Fitz-Dominick, mayor of Galway; it stood on an eminence in the southern environs, within a few hundred yards of the walls, and commanded a fine view of Galway bay; in 1602, at the building of St. Augustine's fort, it was converted into a store for the use of the soldiery; and eventually it was destroyed by order

of the corporation, to prevent its being fortified against the town. The present Augustinian friary is situated on the east side of Middle-street, was erected about the middle of last century, and has attached to it a large chapel. A Carmelite friary is said to have been founded by the De Burgo family; but when it was built, where it stood, and what came over it, are matters not known. A community of Capuchin friars was established in 1689, and seem to have temporarily existed at one or two former periods; but they soon and finally disappeared. A convent of Knights Templars stood beyond the east gate, and was suppressed in 1312. The circular foundation of the building is traced in an extant old map of the town. A Patrician monastery was founded not many years ago in Lombard-street; and is chiefly remarkable for a very large school which is attached to it, and receives aid from the National Board. The Franciscan Nunnery, or Convent of St. Clare, seems to have been founded early in the 16th century, but was not erected on its present site near the head of Nun's Island, or in the form of a public conventual building, till after 1649. The existing structure is a very large pile, in the style of architecture which often occurs in the Italian convents, and is by much the most imposing conventual building in the town. The chapel attached to it is small but ornate; and the circumjacent grounds comprise an area of 5 or 6 acres, and are chiefly disposed in lawn or meadow. The Dominican Nunnery was founded before the close of the first half of the 17th century, and the Augustinian Nunnery early in the 18th century; and both are situated in crowded parts of the old town, and have a gloomy Spanish appearance, and very small attached chapels. The Presentation Convent was instituted in 1815, and removed to the Charter School in the north-west suburbs in 1819. The buildings are extensive; they include the nunnery itself, a rather small but ornate chapel, a large schoolhouse of two stories, and some minor erections; and they are surrounded by a high wall, and have attached to them a pleasant little plot of ground, whose skirts are washed by one of the purling branches of the Corrib. The inmates are numerous,—we believe, about 30; they are all, or almost all, necessarily connected with wealthy families, as each requires to pay £500 toward the general fund on her admission; they boast a high degree of popularity among the general Roman Catholic community; and they make their school-houses, and even the more public rooms of their convent, quite facilely accessible to all visitors who have any suitable or feasible introduction. In 1834, the National Board contributed £30 a-year in aid of their schools. Another Presentation Convent was 9 or 10 years ago founded at Bushey Park, near the shore of the parish of Rahoon; and, though at some little distance from the town, is viewed as connected with it, and treated as a twin institution to the former Presentation Convent.

Civil Public Buildings.—An elaborate map of Galway, drawn about the year 1651, blazoned and elegantly engraved after the Restoration, and preserved in the manuscript collection of Trinity College, Dublin, gives a very flattering exhibition of the former state of the public buildings of the town, and affords some hints for understanding the present state of all the older specimens, both public and private, of its architecture. This map exhibits a nearly oval environment of walls; 14 fortifications, bulwarks or ramparts about the walls, and joined to them; 14 city gates; 7 ascents to the walls; 14 principal streets, and 14 principal lanes; 12 convents, and the collegiate church and college-house of St. Nicholas; 14 remarkable edifices, castles, or man-

sion-houses of the nobility, gentry, and citizens of Galway; 7 altar-stations for ecclesiastical street processions; 7 public market-places; a gaol, a town-house, an exchange, an hospital, a cemetery, and a market-cross. Sir Oliver St. John, even in 1614, long before a considerable portion of these erections were built, said respecting Galway, "The towne is small, but all is faire and statelie buildings; the fronts of the houses towards the streets are all of hewed stone, uppe to the top, garnished with faire battlement, in an uniform course, as if the whole town had been built upon one modle. It is built upon a rock, invironed almost with the sea and the river, compassed with a strong walle, and good defences after the ancient manner, such as with a reasonable garrison, may defende itself against an enemy." Mr. Hardiman, after adducing a series of evidence and illustration respecting the quondam condition of the town, says, "A tolerably accurate idea may now be formed of the former opulent state and magnificence of Galway. Adorned with superb and highly decorated buildings, and surrounded by every requisite for security and defence, which either art could suggest or wealth command, it was universally acknowledged to be the most perfect city in the kingdom; while its rich inhabitants stood conspicuously distinguished for their commercial pursuits, public zeal, and high independence of spirit. But these facts, however well authenticated, must appear extraordinary to those now acquainted with the town; and when contrasted with its present very different state and appearance, it would not be at all surprising if they should be pronounced as altogether incredible. The lofty walls, castles, edifices, and towers, once its pride and ornament, are long since crumbled into dust; the much boasted spirit of enterprise and independence of its former inhabitants, lie dead or dormant in their descendants; and nothing now remains to mark their former grandeur, but the spacious ruins and remnants of a few splendid mansions, which serve but to keep alive the melancholy remembrance of what their founders once had been." Any portions of forts and ramparts which remain consist of little more than the foundations, and have an amorphous, rubbishy, and trivial appearance. Considerable sweeps of the walls still stand, but are either so hid from view by modern buildings, or so economically tricked into the duty of ordinary high stone-fence enclosure, that they nearly fail to draw a stranger's attention. The best preserved and most ornate of the ancient mansions, is a house called Lynch's Castle, at the corner of Shop and Abbey-gate streets; but it is by no means distinguished for either size or massiveness,—it has very little antiqueness, and really no Hesperianism of architectural character,—and it differs from an ill-contrived modern city building chiefly in presenting some armorial sculpturings on its front, and in terminating in a lofty parapet. Another old mansion, situated in Lombard-street, presents a tablet, with a skull and cross-bones, bearing the date 1624, and is celebrated as the scene of a tragedy which has been so kaleidoscoped by romancers, and so romantically narrated by historians and topographers, that the bare facts of it may be regarded as lost, but which appears to have consisted in the judicial infliction of death upon an only son, though a public criminal, by some one of the numerous Lynches who were mayors of Galway,—the date usually assigned to the occurrence, however, being upwards of a century earlier than that of the tablet on the old existing mansion. To a prying antiquary with obtuse olfactory nerves, several other old buildings possess some interest, by their carvings of armorial bearings and other features of decoration; but, in general, they are such niduses of nasti-

ness, and such crowded abodes of penury, disease, and wretchedness, as to be approachable rather by the fortitude of the philanthropist than the vertu of the man of taste.

The old, or west bridge, over the main current of the Corrib river, was built in 1342; and, till the erection of the new bridge, was the only passage from the eastern districts of the county to the great peninsulated district of Iar-Connaught. In 1558, a gate and tower were erected at its west end; and, afterwards, another gate and tower were erected in its centre; but these were long ago entirely demolished. About 42 years ago, the bridge was thoroughly repaired on the north side, and was pronounced by architects to be strong; but it soon experienced the effects of the neglect which are so generally apparent in the town; and, in consequence of dilapidated parapets, narrow carriage-way, and the utter want of side-pavements and of lights, it was, a few years ago, a rather hazardous means of crossing a deep and impetuous river on a dark night.—The new bridge, between Newtown-Smyth and the front of the county gaol, was founded in 1818; and is a light and very handsome structure, with ample carriage-way, good side-pavements, and both neat and substantial masonry.—The various bridges which cross the branch-currents of the river, are all small but sufficiently wide and otherwise convenient.—The Castle barrack was built in 1734, is situated immediately within the south-east angle of the town-walls, is approached from William-street and White-hall, and is a comparatively neat suite of buildings, with accommodation for three companies on the old regulation. The Shamble barrack was built in 1749; occupies the site of the lower citadel,—a square space bounded by Lombard-street, Bridge-street, the river, and a lane; and is a regular series of buildings, with accommodation for 10 companies. The Lombard-street barrack was erected in the same year as the preceding; occupies a site on the north side of Lombard-street, a little below Abbeygate-street; and contains accommodation for five companies; but, we believe, has, for a series of years, been discontinued to be used for military. One regiment of infantry is usually stationed in the town, and sends off but a meagre portion of its numbers in detachments.—The old exchange, including tholsel and town court-house, was commenced during the civil wars of 1641, and finished early in the reign of Queen Anne; it was esteemed highly ornamental to the town, but came to be justly regarded as an obstruction of the thoroughfare at the south-east corner of St. Nicholas' church; and as it stood in 1820, is described by Mr. Hardiman, as "a lofty edifice, of what may be called two stories in height, supported by eight extensive arches, six in front, and one at each end, rising from lofty square pillars of hewn marble."—The county court-house stands in an open area in Newtown-Smyth, with its rear opposite the end of the new bridge; and was built in the years 1812-1813. It is a handsome Grecian structure, with a lofty tetrastyle portico, surmounted by the royal arms; and contains a spacious vestibule, two large and well-appointed court-rooms, and ample suites of the various requisite offices and apartments.—The town court-house confronts the county court-house; is of more recent construction; and, while much smaller in size, harmonizes with it in character. West of the town court-house, but on a line with it, and nearer the river, are the schoolhouses in connection with the Board of Erasmus Smith, and occasionally used for public meetings of religious and benevolent institutions; and these various buildings, together with a series of good and new adjacent private residences, render this locality the most tidy and orna-

mental in appearance of any in either the town or suburbs.—The town gaol is situated 100 yards south of the west end of the new bridge, and was built in the years 1807-1810. It consists of a main body of three stories, and two adjacent wings, and contains 36 cells, 6 other rooms, with 13 beds, and the usual accompaniments of yards and keepers' apartments; but, though originally regarded as a noble building of its class, and justly pronounced a vast improvement upon the horrid agglomeration of dungeons which it superseded, it is totally defective in all the grand capacities for improved prison discipline, and admits neither classification, solitary confinement, nor regular employment: the cells also are too small, and are badly ventilated; the debtors' rooms are disorderly; the female prisoners are but half clad; and the hospital is ill-constructed. A proposal has been made and urged for the consolidation of the establishment with the county gaol, in order to the improved accommodation and the better management of both. During 1842, the average number of prisoners confined in the town gaol was 46½; the highest number was 72; the total number, including debtors, was 470; the number of recommitments was 12; and the total expense of the gaol was £744 18s. 4d.—The county gaol immediately adjoins the north side of the town gaol; and was founded soon after April, 1802, and completed, says Mr. Hardiman, "at an enormous expense." A strong and buttressed boundary wall, 20 feet high, and capped with large hammered stone, surrounds it; inside of this is a handsome gravel walk, ¼ of a mile in circumference; and the prison itself is a two-story structure in the form of a crescent, entirely vaulted, built solely of stone and metal, without any aid from timber, and disposed into radiating wards or compartments, whose centre or point of divergence is the governor's house. It contains 92 cells and 6 other rooms with 18 beds, and has extensive capacities and appliances for the purposes of hospital-accommodation, labour, exercise, ventilation, storage, cleanliness, moral discipline, and the accommodation of officers; yet, in spite not only of these, but of excellent management, it exhibits such broad defects as demand instant extension and improvement,—and, in particular, it is too small for the average number of prisoners confined, and admits no nearer an approach to separation among the prisoners, than temporary confinement during meal-time in their cells, and the attempted enforcement of silence when the crowded state of the prison compels their being congregated together. During 1842, the average number of prisoners confined was 152; the highest number was 233; the total number, including debtors, was 1,033; the number of recommitments was 26; and the total expense was £2,096 11s. 9d.—The only other public building we shall notice here—as those which remain will more appropriately be mentioned in the three following sections—is the grammar-school, or, as it is locally termed, the college. This is one of the five original grammar-schools founded in Ireland by Erasmus Smith; and affords instruction in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English composition, history, geography, the use of the globes, algebra, astronomy, and mathematics. The building was erected in 1813, at the cost of between £5,000 and £6,000; and is a spacious and neat structure, with several apartments and offices, situated in an open space, on elevated ground, overlooking the exit of the new Dublin road from the town, and commanding a fine prospect of Galway bay, the mountains of Clare, and the islands of Arran.

Trade.—The manufactures of Galway, though few in number, are, in some instances, extensive. The linen manufacture seems to have been vigor-

ously attempted, but thrived so ill that a linen-hall, erected in the western suburbs, speedily went to decay. A bleach-green, though not of very large extent, is still maintained in the vicinity of the old hall. An extensive paper-mill has long been worked a little west of the old bridge. Very large distilleries and breweries are worked in both the town and the suburbs; and the excise establishment of the town is supposed to produce more revenue to Government than the customs of the port. A black marble quarry on the estate of Menlough, and on the margin of the river and lake a little above the town, produces about 1,000 yards of marble in the year, of a quality which formerly sold at £12 per ton, but which now sells at London and New York for £7 or £8. A foundry of considerable extent is at work. In 1820, there were 23 flour-mills constantly at work, and manufacturing about 12,000 tons of flour a-year, —6 oatmeal mills, 2 malt-mills, and 3 fulling-mills; and these establishments, especially the flour-mills, continue to maintain their bold prominence,—the flour-business being, in fact, the chief one in the town. In 1838, only 4 steam-engines, aggregately possessing 46 horse-power, were at work in the town; and one of these pumped the harbour basin, one drove machinery, one subserved foundry purposes, and one was used in a distillery.

The ancient commerce of Galway was very extensive, but has long lost its distinctive character, and almost every local vestige of its existence. Its chief features were the wine trade, which has dwindled within very common-place limits; and the provision trade, which occasioned the institution of the great sheep and cattle fairs of Ballinasloe, but is now extinct. The export of kelp, manufactured along the coasts of Lar-Connaught and Cunnemara, was commenced about the year 1700, and was long a very considerable trade; but has also nearly disappeared. During the year 1835, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £251,864; and their chief items were £217,319 of corn, meal, and flour, £30,000 of bacon and hams, £1,080 of untanned hides and calf skins, and £903 of kelp. In the same year, the imports amounted, in estimated value, to £88,268 12s. 8d.; and their chief items were £18,285 of tobacco, £12,986 of iron, £12,968 of foreign iron, £9,770 of wines, £8,489 12s. of sugar, £4,021 of coals, culm, and cinders, £4,180 of tallow, £3,200 of flax-seed, £2,922 4s. of tea, £2,086 of salt, £2,822 of glass and earthenware, £2,770 of stones and slates, and £1,925 of wrought iron and hardwares. The yearly total of vessels which cleared out from the port during the years 1824–1833, varied from 107 to 156, and had an aggregate tonnage varying from 10,132 to 14,562; and those which cleared out in 1835 amounted to 145, and had an aggregate tonnage of 15,531. The yearly total of vessels which arrived during the years 1824–1833, varied from 73 to 157, and had an aggregate tonnage varying from 6,856 to 14,241; and those which arrived in 1835, amounted to 135, and had an aggregate tonnage of 12,915. The customs received at the port in the years 1824–1833, varied from £13,951 8s. 2d. to £48,564 6s. 4d.; and those received in 1835, amounted to £31,133 2s. 5d., while the excise duties of the district for the year amounted to £50,154 12s. 5d. The estimated amount of inland traffic to the town is 20,000 tons for exportation, 27,000 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 3,700 tons of agricultural produce for the use of breweries and distilleries, 500 tons of exciseable articles not directly imported, and 148,000 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and the estimated amount of inland traffic from the town is 4,200 tons of imported articles, 2,500 tons of produce of distil-

leries and breweries, and 7,200 tons of coal, manure, &c.

The old harbour consisted of two tiny docks at the foot of Flood-street, and immediately south of the Fish Market, which were used by merchant vessels in the Spanish trade, and occasioned a small adjacent area to be called the Spanish parade; a quay wall with platform of 1,300 yards in length, from the vicinity of the above old docks to the embouchure of the river, which is resorted to chiefly by swarms of wherries and half-decked vessels laden with turf and sea-wreck, and which terminates in a return-pier; and a dock, large compared with the two old ones, and situated immediately within the return-pier, but small compared with the docks of any considerable British port, ill-contrived, shallow, and altogether unsuited to a place of any tolerable commerce. By acts of 11 George IV., and 1 and 2 William IV., local commissioners were appointed to provide for the erection of new docks and quays, and for the cutting of a canal from the bay to Lough Corrib, and were empowered to levy certain rates and duties on vessels and boats entering the harbour, and on goods exported and imported; and they soon let these dues and rates by auction for £1,270 per annum, borrowed £17,000 from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and commenced the excavation and construction of spacious docks between the long quay-wall and platform on the east, the town on the north, and the skirts and shores of Forthill promontory on the east and south-east. These great docks occupy a space of about 9 acres, and contain depth of water for vessels of 500 tons burden; and they are expected, even of themselves, but especially in connection with the long-projected canal to Lough Corrib [see CONNAUGHT], to occasion a rapid and important increase to the commerce of the port.

The corn and potato markets are held in the triangular open area, off the north side of Eyre-square, and in front of the principal hotel. An extensive meat-market was erected in 1802, near William's Gate, and partly on the site of the Upper citadel; and is amply supplied, not only with beef, mutton, veal, lamb, kid, and pork, but with poultry and wild fowl. The shambles are on the south side of Bridge-street, adjacent to the river. Long lines of stalls, for the sale chiefly of pork, are ranged along Shop-street on Sabbath afternoons, and combine with crowded promenading and occasionally public sports, to give the town, in a revolting moral sense, a 'continental' appearance. The fish-market was constructed about the beginning of the present century, at the upper end of the Ship Quay, and opposite the termination of Watergate-street; and it contains several sheds, a pump, porter's lodge, &c., and is well supplied with every description of fish. Butter, pot-vegetables, fruits, and potatoes, are amply supplied from the surrounding country; and the last also from Mayo and Clare. Turf for fuel is brought in prodigious quantities by boats from Cunnemara and down Lough Corrib. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 31, April 21, and Oct. 21.—An office of the Provincial Bank was established in 1826; and is a very respectable though plain building on the south side of Eyre-square. An office of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1830, and is a handsome new structure on the north side of Eyre-square. Branch offices of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, and of the National Bank were established in respectively 1835 and 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to the canal basin at Ballinasloe; a mail-car to Clifden; a coach and a mail-coach to Dublin; a mail-coach to Lame

irk; and a car and a mail-coach to Tuam. The railway project for connecting Galway with Dublin, is noticed in our article on the county.

Amusements and Literature.—The theatre is a small building in a lane; but has an attendance far beyond the proportion of the monied part of the population. The assembly-room is a rather obscure and not very elegant structure in Middle-street; yet, with blind though quite pardonable enthusiasm, is declared by Mr. Hardiman "frequently to display an assemblage of native beauty, elegance, and fashion, which would grace the drawing-rooms of a court." Occasional concerts and incidental public exhibitions occur. Eyre-square, sometimes almost a puddle, and never so good footing-ground as the ordinary trottoir of a clean-kept large town, is the only public promenade. A very pleasant drive, after the abominable suburbs are left behind, is enjoyed down the Salthill road; and may be prolonged with considerable variety of scene, and with not much interruption of pleasantness, around what is called by courtesy 'the circular road,'—a curving series of highways, aggregately about 4 miles in extent, and terminating at the opposite side of the western suburbs to that from which the Salthill road departs.—An amicable Literary Society was formed in 1791, for acquiring and disseminating useful information on science, arts, agriculture, and commerce; and it consists mixedly of Protestants and Roman Catholics, prohibits all religious and political discussion, has a tolerably good library, and receives several newspapers and literary periodicals.—A mercantile coffee-room was established in 1792, and has good accommodation, and a large supply of newspapers. One circulating library, on private adventure, exists; but is little better than a collection of mere novels, and not larger than a suburban and quite second-rate affair of its class in a British manufacturing town. Another library, altogether like the former in character, but even more trashy in its novels, was commenced 8 or 9 years ago; and possibly a third may have been attempted since; but no public library at all creditable to the literary tastes of the population is likely to exist for at least years to come. Three or four shopkeepers buddle up a few books among miscellaneous wares, or in juxtaposition with goods most incongruous to literature; and one of these gives books and periodicals sufficient prominence to warrant his being called a bookseller and stationer; but a bookseller, in anything like the large sense of the word, will probably settle in Galway about the time when a dealer in cosmetics and French essences opens shop in the capital of New Zealand.—In 1835, four newspapers were published in the town, and aggregately received for the year an issue of 39,810 stamps. One of these was the *Connaught Journal*, commenced in 1754, and the oldest newspaper in the province; but two of the others were quite new, and the fourth was worn to a skeleton with asthma. Newspapers have long been quite numerous enough,—generally four, and rarely below three; yet they do not thrive, and have, in several instances, had a very short-lived existence. Those which existed at the close of 1843 were the *Galway Vindicator* and the *Galway Standard*, the former pulished twice-a-week, and the latter weekly.—The state of education may be somewhat accurately estimated from the educational statistics of the parish of St. Nicholas, given in our article on the county of the town.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Galway Poor-law union ranks as the 43d; and was declared on May 22, 1839. It lies wholly in the county of Galway; and comprises an area of 217,814 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 81,129. Its electoral divisions, with their several pop. in 1831, are, Galway, 33,120;

Moycullen, 6,325; Annaghdown, 2,883; Lackagh, 3,836; Clare-Galway, 3,588; Oranmore, 3,775; Ballinacourty, 3,250; Stradbally, 1,063; Athenry, 1,283; Arran, 3,191; Oughterard, 9,459; and Killanin, 9,356. The number of ex-officio guardians is 10, and of elected guardians is 37; and of the latter, 15 are elected by the Galway division, 3 by each of the divisions of Moycullen, Oughterard, and Killanin, 2 by each of the divisions of Lackagh, Clare-Galway, Oranmore, Ballinacourty, and Arran, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of persons rated in the union is 12,401; the total of these, whose annual valuation does not exceed £5, is 7,794; the total of the latter, whose valuation does not exceed £2, is 2,145; and the total nett annual value of the property rated in the union is £101,390 8s. The workhouse was contracted for in Aug. 1840, to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £8,162 11s. 5d. for building and completion, and £1,637 3s. 9d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, purchased for £1,232 16s. 3d.,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 persons. Paupers were admitted on March 2, 1842; and, during the first half year, the cost of clothing and maintenance was £866 17s. 7d., and all other expenses amounted to £1,875 2s. 8d. The medical charities within the union are the infirmary of the county of Galway, the fever-hospital of the town of Galway, and the dispensaries of Annaghdown, Arran, Galway, Kilcorgan, and Oughterard. The county infirmary was built about 40 years ago, on the north side of Bohermore, 180 yards east-north-east of Eyre-square; it is a plain structure of three lofty stories, with a range of 7 windows in the front and rear of each; it contains 54 beds, but usually admits of only 37 being occupied; and, in 1840-41, it expended £659 13s. 11½d., and admitted 367 patients. The fever-hospital was instituted in 1818; it contains 40 beds, and could accommodate 48 patients, but is restricted to the admission of 25 as the maximum; and, in 1840-41, it expended £413, and admitted 568 patients. The Galway dispensary serves for a district of 23,000 acres, containing a pop. of 33,120; and, in 1840-41, it expended £202 15s. 10½d. In 1841, the Galway Loan Fund had a capital of £678, circulated £2,965 in 958 loans, and cleared £34 15s. of nett profit; and, in the same year, a second and newly established Loan Fund had a capital of £203, circulated £822 in 356 loans, and cleared £1 19s. of nett profit.

Municipal Affairs.—Galway is regarded as a borough by prescription; and has charters of Richard II., Henry IV., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Charles II. The corporation, according to charter, is styled, "The Mayor, Sheriffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town and County of the Town of Galway;" and its officers are a mayor, 2 sheriffs, an unlimited number of free burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, a mayor of the staple, 2 constables of the staple, and a swordbearer. The number of registered freemen in 1832 was 793; and, though 688 of these were struck off the registry in consequence of the report of an election committee in 1833, no fewer than 445 of the 688 were almost immediately registered anew. The number of non-resident freemen on the corporation books, in 1833, was stated to be 923. The Report on Proposed Municipal Boundaries prepared in 1837, divides the county of the town into the Claddagh ward on the south-west, the gaol ward on the north-west, Newton-Smyth ward on the north, College ward on the north-east, and Merchants' ward on the south-east; and, on the alternative that only an area comprising the actual town and nearly an equal extent of circumjacent country, might be

included in the new municipal arrangement, it divides this into the West ward on the west side of the main current of the river, and the North and South wards on the east side of that current. A borough court of quarter-sessions is held 4 times a-year; and is presided over by the mayor and the recorder, or by their deputies. The civil court of the borough is called the Tholsel-court, and is a court of record, held by the recorder or his deputy, and exercising jurisdiction to any amount in cases of debt arising within the county of the town. No court of conscience or other civil court, except the court of the assistant barrister, exists for small debts; but claims for wages are decided at petty-sessions. A court of petty-sessions is held twice a-week by the mayor and some other justices of peace of the county of the town. The public peace is preserved by an armed constabulary force. The introduction of the provisions of the general paving and lighting Act of 9 George IV., was resisted, in expectation that the tolls of the town, which were in litigation, might soon become available for the purpose; and 5 or 6 years ago, preparations were in progress for lighting the streets with gas, and some decided improvements had been effected on the formerly deplorable condition of the carriage-ways. A considerable property in lands and tenements once belonged to the corporation, but was long ago lost. The only source of public revenue for the last 70 years is the tolls; this came to be a subject of both disagreement and compromise between the merchants and the chief officers of the corporation; in 1818, it began to be matter of formal litigation between the parties; and, in 1827, the tolls began to be collected under the court of chancery, and, in 1833, were let under that court for £1,260 per annum. The amount of income from them, while they remained with the corporation, was very various; and the amount of annual expenditure appears to have been about £271. —The population of the parish of St. Nicholas, and the statistics and parliamentary constituency of the borough, are noted in the article on the county of the town. Pop. of the town, in 1841, 17,275. Houses 2,143.

History.—Mr. Hardiman's History of Galway investigates and discusses with such amplitude and minuteness every real or supposed incident connected with the town, and is so easily accessible in almost every part of Ireland, and most of the large towns of Britain, that we need only to indicate three or four of the most prominent events. Galway is contended by Mr. Hardiman, though we think on insufficient grounds, to be "the illustrious city Nagnata of Ptolemy;" yet cannot be distinctly seen as a seat of population, or even as a military post, till at least the third decade of the 12th century. A fortress which seems to have been erected on its site about the year 1124, probably by the O'Flaherties, was destroyed by Conor, King of Munster, in 1132; and, after having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by King Turlough O'Brien in 1149. The O'Flaherties put the place once more into a state of defence on the invasion of the Anglo-Normans in 1180; Richard de Burgo took it in 1232; and the followers of that provincial conqueror, ancestors of many of the present principal families of the town and its neighbourhood, began to figure as fixed inhabitants of it, to establish its character as a considerable depot for merchandise, and to build its walls and fortifications, in 1270. The new settlers acquired additional importance by the victory over the Irish at ATHENRY [which see]; they, at a subsequent date, received public grants and immunities which evinced the sense of high importance in which their town was held by government; and, though frequently involved in

trading disputes with Limerick, they continued till the middle of the 17th century, to increase so rapidly in mercantile prosperity, as eventually to be esteemed the second greatest trading community in Ireland. In the rebellion of 1641, the Earl of Clanricarde, after encountering some opposition, took possession of the town for the king; and so great a concourse of persons fled to it from the troubles which subsequently scourged the surrounding country, that a dreadful plague arose, and, in a very brief period, carried off 3,700 persons. On the triumph of the parliamentarians, in 1652, Galway, after sustaining a blockade of some months, opened its gates to Sir Charles Coote. In the war of the Revolution, the town remained attached to James II. even till his cause became hopeless; and, in 1691, when General Ginckle appeared before it with 1,400 men after the battle of Aughrim, it made an honourable surrender. Subsequent events, though in some instances replete with incident, have nearly all been strictly local, and have for the most part arisen more or less indirectly out of the successive enforcement and relaxation of the severe penal laws against Roman Catholics.—The town gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the English family of Arundel.

GARA, a lake on the common boundary or meeting-point of the three counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, Connaught. Its centre is about 5½ miles south-west of Boyle. Its length, from south to north, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 100 or 200 yards, and 2½ miles; and its area is 4,537 acres, 25 perches. Its chief feeders are the Lung river at its head, and the Breeogue river on its right side; and its superfluent waters are carried off by the Boyle river toward the town of Boyle and the river Shannon. See BREEOGUE, BOYLE, and LUNG. The shores of the lake around the embouchures of the Lung and the Breeogue, and in some other places, are so low and marshy, that when freshets occur in the streams, the water is thrown back upon the country to the great damage of the soil; the eastern shores below the Breeogue are an intricate series of long ridgy limestone peninsulæ, alternating with long and narrow bays; the western shores are overhung, at a little distance, by the somewhat bold and lofty hills of Sligo; and the general character of the lake, while partially ornate and capable of being worked into beauty and picturesqueness, may be described as rough and rude,—exhibiting the materials of good landscape, flung by the neglect and tastelessness of man into a rubbishy condition. The area of the lake is politically distributed into portions of 106 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches, in the parish of Killeeman, co. Mayo; 746 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches, in the parish of Kilnamanagh, co. Roscommon; and respectively 295 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches; 959 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches; and 2,429 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches, in the parishes of Kilfree, Kilcoleman, and Killaraght, co. Sligo. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 222 feet.

GARADICE, a lake about 1½ mile long, on the eastern border of the barony of Carrigallon, and co. Leitrim, Connaught. The Yellow or Woodford river passes through it on its way eastward to the Erne; an islet, called Church Island, lies near its centre; and Garadice-house, the seat of Alexander Percy, Esq., is situated on its north shore. A portion, comprising 742 acres, belongs to the parish of Drumreilly; and the remainder, amounting to 364 acres, 30 perches, belongs to the parish of Carrigallen. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 176 feet.

GARBALLY, the demesne of the Earl of Clan-carty, in the baronies of Clonmacnoon and Kilconnel, and immediately west of Ballinasloe, co. Galway.

Connaught. The spacious and beautiful common on which the chief part of the great fair of Ballinasloe is held, intervenes between the town and the demesne; and the mail roads from Dublin to Galway, and to Westport, which fork at the town, bound respectively the south and north sides of the demesne. The taste and beauty which are so singularly apparent in Ballinasloe, are eminently conspicuous in Garbally; and sit with peculiar grace upon a soil and surface which were all naturally moorish, and a great part of which were, at a very recent date, spongy and abominable bog. The woods of the demesne are extensive; the park is very spacious and well laid out; the gardens are inviting; and the mansion is a large quadrangular pile, hollow, or with an open area in the centre, but more massive and imposing than ornate or beautiful in its architecture. A section of the east side of the demesne is annually thrown open for the uses of Ballinasloe fair; the whole demesne, up to the very entrance-gate of the mansion, is always liberally open to the pleasure-promenading of the townspeople or strangers; the bogs in the immediate western vicinity of the demesne have been undergoing masterly and persevering reclamation; and the entire estates of the noble proprietor are understood to be managed on spirit and principles highly evincing science, sound economy, patriotism, and philanthropy.

GARDENHILL, a quondam chapelry, in the barony of Glenawley, 8 miles west-south-west of Enniskillen, dio. of Clogher, and co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Gardenhill-house adjoins the village of Hollywell.

GARE. See **BALLINGARRY**, co. Tipperary.

GARFINAGH, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, 3 miles north-east of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,916 acres. Pop., in 1831, 938; in 1841, 914. Houses 146. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog and mountain, yet contains a large aggregate of good pasture and tillage lands. The declination is toward Dingle bay. On the west border is Ballintaggart, the seat of Mr. Hickson. —This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £46 3s. 1d.; nett, £42 17s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aglish in the same diocese. A curate performs the occasional duties of Garfinagh for a salary of £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1d., and are inappropriate in Lord Ventry. There is no church. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 1,000.

GARINISH, a headland, at the south side of the entrance of Cuolach or Quiloe bay, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. See **CARINISH**. A coast-guard and fishing-station adjoins the headland; and within the range of the coast-guard station are about 400 fishermen and 72 fishing-boats.

GAROGUE, a river of the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It issues from the beautifully picturesque Lough Gill, laden with the waters of the Bonnet river; and has a run of only about 2½ miles past the town of Sligo, to the head of Sligo Harbour. See **SLIGO**.

GAROMNA, an island in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is separated, on the west, by a very narrow sound, from the island of Littermullen; on the north, by a still narrower one from the island of Littermore; on the east, by Greatman's bay, from the mainland of Moycullen; and on the south, by the north sound or main entrance of Galway bay, from the Arran Islands. Its length and breadth are each about

3½ miles. It figures somewhat conspicuously in the fisheries, is somewhat numerous inhabited, and has two Roman Catholic chapels.

GARRAHINCH. See **CLONEHORKE**.

GARRAN, or **GARRANAMANAGH**, a parish in the barony of Cranagh, 2 miles west-north-west of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 529 acres. Pop., in 1831, 161; in 1841, 164. Houses 26. It contains part of the demesne of Elmwood Lodge. —This parish is one of the numerous members of the singularly confused benefice of Burnchurch, in the dio. of Ossory. The Public Instruction Commissioners exhibit it unitedly with Mocktown and Rathbin, and as, jointly with them, containing, in 1834, 161 inhabitants, all of whom were Roman Catholics.

GARRANEKENEFICK, or **GURRANE-KENEFICK**, a parish in the baronies of Barrymore and Imokilly, 2½ miles west by north of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. The Barrymore section contains the village of RATHCOURSEY: which see. Area of the Imokilly section, 110 acres; of the Barrymore section, 1,461 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,033; in 1841, 1,158. Houses 175. Pop., in 1841, of the Imokilly section, 257; of the rural districts of the Barrymore section, 736. Houses in these respectively 43 and 105. The surface declines to Cork Harbour, lies opposite Great Island, and has on its lip the hamlet of East Passage. Two townlands were transferred from Imokilly to Barrymore by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop. of these townlands, in 1841, 522. —This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne; and has been appropriated from time immemorial to the bishop's mensal. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Aghadda and Rostellan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 976; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 46 boys and 33 girls.

GARRAN-GIBBON. See **GARRON-GIBBON**.

GARRETSTOWN, a demesne in the barony of Courceys, 3½ miles south-west of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. The mansion is the seat of Thomas C. Kearney, Esq.; and is situated on a rising ground at the neck of the peninsula of the Old Head of Kinsale, commanding a fine view of the ocean and the coast. A considerable part of the handsome area occupied by the mansion and offices was levelled to a great depth from solid rock; a high terrace-walk, which commands a good prospect to the east, overhangs a deep and wooded glen, along whose bottom a merry rivulet leaps in a series of cascades; a large and well-walled park extends to the west; and fine plantations environ the whole grounds. A fine level tract of meadow-land to the east was formerly a deep, red, shaking morass; and the shore to the south of the demesne bears the name of Garretstown strand, and is a very agreeable ride. The lands of Garretstown took their name from their ancient proprietors, the Cores, many of whom in succession were called Garret, and who fought vigorously in the rebellion of 1641, and in consequence forfeited their estates. The ancestors of the present proprietor were forced from the county of Limerick by the oppression of the Earl of Desmond, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and settled at Garretstown early in the reign of James I.

GARRISON, or **GARISON**, a village, partly in the parish of Devenish and partly in that of Iunismac saint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the west margin of the county, at the head of Lough Melvin, and on the road from Belleek to Manor-Hamilton, 3½ miles south of

Belleek, and 7 west by south of Church-hill. Though both small and poor as a village, it possesses importance on account of its commanding some retail trade among a mountaineer population, and offering an occasional market for agricultural produce at its fairs, and containing a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Devenish, and the head chapel of a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher. The site of the village is a romantic spot at the embouchure of the Roogagh,—where that river hurls the accumulated waters of countless mountain-torrents into the large and little-known Lough Melvin; and around it extends an upland region which, in spite of being uncultivated and bleak, challenges attention, and evokes a play of fancy, by its striking natural features. The chapel-of-ease in the village was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d., from the late Board of First Fruits; and has 200 sittings. Fairs are held on May 21, July 19, Oct. 19, and Dec. 21. Pop. not specially returned.

GARRISTOWN, a parish at the north-west extremity of the barony of West Balrothery and of the county of Dublin. It contains the village of **BALDWINSTOWN** [which see], and the small town of Garristown. Area, 5,345 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,083; in 1841, 2,420. Houses 467. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,124; in 1841, 1,826. Houses 351. The surface consists partly of bog, and partly of the Garristown-hills, which combine with those of Bellewstown to enliven the appearance of an uninteresting tract of surrounding country; yet it contains a large proportion of good arable land. The road from Dublin to Duleek passes northward through the interior; and a little indigenous stream, called the Garristown river, effects the general drainage eastward. The seats are Tobergregan, Newtown, and Prospect.—The town of Garristown stands on the Dublin and Duleek road, 5 miles north-east by north of Ratoath, 7 west of Balbriggan, and 14½ north by west of Dublin. About 150 cotton weavers in the village are employed by the manufacturers of Balbriggan. Fairs are held on May 5, Aug. 15, and Nov. 1. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 741; in 1841, 461. Houses 93.—Garristown parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £50; glebe, £57 12s. Gross income, £107 12s.; nett, £73 12s. 7d. Patron, Viscount Kingsland. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate in Lord Trimlestown. The church was built in 1791, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 151; attendance 11. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 621 at one service, and 734 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonmethan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 2,079; two daily schools—one of which was salaried with £18 from the National Board, and a fluctuating sum from subscription—had on their books 136 boys and 15 girls; and another daily school was in operation, but made no returns.

GARROMIN, a romantic one of the chain of lakes, in the great central vale of Cunnemara, or barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies to the left of the road from Galway to Clifden, 5 miles west by north of Flynn's Inn. On one side of it is Glandalough, the seat of the late Dean Mahon; and to the right of it extends the vale of Ina, away along the eastern skirts of the Binabola mountains. See **GLANDALOUGH** and **INA**.

GARRON, a prominent, curious, and panorama-viewing headland, on the west coast of co. Antrim, Ulster. See **GERRON**.

GARRON, one of four denominations of a bog,

2½ miles west of Borris-in-Ossory, and on the mutual border of Queen's co., Leinster, and co. Tipperary, Munster. The other denominations are Cullane, Skirk, and Clonmore. The whole bog is bounded, on the north, by Rock Forest and Timoney; on the east, by Garron; on the south, by Clonmore; and on the west, by Cullane. Area, 745 acres; highest and lowest elevations above sea-level, respectively 474 and 405 feet; distance of the northern verge from the Nore, about 6 furlongs; elevation of this part above the level of the Nore, 148 feet; character of the morass, chiefly red wet bog; estimated cost of reclamation, £888 9s. 2d. Near the east verge of the bog stands the old castle of Garron.

GARROX-GIBBON, a parish in the baronies of Slieveardagh and East Iffa and Offa, 6½ miles north-west by north of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Slieveardagh section, 1,705 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches; of the Iffa and Offa section, 3,007 acres, 12 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,162; of the Slieveardagh section, 564; of the Iffa and Offa section, 598. Houses in the whole, 152; in the Slieveardagh section, 78; in the Iffa and Offa section, 74. The west end projects between the mountains of Slievenaman and Knocknaman; the east end contains the demesne of South Lodge; and the centre is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Cork—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 80 boys and 50 girls.

GARRYCASTLE, a barony in the north-west corner of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the south-west, by co. Tipperary; on the west, by co. Galway; on the north-west, by co. Roscommon; on the north, by co. Westmeath; and on other sides, by the baronies of Kilcoursey, Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Eglis. Its greatest length, south-south-westward, is 13½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 9½ miles; and its area is 103,879 acres, 29 perches,—of which 1,170 acres, 9 perches are water. The Shannon river traces all the boundary with Roscommon and Galway; and the Brosna river and the Grand Canal, passing westward, bisect the barony into not very unequal parts. A very large proportion of the surface, especially in the west and north, is bog; a large aggregate of the pasture-grounds is exceedingly rocky; and very much of even the arable land is light and shallow, with a rocky substratum. But limestone gravel exists in such plenty, and with such easy accessibility, as to offer a rich and ready means of both reclamation and improvement. The eastern district is thickly inhabited; but the western district is generally wild, barren, and unpopulous. "The country," says Sir Charles Coote, "abounds with linen manufacturers, in which they are almost individually somehow concerned, though few amongst them extensively so." The old fortalice, whence the barony has its name, is one of the most striking of the numerous old castles which are powdered over King's county; and it is situated beside the road which leads from Birr to Banagher, and was the stronghold of the MacCaghlan family,—the last of whom figures in traditionary story as 'The Maw,' and as a rigorous enforcer of the Brehon laws.—This barony contains the parishes of Clonmuenoise, Gallen, Lemonaghan, Lusmagh, Rynagh, Wheery, and Tessauran. The towns are Banagher, Ferbane, and Shannon-Bridge; and the chief villages are Cloghan, Shannon-Harbour, and Clonana. Pop., in 1831, 28,981; in 1841, 30,389. Houses 5,066. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,983; in manufactures and trade, 774; in other pursuits, 660.

Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,793; who could read but not write, 2,300; who could neither read nor write, 6,188. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,148; who could read but not write, 3,147; who could neither read nor write, 8,130.

GARRYCLOUGH (THE), a rivulet of co. Down, Ulster. It issues from Lough Heney, and runs 4 or 5 miles northward to the Lagan, a little above Lisburn.

GARRYCLOYNE, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Cork, and partly in the barony of Barretts, but chiefly in that of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. The Muskerry section contains the village of **BLARNEY**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Barretts section, 869 acres; of the Muskerry section, 4,907 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,857; in 1841, 1,814. Houses 241. Pop. of the Barretts section, in 1831, 167; in 1841, 214. Houses 29. Pop. of the rural districts of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 1,273; in 1841, 1,347. Houses 183. The surface consists of good arable land; exhibits much pleasing landscape; and is watered by the Blarney rivulet, and traversed by the proposed line of the Dublin and Cork, and Dublin and Berehaven railways. The chief features of interest are noticed in the article on **BLARNEY**.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £512 8s. 6d.; glebe, £6 5s. The rectories of Garrycloyne and **GRENAUGH** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Garrycloyne. Length, 8 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 7,070. Gross income, £1,688 0s. 6d.; nett, £1,509 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1777. Sittings 200; attendance 40. The Garrycloyne Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Whitechurch. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Grenagh. In 1834, the Protestants of Garrycloyne parish amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 1,485; the Protestants of the union to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 6,686; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 13 children; the Garrycloyne parochial daily school was salaried with £10 from the rector, and had on its books 31 boys and 32 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 240 boys and 148 girls.

GARRYDUFF, a bog on the mutual border of the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster, and the barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies about 4 miles west-north-west of Rathdowney, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Borris-in-Ossory. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,920 acres; highest and lowest elevations above sea-level, 426 and 375 feet; greatest depth, 25 feet; average depth, 18 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £5,694 17s. 8d. Most of the bog is wet, red, morass; and 200 or 300 acres of it were, about 30 years ago or upwards, reclaimed into plantation ground and arable land. Only one denomination of it, situated in the north-east, is strictly called Garryduff; and the other denominations are Castle-Fleming, Dromark, Knockahaw, Erril, Cullabill, Lisduff, Togher, and Ballagh. The summit-level between the basins of the Nore and the Suir extends southward through the whole bog, placing the larger division to the east; and the Suir section is drained by the Shanukill and Dromard rivulets,—the Nore section, by the Garryduff, Erkin, and Togher streams. The Garryduff rivulet issues from the small bog of Derrygouney a little to the north-east, runs past the burying-ground of Cloneen at Garryduff proper, washes the village of Donaghmore, and falls into the Erkin, about half-a-mile

above Rathdowney. Its course is south-south-easterly; and its length of run is 6 miles.

GARRYHINCH, a bog on the mutual border of King's and Queen's counties, from 1 to 4 miles north-north-east of Mountmellick, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,297 acres; highest and lowest elevations above sea-level, 263 and 216 feet; average depth, 21 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £7,908 0s. 3d. Irish. Though lying within 3 furlongs of the Barrow all along the west and the south, it is so separated from that river by steep and narrow gravel ridges, as to find no exit for its drainage except through the low passes of Borney on the south, and Garryhinch on the south-east. The Garryhinch rivulet issues from a quagmire in the bog; and at the confluence of it with the Barrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mountmellick, stands Garryhinch-house, the seat of John Warburton, Esq. Garryhinch chapelry, within the parish and benefice of Genshill, bears also the name of **CLONHORKE**: which see.

GARRYNOE, a quondam parish on the east border of the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, 5 miles west by south of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. It lies on the east bank of the Bandon river, between the parishes of Desertserges and Ballymoney, and was a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne, but has ceased to possess a distinct parochial character, in either the political or the ecclesiastical divisions.

GARRYNOE, a hamlet in the Liberties of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Pop. about 50.

GARRYSPILLANE, a village in the parish of Ballyscaddan, barony of Costlea, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop. in 1841, 156. Houses 27.

GARRYVOE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Imokilly, 5 miles south-east by south of Castle-Martyr, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 1,698 acres. Pop., in 1831, 813; in 1841, 966. Houses 144. The surface lies at the head of Ballycotton bay, and along the lower part of the Phoenix rivulet; and consists, for the most part, of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCREGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £77 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £2 2s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £155 0s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are inappropriate in Dr. Mann. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 820; and a pay daily school had on its books 22 boys and 12 girls.

GARTAN, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, 6 miles north-west by west of Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 7; area, 44,124 acres, 19 perches,—of which 1,590 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,109; in 1841, 2,080. Houses 364. The surface is in part grandly mountainous, and, in almost all other parts, more or less upland; it includes glens, lakes, and rivulet-courses, of powerfully romantic and highly picturesque character; and, though cultivated over only about one-eighth of its area, is, to a much larger extent, quite capable of reclamation. The principal summits are West Dooish in the west, and Glendown in the south-west; the former 2,143 feet, and the latter 1,770 feet of altitude above sea-level. The magnificent Lough Veagh and its glen adorn the south-west: see **VEAGH**. Lough Gartan lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Lough Veagh; is about 2 miles long; has on its shores some wood and the delightfully situated demesne of Daniel Chambers, Esq.; connects itself by a brief water-run with Lough Akibbon; and is bounded on one side by a range of hills of considerable elevation. The glebe-house, a very pretty object, reposes on a beautiful little peninsula between Loughs Gartan and Akibbon. The

Gartan stream carries off the superfluent waters of Loughs Veagh and Gartan, of the districts drained into them, and of one or two minor lakes, and runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward to the Leanan. The lakes Veagh, Gartan, Akibbon, Nambraddan, and Inshagh, and part of the lakes Barra and Muck, comprise nearly all the extensive water-area of the parish; and of these, the lakes Veagh, Gartan, Barra, and Muck, have an elevation above the sea of respectively 149, 228, 382, and 676 feet. The road from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy passes through the parish; and is overlooked within its limits by the village of **CHURCH-HILL**. St. Columb is alleged to have been a native of Gartan, and to have erected within it a Culdee establishment, or, as most writers call it, a monastery.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £150; glebe, £35. Gross income, £185; nett, £161 13s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £387 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmacrenan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 473 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 1,537 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 65 children; and a daily school was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction, and had on its books 34 boys and 13 girls. In 1840, a National school at Ballinscail was salaried with £4, and had on its books 48 boys and 18 girls.

GARTINOUL. See **CASTLE-HAMILTON**.

GARVAGH, a small market and post town in the parish of Errigal, half barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the road from Armagh to Coleraine, and on the southern head-stream of the Agivey river, 1 mile south by west of the confluence with the other head-stream, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Maghera, $8\frac{1}{2}$ south of Coleraine, 54 north-west by north of Belfast, and $104\frac{1}{2}$ north of Dublin. It is a neat and respectably inhabited little town, and contains the parish-church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools. A dispensary here is within the Coleraine Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 31,094 acres, with a pop. of 10,112; and, in 1839-40, it expended £141 8s., and administered to 1,485 patients. Fairs are held on Feb. 28, March 27, May 23, June 19, July 26, Aug. 21, Nov. 5, and Dec. 31. Lord Garvagh, the proprietor of the town, is interested in its improvement; and his demesne lies immediately adjacent, and greatly adorns it. The glebe-house and the vale of Glenullen adjoin the demesne; and several villas are situated on the Agivey to the north of the town. An English gentleman of the name of Canning obtained a grant of the manor of Garvagh early in the 17th century; and his descendant, George Canning, Esq., was created Baron Garvagh, in the peerage of Ireland, in 1818. A distinguished and near relation of this nobleman was the celebrated statesman and prime minister, the Right Hon. George Canning, who died in 1827; and another relation is the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G. C. B., member of parliament in 1841 for Lyme Regis. Area of the town, 35 acres. Pop., in 1841, 851. Houses 152. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 33; in manufactures and trade, 107; in other pursuits, 41. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 98; on their own manual labour, 60; on means not specified, 8.

GARVAGHY, a parish in the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of

Dromore, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Lower Iveagh section, 3,807 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches; of the Upper Iveagh section, 6,448 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 26 acres, 17 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,036; in 1841, 5,053. Houses 909. Pop. of the Upper Iveagh section, in 1831, 3,258. Houses 581. The surface is tumulated; declines northward from the skirts of the Slievecroob mountains; and is drained by the nascent Lagan, and traversed by the road from Dromore to Newcastle. The land is generally good, and produces very fine oats. The chief residences are Waringford, Thornhill, and Bellooly.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £131 5s. Gross income, £331 5s.; nett, £292 15s. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £313 12s. 7½d., and are appropriated to the diocesan and to the prebendary of Dromaragh. The church is old. Sittings 150; attendance, from 80 to 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have each an attendance of 300; and the Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,033 Churchmen, 2,131 Presbyterians, and 1,981 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 245 children; and 8 daily schools—1 of which was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and 3 with respectively £4, £6, and £7, from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 300 boys and 233 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Ballyalley and Castlevannan.

GARWOGUE. See **GAROGUE**.

GASKINSTOWN. See **DULEEK (Town of)**.

GAULSKILL, or **GALLSKILL**, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Waterford. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 1,303 acres. Pop. in 1831, 322; in 1841, 350. Houses 42. The land within the union of parishes, to which Gaulskill belongs, is variable in quality; and lies upon a tumulated surface.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNKITT** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £75; glebe, £5. The church of the benefice is situated in Gaulskill, and was built in 1800, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 5 to 10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 324.

GAULTIER. See **GUALTIER**.

GAULTRIM. See **GALTRIM**.

GAVOURNA, a current misprint for **GABONNA**; which see.

GEAL. See **GALE**.

GEASHILL, a barony of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and east, by the baronies of Philipstown; on the south, by Queen's co.; and on the west, by the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 30,874 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches. The surface, especially in the north, consists, to a very great extent, of a portion of the bog of Allen; but is elsewhere diversified by low hilly ridges and rising grounds. The Grand Canal, the Clodagh river, and the roads from Dublin to Birr, and from Tullamore to Mountmellick, pass through the interior. Lord Digby is the sole landowner. The barony consists of the chief part of the parish of Geashill, and a small part of the parish of Ballykean. The Act 6 and 7 Wil. IV., transferred to Geashill from Upper Philipstown, two townlands of Ballykean. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 8,294; in 1841, 8,261. Houses 1,394. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,126; in

manufactures and trade, 205; in other pursuits, 170. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,501; who could read but not write, 805; who could neither read nor write, 1,338. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 870; who could read but not write, 1,194; who could neither read nor write, 1,580.

GEASHILL, a parish partly in the barony of Upper Philipstown, but chiefly in that of Geashill, King's co., Leinster. The Geashill barony section contains the villages of Ballinagar, Killeigh, and Geashill: see BALLINAGAR and KILLEIGH. Length, 15 miles; breadth, at the centre, 5 miles; breadth, at the extremities, 1 and 1½ mile; area, 55,057 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 13,253. But these statistics are those of the ecclesiastical parish, and include the civil parish of Cloneyhork, which is distant from the rest of the district between 4 and 5 miles. Area of the Philipstown section of the civil parish, 13,147 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches; of the Geashill section, 30,162 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,267; in 1841, 10,077. Houses 1,700. Pop. of the Philipstown section, in 1831, 2,117; in 1841, 1,963. Houses 336. Pop. of the rural districts of the Geashill section, in 1831, 7,052; in 1841, 7,418. Houses 1,237. Mullagh hill, in the south-west, has an altitude of 435 feet; and another hill, 3 miles to the east of the former, has an altitude of 409 feet; but the general character of the landscape is flat, tame, and even repulsive. The principal seats are Geashill, Woodville, Newtown, Mullagh, Killewin, Mount Curbet, Rathfetton, Clonad, and Springfield; but only one or two of these have any tolerable extent of wood, and all combined, are utterly feeble to relieve the country from monotony. About one-sixth of the surface is totally waste; an enormous proportion is bog, either morass, turbary, or in a variously reclaimed condition; and even the firm grounds and the hilly ridges are so comparatively poor, that the general quality of the land averages only about 15s. per plantation acre. One of the principal bogs is that of GARRYHINCH: which see. Other principal bogs occur along the north. Geashill bog, distinctively so called, lies from half-a-mile to 1½ mile south-west of the village of Geashill, and comprises only 761 acres. Its highest point is 315 feet above high water in Dublin bay, and 51 feet above the summit-level of the Grand Canal; its average depth is 28 feet; its consistency is so firm, as to be free from quagmire; its skirts are formed by hills of limestone gravel; and the estimated cost of reclaiming it is £1,070 14s. 7d. The huts and social economy of the peasantry on the borders of the bogs are deplorable. A custom which prevails of burning the bogs' surface, occasioned after a season of drought about half-a-century ago, so rapid and extensive a fiery devastation, that, in a few minutes, the scanty potato and corn crops of the peasantry were consumed, the thickly scattered huts and the little pieces of furniture which they contained were reduced to ashes, and the miserable inhabitants themselves escaped with difficulty from the conflagration. The estate of Geashill formerly belonged to the Irish chief O'Dempsey; it afterwards passed to the house of Kildare; and about the year 1820, it became, by marriage with Lady Lætitia, the only daughter of Gerald Lord Ophaly, the property of Sir Robert Digby of Coleshill, in the county of Warwick, and afterwards Baron Digby of Geashill, the ancestor of the present noble proprietor, the Earl of Digby. Lady Lætitia survived her husband, and lived till the civil wars which broke out in 1641; and then, assisted by a supply from Sir Charles Coote, she maintained Geashill castle against a siege of several months in duration, till eventually relieved

by Sir Richard Grenville. Her defence of the fortalice is memorable for both its spiritedness and its perseverance; and is detailed in Archdall's Irish Peerage, and Leland's History of Ireland. The ruins of the castle still stand adjacent to the church and village, on the summit of a long ridge; and attached to it is a lodge, in which the agent of the Earl of Digby resides.—The village of Geashill is situated on the road from Philipstown to Portarlinton, 3¼ miles south by west of the former town, and 5½ north-west by north of the latter. It has a triangular form, and consists chiefly of poor cabins. Fairs are held on May 1, Oct. 6, and Dec. 26. A dispensary here is within the Tullamore Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 30,874 acres, with a pop. of 8,294; and, in 1839–40, it expended £72 13s. 4d., and administered to 641 patients. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 467; in 1841, 327. Houses 66.—Geashill parish ecclesiastically includes the chapelries of Cloneyhork or Garryhinch and Killeigh [see CLONEYHORK and KILLEIGH], and is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £1,292 6s. 2d.; glebe, £157 10s. Gross income, £1,449 16s. 2d.; nett, £1,178 2s. 1d. Patron, the Earl of Digby. A curate for Killeigh has a salary of £82; and one for Cloneyhork has £70. The parish-church was built in 1813, at the cost of £1,569 4s. 7½d.; Cloneyhork chapel, in 1827, at the cost of £600; and Killeigh chapel, about 1654, but mostly rebuilt in 1830, at the cost of £599 12s. One of them has 200 sittings, and each of the other two has 300; the aggregate cost of the three was defrayed in proportions of £784 4s. 3½d. from parochial assessment, £600 from gift by the late Board of First Fruits, and £1,384 12s. 3½d. from loan by that Board; and the attendance at the church is 200,—at each of the chapels, 180. The Gurteen and Kilmalogue Methodist meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 40 and 100; the Killeigh and Ballinagar Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,250, and are parochially united to the chapel of Ballykean; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Kilmalogue has an attendance of 1,300, and is parochially united to the chapels of Lea and Coolbanagher. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,704 Churchmen, 13 Protestant dissenters, and 12,094 Roman Catholics; 11 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by about 700 children; and 25 daily schools had on their books 897 boys, and 508 girls. Three of the daily schools were salaried with £10 each from the National Board; one with £13 from the London Hibernian Societies; one with £7 from subscription, and £11 from the London Hibernian Societies; 5 with respectively £35, £10 10s., £6 14s., £6, and £3 from subscription; and 3 were classical boarding schools.

GEESALA, a peninsula in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It extends southward between Tulloghaan and Blacksod bays; and measures about 7 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth. It has the same moorish and boggy character as the greater part of the rest of Erris.

GEEVAGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Elphin, Connaught. Post-town, Boyle. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

GENEVA (Nrw), a village in the parish of Kilcop, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the shore of Waterford Harbour, 1½ mile south of East Passage, and 5 miles east-south-east of Waterford. It was erected in a neat and regular manner, for the reception of expatriated citizens of Geneva in 1785. The sum of £50,000 was voted by parliament to be applied in moieties for defraying the expenses of the removal of the

Genevise, and for aiding their establishment in the village on their arrival; but they demanded certain immunities and privileges, which could not be conceded, and they therefore did not avail themselves of Britain's hospitality. A barrack was afterwards erected at the village, and, during the continuance of the war, was occupied by a large military force; but, after the general peace, this establishment was abandoned.

GEORGE (ST.), barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. See DUBLIN (County of the city of).

GEORGE (ST.), co. Antrim. See BELFAST (Parish of).

GERARDSTOWN, a village in the parish of Trevet, barony of Skreen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

GERNONSTOWN, a parish, containing the town of Castle-Bellingham, on the east border of the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,302 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,220; of the rural districts, 555. Houses in the whole, 206; in the rural districts, 93. The surface touches the head of Dundalk bay; is drained thither by the Glyde or South Lagan river; and consists of fertile and well-cultivated land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILSARAN [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £146 15s. 4d. The other statistics are mixed up with those of Kilsaran.

GERNONSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Upper Slane, 2 miles west of the village of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,838 acres. Pop., in 1831, 925; in 1841, 963. Houses 154. The surface declines eastward to the Boyne; and is traversed by the road from Slane to Kells.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of STACKALLON [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 4d.; glebe, £23 5s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 935; and a hedge-school had on its books 25 boys and 15 girls.

GERRON, a very conspicuous promontory in the barony of Glenarm, between Glenarm bay and Red bay, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the town of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its name is a corruption of *Gearrinn*, "the sharp promontory;" and, as seen from Glenarm, the headland appears to acuminate to a sharp point, and to have a small insulated rock at its extremity; but, when seen more nearly, it shows itself to consist of three pinnacles united by precipices of basalt, like the walls of a fortification, while the three projecting points resemble so many salient angles. "The strata here," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "possess the appearance of being formed to resist the violence of the sea from the inclination of the dip; and the alternations are very distinctly exhibited in the face of the point. The ascent to the summit of the highest is extremely easy, along a gently ascending verdant bank; and the mural precipice in front is so nearly perpendicular that the eye can be directed to the very base of the rock where it first emerges from the beach. On this point, there is generally placed a flag-staff of colossal dimensions, which might be used with advantage for telegraphic purposes, or be a useful index to the navigator during daylight." Adjoining the headland is the fort of DUNMAUL: which see. A coast-guard station and a fishing station in the immediate vicinity take their designation from Gerron Point; and the latter has about 9 row-boats and 26 fishermen.

GHEESTAN, a rivulet and a bog, in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet

rises in the hill of Knockbui, and runs about 7 miles in a direction south of west to the Lane, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Beaufort Bridge. It flows chiefly along a path of argillaceous schist, between banks of alluvial land, immediately flanked by bog; and, in the time of freshets, it runs very foul. The bog is cut into two sections by the channel and banks of the river; its highest part is 103 feet above the level of the Lane; its average depth is 10 feet; its general consistence and character are those of firm black bog; its two sections comprise respectively 1,701 and 1,049 acres; and the estimated cost of reclaiming the whole is £1,300 14s. Much of the northern section has been used as turbary by the villagers of Milltown. Blue limestone, with ochry partings, traversed with calc spar, extends up the south bank of the rivulet, and is found massive and black in the vicinity of Aglish church; and other, though inferior, limestone, occur in other places around the bog.

GHOUL, a conspicuous and lofty mountain, amidst the congeries of alps, on the mutual border of the counties of Cork and Kerry, Munster. It is situated within co. Cork, north of Glengarriff Harbour, and 2 miles from the Eagle's Cliff; and contests with Hungry Mountain the claim of being the most arresting feature in the sublime and intricate background of the wondrous scenery of Glengarriff. Its name is a corruption and abbreviation of *Slievenagoil*, 'the mountain of the wild people;' and, in allusion to its conoidal form, it is sometimes called by tourists the Sugarloaf Mountain. It is easy of ascent; and commands a vast and unobstructed prospect over mountains and bays away to the shadowy blue outline of Cape Clear.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY (THE), one of the most magnificent basaltic formations in the world, is situated on the coast of the parish of Billy, barony of Carey, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-east of Bushmills, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Ballintoy, co. Antrim, Ulster. The name is sometimes applied, with reprehensible looseness, to the whole series of basaltic coast, from the Blackrocks a little north-east of the mouth of the Bush river, to the sublime promontory of Fair Head, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Ballycastle; and it is also applied, with less indefiniteness, though still with unmeaning and perplexing latitude, to the western fifth of this great sweep, or to a coast-line of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extent, from the Blackrocks to Benbane Head. The promontory of Fair Head, in fact, is not only quite distinct from the Giant's Causeway by comparatively remote distance, but presents an arousing rivalry of both its scenic and its geognostic wonders [see FAIR HEAD]; and though the space of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Blackrocks to Benbane may justly and even very stringently be viewed as one continuous natural gallery of beautiful, curious, imposing, and stupendous objects in basaltic formation, yet it is a gallery very distinctly partitioned into separate chambers, by the little indentations of the sea called Port-na-Baw, Port-na-Ganiag, Port-na-Noffer, Port-na-Ryostan, Port-na-Spania, Port-na-Cullian, Port-na-Tobber, and Port-na-Plaiskin; and only one of these chambers, or the little promontory between Port-na-Ganiag and Port-na-Noffer, is, either *par excellence* or with requisite topographical correctness, styled the Giant's Causeway. This celebrated promontory is, therefore, quite a distinct object from the magnificent stratified cliffs of columnar basalt, the lofty, romantic, and sublime headlands, and the curious and impressive caverns, arches, and isolated stalks of basalt, with which it is so often confounded, and which, however worthy of attention, require, for their own sake as well as for that of the Causeway, to be all

separately described in their respective places. The Causeway, thus limitedly understood, is a comparatively low platform, projecting into the sea from the base of a basaltic cliff of about 400 feet in height; and, when viewed from any part of the strand, it has the appearance of a vast unfinished pier. Its greatest length, from the base of the cliff seaward, is about 700 feet; its breadth is 350 feet; its height ranges from 1 foot to 30 feet above the level of the strand; and its area is very irregular in outline, and may be regarded as comprising nearly two English acres. It is cut by whin dykes into three divisions, called the Eastern, the Middle, and the Western Causeway,—the last of which is much the largest; and, with the exception of the whin dykes, it consists entirely of columnar basalt, and is supposed to contain about 35,000 distinct and perfectly polygonal columns, altogether exquisite both in their individual structure, and in their aggregate position and amassment.

"The Causeway," says Curry and Co.'s excellent *Guide to the Giant's Causeway*, "consists of three piers or moles, projecting from the base of a stratified cliff, about 400 feet in height. The principal mole is visible for about 300 yards in extent at low water; the others, not more than half that distance. It is composed of polygonal pillars, of dark coloured basalt, so closely united, that it is difficult to insert more than a knife-blade between them; and the formation of a continuous surface at each point of the pavement, by polygons whose angles vary so much in value, would have surprised even Proclus; yet no artificial formation can exceed this in accuracy. Towards the centre of the whole mass, the pillars ascend; and from the peculiar appearance of the surface, this vertex is usually called the Honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms of an uncertain number of sides, varying from three to nine: there is one of three sides near the centre of the Honeycomb, and several of nine have been detected, but the hexagonal form prevails most generally. Each pillar is in itself a distinct piece of workmanship; it is separable from all the adjacent columns, and then is in itself separable into distinct joints, whose articulation is as perfect as human exertion could have formed them, the extremities of each being concave or convex, which is determined by the terminations of the joints with which it was united; but there is no regularity as to the upper or lower extremity being concave or convex; the only law on this point is, that the contiguous joints are the one concave, the other convex. In order to insure stability to this piece of architecture, the angles of the inferior joints frequently overlap those of the superior so finely, that the force required to dislocate them frequently fractures the joints. If the concavity of any pillar be examined, it will be found to represent a circle inscribed in a polygon; the interval in each angle intercepted between the periphery of the circle and the sides of the polygon, being perfectly horizontal. . . . Though the polygons are all irregular, yet the contiguous sides of the adjacent pillars are equal, so that the contact of the columns is complete. And we have already mentioned, that notwithstanding the number and different values of the concurring angles in each point, yet their sum is found to be so precisely equal to four right angles, that there is not the smallest aperture or open space left over the whole arena of basaltic pavement. So close is the flooring of this natural quay, that wherever any subsidence of the surface has occurred, water will be found to lodge, and remain for a length of time." Popular legend, without a grain of wit, but with rival senility and wickedness, assigns the formation of the Causeway to a community of

giants who intended to construct a road across the sea to Scotland, but were compelled to desist by the mastery of the ancient Irish.

GIANT'S CUT, a stupendous fissure of the kind called, in mining language, "a fault," in the barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs in one of the hills which form the south screen of the vale of Glendalough; and exhibits a deep perpendicular cleft in horizontal strata of mica slate, of such a nature as to make the hill appear to have been cut in two, and one part of it to have sunk below the level of the other. Irish legendary literature could hardly fail to associate such an object with wild and ridiculous romance; and, accordingly, the cut is coolly ascribed to the two-handed sword of Fin MacCool.

GIANT'S GRAVE, the popular name of the townland of Pitmore, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. The name arose from the circumstance of a collection of human bones of enormous dimensions having been found in the townland.

GIANT'S RING, an extraordinary ancient monument, 4 miles from Belfast, and in the parish of Drumbo, barony of Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It consists of a perfectly level circle, about 580 feet in diameter, or nearly one-third of an Irish mile in circumference, enclosed by an earthen mound, 80 feet broad at the base, and so lofty, in spite of the diminution of its height by the abrasion of many centuries, as to hide from a spectator within the circle the whole of the surrounding country except the tops of the mountains. A cromlech which stands near the centre of the circle, and whose existence there evinces the entire monument to be Druidical, is thus noticed by a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*:—"The sloping stone of the altar is almost circular, being 7 feet in one direction, 6½ in the other, and upwards of a foot in thickness at the edges, but in the centre considerably more. This cromlech is either very erroneously described by Mr. Harris, or its appearance has greatly altered since the year 1744. We are informed in the *History of the County of Down*, that 'two ranges of pillars, each consisting of seven, support this monstrous rock; beside which there are several other stones fixed upright in the ground, at the distance of about four feet. Of these latter there remains but one; the upper stone at present rests upon four, and not upon fourteen, supporters; the entire number which compose the altar is only ten,—and though it is probable that several may have fallen down, or in some manner changed their position, it is inconceivable how so great a disproportion as the two accounts present could ever be reconciled!'"

GIANTS' STAIRS, a series of steep rocks, rising in successive tiers from the west side of the Lee, between Passage and Monkstown, barony of Kerri-currihy, co. Cork, Munster. The water of the Lee has a considerable depth at the base of "the Stairs;" and a vessel, commanded by Captain Cole, foundered here in 1758. Wild and popular legend, of course, peoples the locality of the Giants' Stairs with one of its monstrous conceptions.

GILBERTSTOWN, or **BENDENSTOWN**, a parish on the north border of the barony of Forth, 3 miles west-south-west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 3,169 acres. Pop., in 1831, 567; in 1841, 698. Houses 116. The land, with a small exception, is of the very best quality; and the surface is drained northward by the Burren rivulet.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £250; nett, £230 15s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church nor glebe-house. The Ro-

man Catholic chapel has an attendance of 925; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Aghade. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 8 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 561 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and had on its books 100 boys and 75 girls.

GILCAH. See **GUILCAGH.**

GILES' QUAY, a small harbour on the north side of Dundalk bay, between Cooley Point and Bellurgan, co. Louth, Leinster. It is a sandy cove of 20 acres, protected by a spit of boulders, with clean ground outside in 2 or 3 fathoms of water; it offers a retreat to vessels waiting for the tide to pass the bar of Dundalk river; and it is the only place along the whole of the north shore of Dundalk bay, which seems to admit of improvement as a harbour. A kind of pier, capable of accommodating a sloop, was built here about 60 years ago by a Mr. Giles, but is now a ruin; and a new pier might be constructed at the cost of about £3,840, to cover 7 acres, to admit any vessel that trades to Dundalk, to afford protection to all the fishing-boats along the shore, and to enable the inhabitants to procure fuel on reasonable terms,—an article which they can otherwise obtain only from a large bog near Newry and at the distance of 10 miles. Around Giles' Quay are 8,000 or 10,000 acres of excellent arable land.

GILFORD, a small market and post town, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the river Bann, and on the road from Loughbrickland to Portadown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Portadown, 4 north-west of Banbridge, 4 north-north-west of Loughbrickland, and $61\frac{1}{2}$ north of Dublin. It may, in several respects, be regarded as an appendage of **BANBRIDGE**: which see. It occupies a delightful site on the undulated, luxuriant, and ornate banks of the Bann; it has an extensive trade in the spinning of flax and the weaving and bleaching of linen; and it contributes a large quota to the chain of factories, bleaching-greens, and handsome villas, which over a considerable distance enlivens the Bann's vale. Fairs are held on June 21, and Nov. 21. In the vicinity is a chalybeate spa. Adjoining the town stands Gilford castle, the fine seat of Sir William Johnston, Bart. The town gives the subordinate title of Baron to the Earl of Clanwilliam. Area of the town 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 643. Houses 104. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 27; in manufactures and trade, 85; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 68; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 3.

GILL, an exquisitely picturesque lake, on the mutual border of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and from 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of the town of Sligo, Connaught. It has proximately a slender oval form, extending east and west, with a considerable indentation on the south side; it measures about 4 miles in extreme length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; it has the larger part of its area within the county of Sligo; and it receives its chief supply of water from the Bonnet river in Leitrim, and discharges its superfluence by the Garogue river to the town and harbour of Sligo. The largest and finest portion of the lake is zoned with the demesne of **HAZLEWOOD** [which see]; and, in aggregate picturesqueness, it wants nothing but equal extent to sustain a medium character between Loughs Erne and the lakes of Killarney. "Lough Gill, in point of scenery," says Mr. Fraser, "is inferior only to the lakes of Killarney, and everywhere surrounded by bold and singularly-varied mountain ranges. It con-

tains two large islands,—the Church Island, 25 acres in area, the Cottage Island, 8 acres,—and eighteen smaller ones, many of them mere rocky islets, but all covered with wood, and sufficiently large to break and diversify the surface of the water. The larger islands, Church and Cottage, are well wooded, and otherwise characteristically improved,—the former contains some interesting church ruins. Along the southern shores, the finely-wooded hills rise abruptly from the water's edge to an elevation of about 800 feet; on the northern and western sides, the boundaries are less elevated, but they are everywhere romantic, agreeable, and, in many places, highly adorned. Though inferior in extent and variety, and wanting that magnificence of scenery which characterizes Killarney, Lough Gill possesses a very high degree of beauty; and, what is of some importance to the traveller, is everywhere accessible from the excellent walks and drives along its deeply-indented shores." The elevation of the lake above sea-level of low water is 20 feet. The part of it within co. Sligo is distributed among three parishes, as follows: 1,536 acres, 2 perches in Calry, 750 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches in St. John's, and 844 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches in Killery. The part within co. Leitrim has an area of 498 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches, and all belongs to the parish of Drumlease.

GILLON, **GILLEN**, or **GALLEN**, one of three denominations of a bog, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. The other denominations are Cloghan and Lumcloon. The bog extends westward from the Macartney Aqueduct of the Grand Canal to the immediate vicinity of the village of Cloghan; lies from 1 mile to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Ferbane; and is traversed southward, and cut into two sections, by the road from Ferbane to Frankford. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 3,069 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. The section east of the Ferbane and Frankford road is the smaller of the two, and consists of deep, wet, shaking morass, unrelieved by even one interesting feature; and the larger section has, for the most part, the same character, but is traversed by a fine belt of grazing rush and black bog which would produce good ashes. Estimated cost of reclamation, £6,842 12s. 11d.

GILLHALL, the demesne of the Earl of Clanwilliam, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on the river Lagan, 2 miles west-north-west of Dromore; and near it are Islanderry, and several other villas. William Hawkins, Esq. of London, the ancestor of Robert Hawkins Magill, Esq., a former proprietor of this demesne, obtained clothing for 5,000 Irish Protestants who fled to England at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641; and made such exertions on behalf of their numerous Protestant brethren who remained amidst the troubles of Ireland, that thirty thousand pounds worth of clothing and provision and £45,000 in money—the latter advanced by himself and five friends—were sent to their relief before the Parliament of England interfered for their rescue.

GILSTOWN, a lake in the barony of North Ballintobber, 3 miles west of Rooskey, co. Roscommon, Ulster. It lies at the western base of the north end of the sandstone ridge of Slievebawn measures nearly 2 miles in length; and is overlooked by a road which passes between its margin and the mountains. The river which carries its superfluent waters and those of some lakes in the barony of Roscommon, is the northern terminal of the sandstone district of the barony; and all the circumjacent country, though at present bleak and extensively waste, might, with planting, reclamation, and improved culture, be rendered both productive and pleasant.

GILTOWN, a parish in the barony of South Nass, 2 miles south-south-east of Kilcullen-Bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,869 acres. Pop., in 1831, 981; in 1841, 1,380. Houses 219. The surface is drained north-westward by a small affluent of the Liffey, and traversed by the road from Kilcullen-Bridge to Dunlavin. Giltown-house is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Burrowes.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCULLEN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £69 4s. 7½d.; and the rectorial tithes are not reported, and are improper in the Rev. J. C. Roberts and his heirs. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 173, and the Roman Catholics to 844; and a pay daily school was attended by about 18 children.

GINNETTS. See **AGHER**.

GIRAHÉ, a lake in the barony of Iveragh, 6 miles west by north of the head of Ballinaskelligs bay, co. Kerry, Munster. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length; lies among wild mountains; has a gloomy appearance; and sends off its superfluous waters westward to Lough Currane.

GIRLEY, a parish on the south border of the barony of Upper Kells, 2 miles north of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the villages of **CLONCAT**, **FORDSTOWN**, and **NEWTOWN-GIRLEY** [which see], and **Girley**. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,080 acres, 27 perches,—of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,480; in 1841, 1,556. Houses 253. Pop., in 1831, of the rural districts, 616; of the village of **Girley**, 274. The surface adjoins the county of Westmeath; consists, for the most part, of very good land; is traversed southward by the Athboy river and the road from Virginia and Oldcastle to Athboy; and contains the mansions of **Drewstown**, **Triermore**, and **Johnsbrook**, the seats respectively of F. MacVeigh, T. Rotheram, and J. Johnston, Esqrs.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ATHBOY** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £101 10s. 9d.; glebe, £5 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are improper in **Dominick O'Reilly**, Esq. of **Kildangan-castle**. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of **Kells**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 1,480; and a pay daily school had on its books 46 boys and 20 girls.

GLACKMORE, a mountain in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It combines with **Croakglass**—1,295 feet in altitude—to form the west screen of **Lough Foyle**, north of **Muff**.

GAMMONSFIELD, or **KYLE**, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore. The chapels are at **Gammonsfeld** and **Ballypatrick**; and the post-town is **Carrick-on-Suir**.

GLAN, or **GLEN**, a mountain in the north-east corner of the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It ascends gently from the village of **Oughterard**, till it attains a height of 1,000 feet; and then stoops declivitously down to a defile of a mile in width, whence it has its name. This mountain is very metalliferous, and exhibits in a small compass nearly all the geognostic formations of **Ireland**, **Connaught**, **Cunnamara**, and **Joyce-Country**. Its west end is composed of quartz; its north-east side is mica slate; its middle is penetrated, in a winding manner, by beds of mica slate, containing hornblende and granular limestone, covered by thick beds of greenstone; and its south and east sides consist of granite and syenite, which run under the limestone conglomerate toward **Oughterard**,—the

conglomerate, in its turn, passing under the fleets limestone which skirts **Lough Corrib**.

GLANADE, or **GLANEDE**, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kilmore. The chapel is at **Glanade**; and the post-town is **Bundoran**.

GLANBANE, or **GLENBANE**, a parish on the west border of the barony of Clanwilliam and co. Tipperary, and 7 miles west of the town of **Tipperary**, Munster. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; area, 943 acres. Pop., in 1841, 713. Houses 97.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLYSCADANE** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £47 11s. 6d. All the other statistics, both civil and ecclesiastical, are mixed up with those of **Ballyscadane**.

GLANBARAHANE. See **CASTLEHAVEN**.

GLANBEHY. See **GLENBEGH**.

GLANDALOUGH, a demesne in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated on the shore of **Lough Garra**; and, apart from the magnificence of mountain landscape, is the only interesting locality in the long route through heathy moorlands, between **Oughterard** and **Ballinahinch**. The residence has many accompaniments of picturesqueness and romance; and was constructed by the late respected **Dean Mahon**. See **GARROMIN**.

GLANDALOUGH, co. Wicklow. See **GLEN-DALOUGH**.

GLANDORE, a natural harbour, or long and narrow bay, in the district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated between **Ross** and **Castlehaven** harbours; and is entered at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of **Gally Head**. It measures about a mile across the entrance, but is almost everywhere else of very considerably contracted width; and it penetrates the land north-north-westward to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The east and west headlands at its entrance are called respectively **Ringreney** and **Carrigully**; between them is an islet called **Adam's Isle**; beyond this is another islet called **Hurdle Isle**; and within the latter runs from the east shore a ledge of rocks, called the **Dangers**. The channel runs by the west side of **Hurdle Isle**, and has from 14 to 30 feet of water; and a vessel of 200 tons burden may, in any state of the tide, pass up this channel, and, having turned a point on the larboard side, may let go her anchor and ride in safety through any gale. At the extreme head of the harbour, and forming part of a series of picturesque close landscapes, is the deep and precipitous glen called the **Leap**, which figures in extant proverb as the ancient boundary between the region of lawlessness and the region of civilization.

GLANDORE, a new and prosperous village on the east side of **Glandore Harbour**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the mouth of the harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of **Rosscarbery**, and 8 west-south-west of **Clonakilty**, co. Cork, Munster. It appears to have owed its origin and rapid increase, partly to excellent fisheries in the harbour, but chiefly to the discovery of valuable ores of copper and manganese in the vicinity. A pier and quay-wall were constructed at the village, on the property of **Mr. Christopher Allen**; the pier, a curved work of 135 feet in length, extending into a depth of 6 feet of water at the ebb of spring tides, and the quay-wall measuring 140 feet in length. This work was completed with the aid of a government grant of £512 15s. 8d., and, besides being subservient to the purposes of general trade, is of first-rate utility to the fisheries; and parties immediately interested have increased its advantages by the construction of additional quays and wharves. A new road was, by grand jury presentment, made from the pier to the mail-coach road between **Cork** and **Skibbereen**; and

so rapid, about 10 or 11 years ago, was the progress of the village, that nearly £10,000 were within two years expended on building. In 1836, the number of fishermen connected immediately or remotely with the village was 1,320: and they had 16 half-decked vessels and 196 row-boats. A report of the late Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, published in 1830, exhibited Glandore as the central point of one of four divisions into which the coast of the county of Cork was artificially distributed; and it stated that division to have employed in the fisheries 10 decked vessels with 100 men, 20 half-decked vessels with 146 men, 16 open sail-boats with 123 men, and 577 row-boats with 3,551 men. Manganese of apparently good quality began, about 10 or 12 years ago, to be raised on the lands of Mr. J. Redmond Barry; and the consequent exertions of that gentleman suddenly and strongly stimulated the prosperity of the village. The temporarily successful search for copper ore which distinguished the vicinity was conducted by Colonel Hall, a gentleman of much enterprise and experience in the detection and working of metalliferous earths, and furnishes a chapter at once unique, curious, and brief in the history of mining operations. "Walking one day, in the neighbourhood of his residence at Glandore, Colonel Hall noticed some fish-bones of a green hue among turf ashes; his curiosity was excited to inquire by what means they obtained so singular a colour; and on analyzing them, he found they contained copper. His next object was to ascertain how they acquired this unnatural quality; and he learned that it was received from contact with the ashes of turf, cut in a neighbouring bog, known to the peasantry as 'The Stinking Bog;' and that neither dog nor cat would live in the cabin in which the turf was burned. Having gathered so much, his further progress was easy. The ashes were strongly impregnated with copper; he first collected from the heaps adjoining the cottages as large a quantity as he could, and shipped it to Swansea, where it brought—if we remember rightly—between 8 and 9 pounds a ton,—a remunerating price. His next step was to take a lease of the bog, build kilns upon it, and burn the turf. This plan he continued until the whole of the bog was consumed, and sent, to the extent of several hundred tons, to the Welsh smelting-house,—the ease with which it was smelted greatly enhancing its value. It was a curious sight, and one we recollect well, to see scores of workmen cutting the turf, conveying it to one kiln to dry, and then to another to be burned; while the carts were bearing the ashes to the river side to be shipped for Wales. Mr. Croker states, that 'the particles contained in the turf are supposed to have been conveyed into the bog by a stream from one of the surrounding hills, which, passing through a copper vein, took them up in a state of sulphate; but, meeting with some iron ore in its progress, or in the bog, became deposited in the metallic state, though a large proportion contained in the turf was still in a state of sulphate, which was proved by allowing a knife to remain in it a few seconds; when it became incrustated with a coat of copper.' Unfortunately for Colonel Hall, however, when the bog was burned out, he considered his operations as only commenced, his object to discover the vein of ore by which the bog had been supplied with copper. In a vain search for the source technically called 'the lode,' he expended all he had made by sales of the ashes; shafts were sunk in several of the surrounding hills, and he continued the pursuit until his capital was exhausted." [Hall's Ireland, vol. i. p. 142.] A dispensary in the village is within the Skibbereen Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 8,720; and, in 1839-40, it expended

£122 5s. 11d., and administered to 2,161 patients. In 1841, the Glandore Loan Fund had a capital of £195, circulated £1,010 in 1,032 loans, realized a nett profit of £7 0s. 8d., and expended all this profit in charitable purposes. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

GLANDUFF, a village in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on an affluent of the Deel river, 4 miles south by west of Newcastle. Pop. not specially returned. Glanduff-house, in the vicinity, is the seat of Robert Stevelly, Esq.

GLANEALY, or GLENEALY, a parish partly in the barony of Arklow, but chiefly in that of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The Newcastle section contains the village of Glanealy. Area of the Arklow section, 3,086 acres; of the Newcastle section, 5,012 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,531; in 1841, 1,586. Houses 254. Pop. of the Arklow section, in 1831, 577; in 1841, 595. Houses 82. Pop. of the rural districts of the Newcastle section, in 1831, 761; in 1841, 843. Houses 145. The road from Dublin to Rathdrum and Arklow passes through the interior; and on this road at 2½ miles south-west of Rathnew, and 4 west-south-west of Wicklow, stands the village of Glanealy. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 193; in 1841, 148. Houses 27. On the hill behind the village extends an expansive wood of full-grown forest trees, embosoming in their centre a pretty rustic building, erected by the late proprietor of Rosanna, and usually called Mrs. Tighe's Cottage. The village consists of only a few cottages on the banks of a tiny mountain-stream, but has a neat church, with a pretty turretted steeple, and enjoys the sweets of an ornate circumjacent country. "On one side of Glanealy," says the Guide to Wicklow, "lie the woods and lawns of the Tighe family, amounting to near 4,000 acres; on the other, the woods of Killavarney, hanging over the town and vale of Wicklow. These extensive plantations occupy the entire front of the mountain, with the exception of one small space within a few yards of the summit, which appears like a scald spot in a field of full-grown corn, where the seed had withered in the earth." About half-a-mile from Glanealy village are the house and demesne of Mr. Drought, commonly called Glanealy-house; not far from this is Ballyfree, the seat of Captain Drury; and a little farther on the right, Hollymount, the seat of Captain Carroll. The first turn to the left, crossing a flat moor, leads through a deep wooded glen, in the plantations of Killavarney, and by a very pretty route to the town of Wicklow.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of WICKLOW [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, jointly with that of three other chapelries in the benefice, £383 6s. 8d.; glebe of Glanealy alone, £4 10s. A curate for Glanealy has £70 of salary, and a house and glebe. The church has 250 sittings, and an attendance of from 100 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Wicklow and Killiskey. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 224, and the Roman Catholics to 1,308; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 59 boys and 38 girls.

GLANEHIRY. See GLENAHIRE.

GLANEOLA (THE), a romantic brook, rushing down between the mountains of Lugduff and Comaderry, at the western extremity of the vale of Glendalough, co. Wicklow, Leinster. A waterfall, formed by its descent down the naked rock, is usually a pleasing character, and, when the stream is full, by

a very good effect. The cut which the stream has made through the rock lays open the geognostic formation of the mountain chain, and strongly arrests the attention of both geologist and mineralogist.

GLANERUGHT, or **GLENERUGHT**, a barony in the south-east corner of co. Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the west, by the Kenmare estuary and the barony of Dunkerrin; on the north-west and north, by the barony of Magonihy; and on all other sides, by the county of Cork. Its greatest length south-westward is 21 miles; its greatest breadth is 9 miles; and its area is 121,848 acres. The south-western district, 12 miles in length and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in extreme breadth, extends along the left side of the Kenmare river or estuary, from its head downward; and the north-eastern district is cut into two not very unequal parts by the glen of the Roughty river, or the Glan-a-roughty, whence the barony has its name. The south-western district is wildly, ruggedly, and rockily mountainous, an almost continuous amassment and segregation of naked rock, patched and bordered with bog, and is justly esteemed the worst ground in the county; and even the north-eastern division, in spite of possessing some tolerably good land, and a considerable aggregate of romantic and grandly picturesque scenery, preavailingly consists of bleak alpine uplands, and coarse mountain pastures.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilcaskan, and the whole of the parishes of Kenmare, Kilgarvan, and Tuosist. The only town is Kenmare; and the principal village is Kilgarvan. Pop., in 1831, 15,764; in 1841, 18,691. Houses 3,003. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,907; in manufactures and trade, 431; in other pursuits, 179. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,268; who could read but not write, 849; who could neither read nor write, 4,996. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 968; who could read but not write, 652; who could neither read nor write, 6,305.

GLANFARN. See **CLONCLARE**.

GLANHEST, or **GLENHEST**, a mountain vale, a Roman Catholic parish, and one of a series of bogs, in the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. The vale comes down from the foot of Glan-Nepin, past the north side of Lough Beltra, to the vicinity of the town of Newport-pratt; and is a dismal region of moors, bogs, and upland dreariness.—The parish is in the dio. of Killalla. Its post-town is Crossmolina; and its chapels are at Glanhest and Keenagh.—The congeries of bog in the vale and bill-screens of Glanhest is of great extent, and has numerous intersections and isolations; but, in the parliamentary reports on bogs, it is associated with a broad band of bogs which extends from near the head of Clew bay at Newport-pratt, eastward to the very margin of Lough Conn, at the south-east base of Mount Nepin. The report on this great tract says, "The bogs of the valley of Glanhest and Glan-Nepin, denominated, in the country, the bogs of Beltra, Glanhest, Glan-Nepin, and Massbrook, contain 6,790 Irish, or 11,001 English acres,—are incumbent on freestone and granitic soil; their greatest depth, 33 feet; their average depth, 8 feet; their greatest elevation, 473 feet 5 inches; and their least elevation over the sea, 40 feet. The waters of the bogs of Beltra, Glanhest, and the greater part of Glan-Nepin, discharge themselves into the sea at Clew bay; the waters of the lesser part of Glan-Nepin and of Massbrook, discharge themselves by Lough Conn into the sea at Killalla bay. Their southern boundary are the mountains of Barnagee; their western, an open limestone country; their northern boundary, the mountains stretching from

Clew bay to Lough Conn; and their eastern boundary, Lough Conn. Beltra bog contains 590 Irish, or 956 English acres; main, secondary, and third drains, £425 12s. Glanhest bog, 3,370 Irish, or 5,460 English acres; main, secondary, and third drains, £1,890 8s. 8d. Glan-Nepin bog contains 2,050 Irish, or 3,321 English acres; main, secondary, and third drains, £2,122 1s. 8d. Massbrook bog contains 780 Irish, or 1,264 English acres; secondary and third drains, £1,075 9s. 8d.; being a total of £5,513 12s., for which these bogs can be perfectly drained, and rendered fit for every agricultural purpose."

GLANINAGH, or **GLENINAGH**, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Burren, 13 miles north of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of Glaninagh, **MURROGHKELLY**, and **MURROGHTWOHY**: see these articles. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 4,292 acres. Pop., in 1831, 545; in 1841, 886. Houses 146. Pop., in 1831, of the rural districts, 12; of the village of Glaninagh, 220. The surface contains the bold cape of Black Head, at the south side of the entrance of Galway bay; and is elsewhere broken and mountainous.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHBOURNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora.—Tithe composition, £32 10s. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

GLANISORLEAN (THE), a rivulet of the half barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is an affluent of the Bray river, has a run of only about 3 miles, and flows through the magnificent and singularly extensive deer park of the Powerscourt demesne. This rivulet is distinguished for the cascade known *par excellence* as "the Waterfall," and situated about 4 miles south-south-west of Enniskerry. The cascade is formed by the stream leaping over the crest of a perpendicular cliff, sheer down 300 feet, into a natural reservoir, behind a group of lofty rocks. The greater part of the water clears the whole of this stupendous descent at one bound; and the lesser part descends in a series of stages, now making an aerial leap, from an overhanging cliff, now rushing in headlong current down the slope of an inclined and moss-clad precipice, and again alternating the characters of fall and cataract; so that on a near view, the cascade exhibits two distinct currents, and two different degrees of velocity, and, seen from a distance, the upper part appears a continued stream of frothy foam, gliding slowly down the face of the mountain, while the lower part is occasionally seen through a group of trees moving with great velocity. The fall is exceedingly dependent on the great fluctuations of the stream for effect; and ranges, according to the prevalence of drought or rain, from the mere trickling of a rill to the sublime and overwhelming leap of a voluminous torrent. The face of the hill on each side of the fall is steep, almost to precipitousness; and a vivid natural rainbow, formed in the spray of the cascade, may be seen early on summer mornings from the centre of a pretty little wooden bridge, which leads to a banquetting-room of Lord Powerscourt.

GLANKEEN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Upper Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the town of **BORRISOLEGH**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 14,495 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,585; in 1841, 7,481. Houses 1,116. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,281; in 1841, 6,043. Houses 902. The surface contains part of the summit-line between the basin of the Shannon and that of the Suir; and consists, for the most part, of light,

mountainous, arable land, fit for oats or barley. Knockanora, on the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,429 feet; a summit, on the south-west border, has an altitude of 953 feet; the Clodiagh rivulet flows a considerable distance upon an elevation of from 588 to 582 feet; and a large proportion of the parish seems to lie on a basis above sea-level of at least 500 feet. The principal residences are Summerhill, Fort-William, and Pallas; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a church, and two old castles. The road from Thurles to Nenagh passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Vicarial tithe composition, £600; glebe, £23 14s. 9d. Gross income, £623 14s. 9d.; nett, £577 2s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes nominally belong to the diocesan; but are received by the vicar, subject to a certain rent. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1743, by private subscription. Sittings 200; attendance from 20 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels at Glankeen and lleigh have an attendance of respectively 2,000 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 124, and the Roman Catholics to 6,807; and 11 daily schools—2 of which were salaried with respectively £8 and £15 from the National Board, and one with £4 from the vicar and some emoluments from Lady Caroline Damer—had on their books 416 boys and 210 girls.

GLANMIRE (THE), a rivulet of co. Cork, Munster. It rises on Battle Hill, in the north-east corner of the barony of Barrymore; and flows 10 miles in a direction east of south, partly within Barrymore, and partly on the boundary between it and the barony of Cork, to the river Lee, at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above Little Island. It pursues its brief course along a series of picturesque glens, screened on both sides by richly wooded hills, and offering many pleasing subjects for the pencil. So agreeable a retirement at so moderate a distance from Cork, has occasioned the erection of such numerous villas, that all the lower part of the vale is brilliant with at once architectural, horticultural, and sylvan decoration. Among the most handsome of the residences may be named, Lota, Lotabeg, Dunkittle, Riverstown, and Glyntown. A small volume, published at Cork, in 1814, and purporting to be a picturesque description of Glanmire, was the production of a man who had been soldier, sailor, exciseman, player, essayist, methodist preacher, and an exceedingly extensive traveller, and is one of the most extraordinary literary compounds in existence.

GLANMIRE, a village in the parish of Rathcooney, barony of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the Glanmire river, and on the road from Cork to Waterford and to Dublin, 4 miles east-north-east of Cork. A drawbridge here crosses the river; and the part of the stream which intervenes to the Lee is tidal and navigable. Mills of various kinds are driven by the water-power of the river at the village and its vicinity; and have long given the place a manufacturing character. The village of Riverstown, formerly called Ballyrosheen, or "the town of the Little Rose," adjoins that of Glanmire, and is inhabited principally by weavers and other manufacturing operatives. The Glanmire dispensary is within the Cork Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £149 17s., and administered to 1,727 patients. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Cork. On Jan. 16, 1716, the mutineer garrison of Cork, who had left their barracks, and encamped for a few days on the north side of the city, and afterwards taken

up a position at Glanmire, were brought to action by some troops with two field-pieces, who had arrived that morning in the harbour; and, headed by a Dutchman of the name of Garvey, they made a desperate stand near the bridge, using their buttons as a substitute for bullets when their supply of ball-cartridge failed; but they eventually gave way, and retreated in disorder. Garvey and two other ring-leaders were afterwards tried and shot. Numerous relics of the action were ploughed up in 1807. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 453. Houses 55.

GLANMIRE (NEW). See **NEW-GLANMIRE**.

GLANMORE, a village in the parish of Kilmakerogue, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Munster. It stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of New Ross, on the road thence to Waterford. A dispensary here is within the New Ross Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £120 10s., and administered to 3,404 patients. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

GLANMORE, a mountain valley in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. A lake here, a few miles north of Hungary Hill, has been pronounced by some persons superior in power and beauty of scenery to any other of the western lakes.

GLANOORA. See **GLENOORA**.

GLANORE, or **GLANMORE**, an alleged parish, rectory, and prebend, in the barony of Fermoy, and dio. of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. It figures as a distinct parish in most topographical works on Ireland; but appears, on some research, to be strictly identical with **GLANWORTH**: which see.

GLANROE, a village in the parish of Oranmore, barony of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 170. Houses 36.

GLANTAN, a scattered hamlet in the barony of Tyaquin, 1 mile west of Castle-Blakeney, co. Galway, Connaught. An inn here stands at the intersection of the old road from Ballinamore to Galway, with the old road from Ballinasloe to Tuam; and figures rather prominently in a recent rattling publication, which has obtained more popularity for its sporting anecdotes than for either the accuracy or good taste of its pictures of Irish life and scenery.

GLANTANE, **GLANTON**, or **GLOUNTAIN**, a village in the parish of Kilshannig, barony of Duhallow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. A dispensary here is within the Mallow Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 16,787 acres, with a pop. of 8,057; and, in 1839-40, its expenditure amounted to £124 10s. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross takes name from the village, and has chapels here and at Kilpader. Area of the village, 28 acres. Pop., in 1841, 193. Houses 32.

GLANWORTH, a parish containing a town of the same name, and situated partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 3,479 acres; of the Fermoy section, 6,202 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,455; in 1841, 4,832. Houses 768. Pop., in 1841, of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 1,293; of the rural districts of the Fermoy section, 2,527. Houses in these respectively, 193 and 386. The Census of 1831 seems to confound the parish with the benefice of Glanworth, which includes also the parishes of Derryvillane, Kilgullane, and Ballylough. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop. of the whole, 7,125; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 2,557; of the rural districts of the Fermoy section, 3,470. The particle of Ligne, which is sometimes mentioned as a part of the parish and a denomination of the bene-

fire, is not accurately known as to position, but is believed to be a ploughland nearly in the centre of Glanworth proper. The general quality of the land throughout the civil parish is very good; but a small part, which forms the northern extremity of the ecclesiastical parish, is mountainous, though under cultivation. The name Glanworth is a corruption of Glan-or, "the golden glen;" and the prebend of Glanworth was formerly called "the golden prebend," on account partly of the value of its own endowments, and partly of the fertility of the parochial soil. The surface is drained southward by the river Funcheon, and traversed south-westward by the road from Mitchellstown to Castletownroche.—The village of Glanworth stands on the Funcheon and on the Castletownroche road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Mitchellstown, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of the Funcheon's confluence with the Blackwater. It was formerly a corporate town, and a place of considerable importance; but is now a decayed village, whose chief ornaments are the imposing ruins of an old castle, and a very handsome modern glebe-house, which commands delightful views over the adjacent country. Fairs are held on Jan. 15, March 16, May 10, Aug. 12, Sep. 24, and Nov. 30. A dispensary here is within the Fermoy Poor-law union; and, in 1839–40, expended £78 12s. 7d, and administered to 2,608 patients. The castle ruins of Glanworth are massive and extensive, and prove the building to have been so designed as to combine splendour of internal arrangement with the strength and security of a regular fortress. Dr. Smith designates the pile "sumptuous" as a castle, and "magnificent" as a ruin; and says that it "consisted of several buildings, and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones," and that it was "environed with a strong wall, flanked with turrets." The castle is alleged by Dr. Smith to have been built by the Flemings, and afterwards to have passed into the possession of the Roches; but the latter proprietors are thought by other writers to have been its founders; and they, at all events, are understood, on all hands, to have long used it as their chief residence. The castle was inhabited by Lord Fermoy so late as 1601, and was forfeited by his descendant in 1641. A Dominican monastery, styled the Abbey of Glanore or Glanworth, was founded by the Roches, some say in 1227, others say at a later period; and the nave of its church and a low steeple still existed when Dr. Smith wrote. In the vicinity of the abbey's site, and on the verge of the Funcheon, bubbles a fine spring of limpid water from a limestone rock, but degraded with the superstitious observances common to what are called holy wells. About a mile from the village are the curious Druidical monuments of LABACOLLY: see that article. Area of the village, 51 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,012. Houses 189. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 95; in manufactures and trade, 98; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 93; on their own manual labour, 112; on means not specified, 6.—Glanworth parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £729 16s. 11½d.; glebe, £54. The rectory of Glanworth and the vicarages of DERRYVILLANE, KILGULLANE, and BALLYLOUGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice and prebend of Glanworth. Gross income, £1,173 13s. 10½d.; nett, £890 2s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is old. Sitings 150; attendance 40. The Glanworth and Ballylough Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,100 and 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial ar-

range, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the ecclesiastical parish of Glanworth amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 4,521; the Protestants of the union to 120, and the Roman Catholics to 7,292; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 12 children; and 10 pay daily schools—8 of which were in Glanworth proper—had on their books 199 boys and 109 girls.

GLASCARRICK, a headland in the barony of Ballaghkeen, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Kilmichael Point, and 13 north-north-east of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is the most easterly ground in the mainland of Ireland, south of the mouth of the Banna; and the long bank, called the Rush, extends southward from its immediate vicinity. A Benedictine priory formerly stood adjacent to the headland, and took its name, and was subject to, the monastery of Dogmael in Pembrokeshire.

GLASH, an island of Lough Conn, half-a-mile north-north-west of the Pontoon, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught.

GLASHARE, or GLESHARE, a parish, 4 miles north by east of Urlingford, and partly in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's co., but chiefly in that of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Queen's co. section, 432 acres; of the co. Kilkenny section, 2,326 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 619; in 1841, 653. Houses 106. Pop. of the co. Kilkenny section, in 1841, 635. Houses 104. The land consists, for the most part, of indifferent soil; and is watered by a tributary of the Nore.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHDOWNKY [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 630; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

GLASLOUGH. See GLASSLOUGH.

GLASNEVIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, 3 miles north by east of Dublin Castle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 995 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,001; in 1841, 1,226. Houses 159. An uninhabited pendicle of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, not included in the above statement, lies in the Four-Courts-Ward of the city of Dublin. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 559; in 1841, 370. Houses 60. The parish lies along the Tolka or Ballybough river; and richly partakes in the fertility of soil, luxuriance of vegetation, and beauty of artificial embellishment, which so generally distinguish the environs of the metropolis. The Tolka, in passing along, traverses a miniature valley, edged with gentle slopes, and screened with swells and hillocks which the inhabitants of a campaign country designate hills; and it luxuriates amidst a profusion of such ornaments as are contributed, not alone by mansions and villas, but by great public institutions. The village of Glasnevin crowns a rising ground which declines gently to the Tolka; and, owing both to its proximity to the city and to its reputation for salubrity of climate, it was long a favourite suburban and summer residence; but, in spite of its immediate neighbourhood acquiring some new artificial attractions, it has waned in fame before the corrutions of modern taste for the bold and picturesque charms of nature, and has, in consequence, suffered no small damage from the rivalry of villages situated at the base or among the northern defiles of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. Several ornamental mansions in Glasnevin are still inhabited by persons of distinction, or great respectability; but other and numerous domestic buildings, now in a state of ruin, present a scene of desolation which forcibly directs

and is traversed by the new road from Manor-Hamilton to Ballyshannon, which, in its progress, commands imposing views of the glen itself and the bay of Donegal. Nearly in the middle of the glen, and about 4 miles from Manor-Hamilton, lies the lough of Glenade, the source of the Bonnet river; and on the banks of the lake stands Glenade-house, the seat of C. T. Cullen, Esq.

GLENAHIRY, a barony on the north border of co. Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the county of Tipperary; on the east, by the barony of Upperthird; and on the south, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its greatest length, in a direction nearly north and south, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth is 5½; and its area is 19,672 acres. The rivulet Nier cuts off a considerable wing on the south, and traces a small part of the western boundary; and the Suir, immediately on receiving the Nier, begins to form, over a distance of 9½ miles in contact with Glenahiry, the boundary-line between Waterford and Tipperary. The southern wing of the barony is mountainous, and retains much of the wild and uncultivated appearance which it probably exhibited when it formed part of the division-rampart between two hostile districts; the eastern and central sections also are comparatively upland; but the district immediately upon the Suir is fertile in soil, and very beautiful in scenery.—This parish contains only the parish of Kilronan and part of the parish of Abbey; and within its northern division are the commons of Clonmel. Pop., in 1831, 5,170; in 1841, 6,271. Houses 911. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 877; in manufactures and trade, 76; in other pursuits, 41. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 653; who could read but not write, 291; who could neither read nor write, 1,809. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 289; who could read but not write, 258; who could neither read nor write, 2,158.

GLENALONG, a mountain or lofty hill in the barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It forms, jointly with Shean mountain, the summit-ground of a series or tier of hilly ridges, which shelve down to the margin of Lower Lough Erne, in the vicinity of Churchill.

GLENAMADDA, a village in the parish of Boyounagh, and on the western verge of the half barony of Ballymoe, 7 miles east by south of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on a miserable road between Dunmore and Athleague, in the midst of a dismal region of bogs; and is about as gloomy a collection of human habitations as imagination can suppose possible in a civilized country. A dispensary here is within the Castlereagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 62,608 acres, with a pop. of 19,530; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and expenditure each amounted to £197. Area of the village 60 acres. Pop., in 1841, 446. Houses 80.

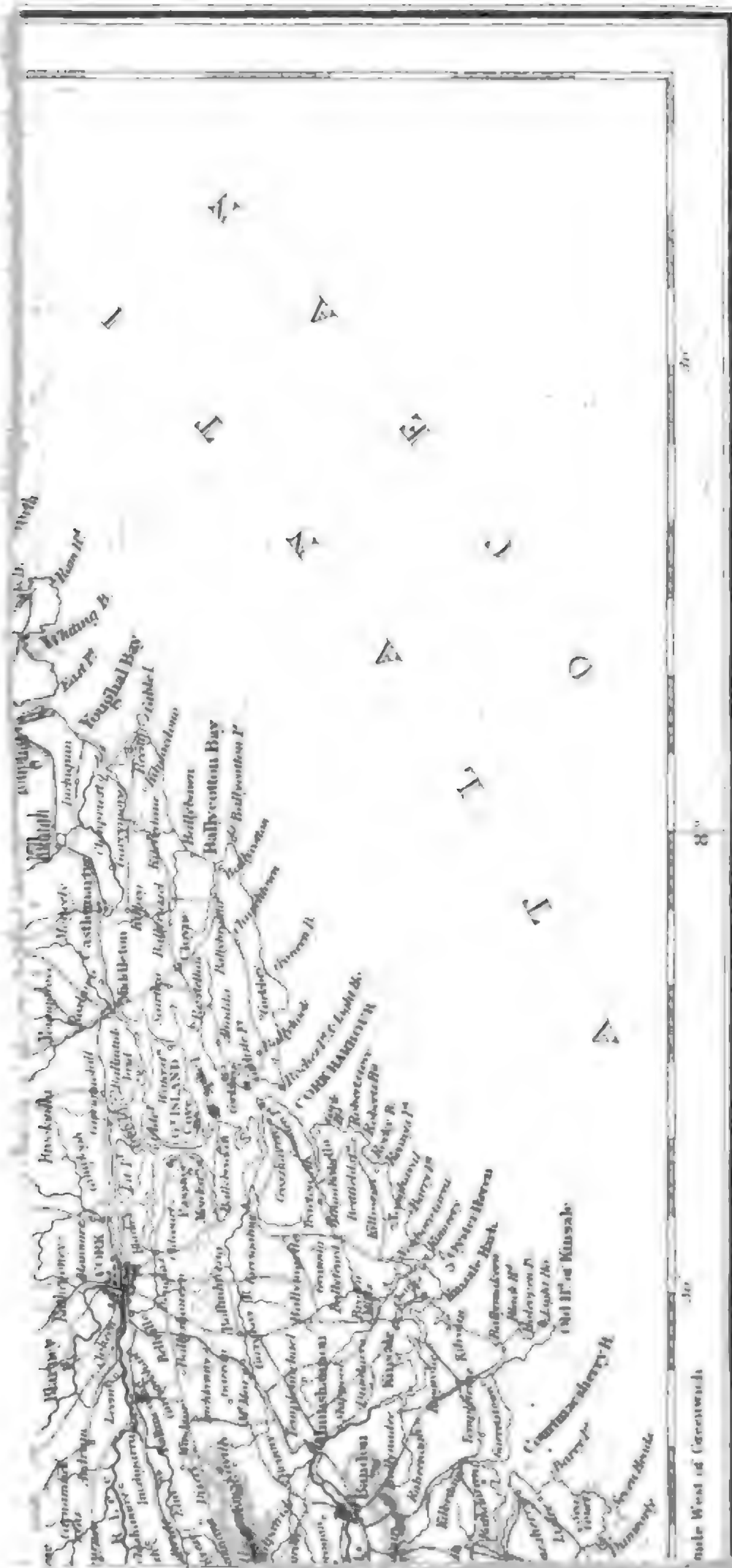
GLENARIFF, a mountain vale in the parishes of Ardclinis and Layde, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is traversed from head to foot by the little river Acre [which see]; and extends north-eastward from the watershed of the great tableau of Antrim to the head of Red Bay. The coast road northward from Glenarm crosses its foot, and commands a view of it from end to end. At its bottom are verdant slopes; above are dark mural precipices of basalt; on the summits are flat table-lands, affording tolerable pasture; in the extreme west rises the lofty mountain cone of Cruach-a-Crua; and on the north figures the huge and curiously shaped mass of Lurgidan. The glen, though decidedly picturesque, exhibits so much uniformity in the slopes and escarpments of its mountains as to

be monotonous; yet its sides often shake down foaming temporary torrents which variegate the scenery; and its traversing stream, the Acre, forms the constant cascade of Isnaleara. Near the entrance of the glen, and tolerably sheltered with plantations, is Bay Lodge, the seat of Mr. Dobbs; and at the embouchure of the Acre is the little village of Waterfoot.

GLENARM, a glen and a rivulet, giving name to the bay, baronies, and town of Glenarm, on the east side of co. Antrim, Ulster. The glen has a general resemblance to Glenariff; but is shorter, much better wooded, much more picturesque, and opens to the head of Glenarm bay between continuations of its hill-screens, which, in consequence, have, in spite of their position, the character of headlands. The rivulet flows from head to foot of the glen, or about 4 miles from south-west to north-east; and is affected by the tide over a distance of about 500 yards.

GLENARM, a bay of the baronies of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It enters between Gerron Point on the north, and the headland of Glenarm deer-park on the south, measures 4½ miles across the entrance; penetrates the land to the extent of about 2 miles; and has 3 small creeks at the embouchures of respectively the Carnallock, the Glenealy, and the Glenarm rivulets. Its headland screens are bold and lofty; its shores are precipitous; its waters are deep; its bosom is swept and agitated by gales and tremendous swells; and its creeks are unapproachable when the wind blows from the north-east. A small quay was, several years ago, proposed to be built at the town of Glenarm; and would be of great benefit at once to the boats of fishermen, to the small craft which resort to the town for cargoes of salt, flint, and indurated chalk, and to the tinier of the vessels which frequent the general coast of the county, and have no shelter in the very long and dangerous range between Loughs Larne and Foyle.

GLENARM, two baronies, Lower and Upper, on the east side of the county of Antrim, Ulster. They are bounded, on the north, by the barony of Carey; on the east, by the North Channel; on the south, by the barony of Lower Belfast; and, on the west, by the baronies of Antrim, Kilconway, and Dunluce. Their greatest length, south-south-eastward, or in a direction parallel with the coast line, is 17½ miles; and their greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 6. Lower Glenarm is the northern division, and Upper Glenarm the southern. Area of Lower Glenarm, 65,442 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 91 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are water; area of Upper Glenarm, 24,034 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches are water. The coast of the northern two-thirds of the baronies is cut into a sweeping curvature by Red and Glenarm bays, and sends out between these the magnificent Cape of Gerron; and, both in that division and southward, the coast is a continuous series of beautiful, romantic, and grand cliffs, alternately cut by opening glens, and elevated or projected by little fantastic headlands. The interior of the baronies, if estimated by medium breadth, is really all sea-board; yet presents as great diversities of surface, and makes as numerous and distant transitions from the strand and the sea-cliff to the mountain-ridge and the cloud-cleaving peak, as might fairly be expected in even a picturesque maritime district of 20 or 30 miles in width. The mountains and hills are all, in a sense, but a portion of the great tabular trap formation of the county; but they include in their brief range the whole descent from the summit-line of that formation to the sea,—they are ploughed into numerous parallel ridges by deep glens and ravines,—they exhibit among themselves



Scale West of Greenwich

1861 & Co. F. Edinburgh

very considerable diversity of altitude and contour, —they are very variously characterized around the skirts by corn-fields, woods, and rocky escarpments, —and they, in consequence, combine with the picturesque sea-coast to form a very rich natural gallery of landscape. The principal glens are Glendun, Glencorp, Glenanne, Glen-Ballyemen, Glenariff, Glenealy, and Glenarm. The old road along the coast climbed to the height of 675 feet above sea-level, and had such tremendous slopes as one-in-five and one-in-four; and, as seen from a distance, it seems a lengthened precipice impracticable alike for ascent and descent. The new road is one of the most stupendous public works in the kingdom; and strongly arrests attention both by the wondrous scenery which it commands, and by the astonishing works of deep blasting, gigantic masonry, and masterly engineering, by which the road itself was formed,—one cut through the rocks, looking like a miniature “Scalp,” another like a prolonged platform along the face of a precipice, and another like a Herculean embankment or huge military rampart. —The Lower barony contains the granges of Inispolan and Layde; parishes of Ardclinis, Layde, and Tickmacraven; the town of Glenarm; and the villages of Camlough, Cushendall, Waterfoot, Cushendun, and Straight-Kelly. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act is £13,492 12s. 7d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer 1841, were £1,341 10s. 3d., and £1,112 10s. 11d. Pop., in 1831, 10,131; in 1841, 10,907. Houses 1,805. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,275; in manufactures and trade, 516; in other pursuits, 170. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,751; who could read but not write, 1,420; who could neither read nor write, 1,421. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 974; who could read but not write, 1,827; who could neither read nor write, 2,119.—The Upper barony contains the grange of Killyglen; the parishes of Cairncastle, Kilwaughter, and Larne; the village of Oldmills, and the chief part of the town of Larne. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act is £12,483 2s. 9d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer 1841, were, £1,187 0s. 10d., and £1,151 1s. 8d. Pop., in 1831, 7,365; in 1841, 8,363. Houses 1,314. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 776; in manufactures and trade, 584; in other pursuits, 189. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,780; who could read but not write, 1,147; who could neither read nor write, 522. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,315; who could read but not write, 1,900; who could neither read nor write, 628.

GLENARM, a small market and post town, in the parish of Tickmacraven, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands at the influx of the Glenarm rivulet to Glenarm bay, 8 miles north by west of Larne, 10 east-north-east of Broughshane, and 25½ north of Belfast. Its site is the lowest ground in the deep and sequestered glen, almost overhung on each side by the glen's lofty hill-screens, and naturally all but inaccessible, except by the sea, or by the narrow pass along the glen. The rivulet is spanned by a handsome stone bridge of several arches; and on one bank stands the village, with its whitened cottages, its salt-works, and its lime-quarries,—on the other, the imposing though fanciful form of Glenarm-castle, and the parish-church with its modest but gracefully rising spire. The village presents in its inn, its neat church, its chapel, its prettily-situated meeting-house, its clean and prosperous appearance, and the romantic character

of its situation, a very pleasing object to the eye; and has been compared to the Welsh villages of Beddgelert and Tre-Maddoc, but outrivalling the former with its bold sea-beaten shore, and the latter with its closely impending hills. “Glenarm, the most interesting of all the little towns on the northern coast,” says Mr. Fraser, “is picturesquely situated at the foot of a lovely glen, which separates the mountains connected with Collon top and Slemish. It is washed by the ocean-wave on the north, protected on the west from boisterous winds by the hills of Nachore, which blend with the beetling promontory of Garron-Point; and beautifully on the south, by the trees which adorn the residence of the Earls of Antrim.” The town is a very eligible and rather favourite retreat of sea-bathers; and it does considerable business in the shipping of provisions, corn, salt, flint, and chalk—the last locally mis-called lime—to Scotland. Fairs are held on May 26, and Oct. 29. Subscriptions and a county grant were obtained two or three years ago for the establishment and support of a dispensary.—The parish-church stands on the beach, near one of the entrances to Lord Antrim's demesne; and is surrounded with a small enclosed cemetery, whose tomb-stones make an ostentatious display of armorial sculpturings, and record an unusually large proportion of instances of longevity. Within the cemetery stand some insignificant remains of a cruciform building, formerly a Franciscan friary, founded in 1465 by the Scotchman Robert Bissett, who was expatriated for taking part in the murder of the Duke of Athole. This monastery appears to have been retained for a time by the Crown and granted in 1557 to Alexander MacDonnell, of the family of the Lords of the Isles.—Glenarm-castle, the modern mansion of the Earls of Antrim, occupies the site of the proud feudal castellated stronghold of the MacDonnells of Antrim; and is a stately, spacious, ancient-looking pile, on a rising ground in the glen, and presenting an exterior somewhat similar to that of a baronial castle of the 15th century. “The approach to the castle,” says the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, “is by a lofty barbican, standing on the northern extremity of the bridge. Passing through this, a long terrace, overhanging the river, and confined on the opposite side by a lofty embattled curtain-wall, leads through an avenue of ancient lime-trees to the principal front of the castle; the appearance of which, from this approach, is very impressive. Lofty towers, terminated with cupolas and gilded vanes, occupy the angles of the building; the parapets are crowned with gables, decorated with carved pinnacles, and exhibiting various heraldic ornaments. The hall is a noble apartment, 44 feet in length by 20 in breadth, and 30 feet high; in the centre of which stands a handsome billiard-table. Across one end passes a gallery, communicating with the bed-chambers, and supported by richly-ornamented columns, from the grotesque ornaments of which springs a beautiful groined ceiling. On the principal floor are several noble apartments; the dining-parlour 40 feet by 24, and the drawing-room 44 by 22, are the most spacious; the small drawing-room, library, &c., though of considerably less dimensions, are most commodious apartments. The demesne of Glenarm is very extensive, and beautifully wooded: it has latterly been much improved, and many obstructions to the view removed. There is also an enclosure in the glen, called the Great Deer Park, which is generally supposed to be the most comprehensive park in the kingdom, and the venison fed here the choicest.” The Little Deer Park on the south side of the bay, east of the foot of the glen, consists of a large natu-

ral platform, partly girt by sea-washed and cavern-perforated cliffs, and partly bounded by high mural precipices of basalt, and diversified athwart its verdant surface with boulders and huge debris, scattered in irregular and wild magnificence. Area of the town, 29 acres. Pop., in 1831, 880; in 1841, 881. Houses 111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 46; in manufactures and trade, 72; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 57; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 17.

GLENARROUGHT. See **GLANERROUGHT.**

GLENART, the demesne of the Earl of Carysfort, in the parish and barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mansion is situated on the right side of the Ovoca, nearly opposite to the Earl of Wicklow's magnificent demesne of Shelton abbey; but is not within view of the Ovoca. Its site is a very retired spot, on a gentle declivity, looking down upon a glen whose brows are clothed with wood. The house was formerly a hunting-lodge of the Earl's ancestors, but was, a number of years ago, much enlarged, and ornamented with towers and a castellated front. Its name till lately appears to have been Kilcarva Castle. The woods of Glenart are very extensive, but are shared by other proprietors besides Lord Carysfort.

GLENASANE. See **GLENDALOUGH.**

GLENNAVY, a rivulet of the barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It rises in the mountains of Ballymuckilward, and runs 5 or 6 miles westward to Lough Neagh at a point 2 miles north of Lough Portmore. It has several valuable falls, drives the machinery of the extensive bleaching-green of Glenconway, washes the village of Glenavy, and descends in a broken and irregular cataract, over a shelving precipice of basalt 100 feet in leap.

GLENNAVY, a parish in the barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 7,225 acres, 16 perches, exclusive of 9,561 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, in Loughs Neagh and Portmore. Pop., in 1831, 3,390; in 1841, 3,773. Houses 697. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,344. Houses 612. The upper part of the parish consists of basaltic, hilly, pasture grounds; and the lower part, stretching along Lough Neagh, Sandy bay, and the west side of Lough Portmore, consists of low, level, argillaceous land, rich in soil, and well-cultivated. **PORTMORE (LOUGH)**, and **RAM'S ISLAND** [which see], are interesting localities. Lough Neagh offers to the parishioners its opulent facilities of inland navigation. The extent of the parochial area within Lough Neagh is 9,219 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches; within Lough Portmore is 342 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches; and on Ram's Island is 6 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. Glenconway villa crowns a rising ground which commands an extensive view of Lough Neagh and the surrounding country; and has attached to it about 60 acres of demesne, and a valuable bleaching-green, at which, about 20 years ago, 6,000 pieces of diaper were annually finished. Goremount mansion stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Glenavy, on the left of the road thence to Moira. Crowhill, about a mile south of Glenavy, commands an excellent view of Lough Neagh, its eastern shores and screens, parts of six other counties than Antrim, and six comparatively distant towns.—Glenavy parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £172 17s. 4d., and the rectorial, though amounting to two thirds of the whole tithes, are compounded for £49 2s., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Hertford. The vicarages of Glenavy,

CAMLIN, and **TULLYRUSK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Glenavy. Gross income, £385 17s. 8d.; nett, £342 8s. 10d. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The incumbent is also principal surrogate in the consistorial court of Down and Connor. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7d. and the surplice fees. The church was built in 1814, at the cost of £1,125 16s. 1d.; of which £230 8s. 4d. was lent by the late Board of First Fruits, £138 9s. 2d. was raised by parochial assessment, £738 9s. 2d. was gifted by the Marquis of Hertford, and £18 9s. 2d. was gifted by Lady Longford. Sittings 450; attendance 300. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 200 and 500; a Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 165; and a Roman Catholic chapel by 750; and the last is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Killead. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,640 Churchmen, 313 Presbyterians, 36 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,570 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 2,988 Churchmen, 1,808 Presbyterians, 42 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,540 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools in the parish were attended on the average by 183 children; 5 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 83 boys and 70 girls; and 14 daily schools in the union, had on their books 298 boys and 173 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Dundrod, one at Crumlin, one at Budore, and one at Ballymacrickett.

GLENNAVY, a village in the parishes of Glenavy and Camlin, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It occupies a romantic site on the Glenavy rivulet, 2 miles east of Sandy bay in Lough Neagh, 7 north-east of Lisburn, and 12 west of Belfast. Its site is two hills, mutually separated by the rivulet, and respectively situated in Glenavy and Camlin. A cotton manufactory was erected here by Dr. Forsyth. Fairs are held on May 14, and Oct. 29. Area of the village, 39 acres; of which 15 acres are in Camlin. Pop., in 1831, 288; in 1841, 510. Houses 102. Pop. of the Camlin section, in 1841, 81. Houses 17. Families in the whole employed chiefly in agriculture, 40; in manufactures and trade, 55; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 2.

GLENAWLEY or **CLANAWLEY**, a barony on the west side of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Magheraboy; on the east by the baronies of Tyrkenney and Magherastephana; on the south, by the barony of Knockninny; and on the west by the county of Leitrim. Its greatest length east-south-eastward is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 75,469 acres, 32 perches,—of which 3,251 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches are water. The rivulet which flows into the head of Upper Lough Macnean, that lake itself, the brief stream which carries off its superfluous waters, Lower Lough Macnean, the river thence to Lough Erne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the foot of Lower Lough Erne, the river Erne to the vicinity of Enniskillen, and the rivulet which comes down from the neighbourhood of Derrygonnelly to the Erne adjacent to Enniskillen, describe the whole of the western, southern, eastern, and north-eastern boundaries, so as to peninsula the barony, and leave it connected by a mountain isthmus on the north with Magheraboy. About two-thirds or three-fourths of the surface, from the north and north-west on toward the Erne, are upland; and the remainder partakes mixedly of the meadowy, the wheat-bearing, and the sylvan character for which

the low grounds of the immediate basin of the Erne are distinguished. This barony contains the whole of the parish of Killesher, and part of the parishes of Boboe, Cleenish, Kinawley, and Rossory. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act is £21,481 8s. 11d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £1,631 5s. 3d. Pop., in 1831, 20,115; in 1841, 20,426. Houses 3,449. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,786; in manufactures and trade, 619; in other pursuits, 261. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,351; who could read but not write, 1,823; who could neither read nor write, 3,668. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,222; who could read but not write, 2,438; who could neither read nor write, 5,191.

GLENBANE. See GLANBANE.

GLENBARAHANE. See CASTLE-HAVEN.

GLENBAY. See GLENBEGH.

GLENBAYS, a small fishing village in the parish of Glencollumbkill, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated on the shore of the Atlantic, immediately north-west of Slievelong mountain, and 15 miles west by north of Killybegs. It is the site of the parish-church, and of a Roman Catholic chapel. The road which connects it with the centre and the east of Ireland is very bad, and runs over the hills and moors of a wild and mountainous district.

GLENBEGH, a parish in the barony of Iveragh, 13 miles north-east of Cahirciveen, and 13 south-west of Milltown, co. Kerry, Munster. The name is also written Glenbeagh, Glenbay, Glanbegh, and Glenbeghy, and probably has some other variations; yet it is derived from the simple circumstance of the chief glen of the district being watered by the rivulet Begh or Beghy. Length of the parish, 9 miles; breadth, 6; area, 30,808 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,449; in 1841, 3,011. Houses 544. Fourteen townlands formerly belonged to Dunkerron, and twenty to Magonihy; but were transferred to Iveragh by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop., in 1831, of the Dunkerron section, 1,104; of the Magonihy section, 616. The name of West Fractions is politically given to the Magonihy sections of this parish and that of Killorglan; but is not recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions. The northern parts of the parish skirt the bay of Dingle; and the Dunkerron section possesses the singularly grand and brilliant, though hitherto little known, scenery of the Carragh Lakes. See CARRAGH. Tourists who wish to visit a place so wild and singularly beautiful, and sportsmen who appreciate first-rate attractions of both fish and game, are accommodated at Glenbegh inn, a well-conducted establishment on the shores of Dingle bay, 2 miles distant from the lakes; and a remarkably interesting drive may be enjoyed thence by Lord Headley's plantations round the base of a steep and overhanging hill. The Iveragh section of the parish, or rather the whole barony of Iveragh, is separated from the other parts of Kerry by the lofty and acclivitous hills of Drung and Cahircanaway; and could formerly be entered only by a mountain-road which terrifically overhung Dingle bay. See DRUNG. Lord Headley's estate of Glenbegh is, to a great degree, identical with the parish, and forms the subject of an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Irish Landlords," written by his lordship's agent, Mr. Wiggins, and published in 1822. The estate, says Mr. Wiggins, "consists of about 15,000 acres, much of which is rocky, boggy, and mountain ground. Steep and rugged mountains surround the estate, in the form of an amphitheatre, except towards the sea; along the shore of which a line of hills extends. Thus a sheltered vale is formed, through which the little river Begh takes the whole of its rapid

course, from its sources in the mountain lakes to the sea. This situation is romantic and picturesque; but its general aspect is wild and savage; and certainly, in the year 1807, presented as unpromising a subject for improvement as could well be imagined: and such was the character of the inhabitants for ferocity, that every traveller dreaded attack, and assumed a posture of defence, as he made his way between the river and a frowning cliff which overhangs it, then the only pass into the extensive districts to the west. The glen was at that time supposed to be a safe retreat to every offender who fled from justice; for there all pursuit terminated. The inhabitants allowed no person to be conducted through it as a prisoner; and it was their boast, that none were ever punished who had taken refuge in its fastnesses. * * The habitations of these mountaineers were the lowest order of huts, scarcely affording room to the inmates, and quite inadequate to the purpose of shelter. The people were miserably clothed and badly fed; the scanty potato crop was often from necessity shared with the cows, who must have otherwise starved for want of other provisions. Murderous quarrels were not unfrequent, often arising out of partnership of tenancy; and that none of the usual evils might be wanted, letting by the customary mode of canting had created enormous disproportion between the rents and the value of the lands, some of these rents being absurdly high, and others ridiculously low. To these people, the bare idea of labour was offensive, and work was considered a slavery. They were, however, a remarkably robust, active, and enterprising race of men, hospitable and obliging to those who asked their assistance or courtesy. Many of them possessed almost chivalrous ideas of courage, of ancestry, and of adventure, and exhibited symptoms of acuteness and intelligence, and a remarkable fondness for legal subtleties and historical tradition. Such were the people of that country when Lord Headley, having recently come of age, for the first time visited this portion of the extensive family estate in Ireland. His lordship at once saw the deplorable state of those people was chiefly owing to a long course of neglect; he resolved, therefore, to cultivate their good qualities, without being at first very eager to punish their bad ones; these he wished to subdue by the progress of improvement, so that the culture of the people might keep pace with that of the soil; and he has succeeded in establishing, within 18 years, a degree of improvement and civilization which, without those efforts, must have required a century."—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Cahir, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoc. See CAHIR. Tithe composition, £130; glebe, £3. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Cahir and Killinane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 2,608; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Lord Headley—had on their books 72 boys and 28 girls.

GLENBOWER, a beautiful ravine in the south-east corner of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is screened on the north-west by the offsets of the grandly conspicuous mountain of Slieve-na-mann; it brings down in pleasing sinuosities the road from Kilkenny to Clonmel or from Dublin to Cork; and, at its lower end, it exultingly opens upon the golden gorgeousness of the valley of the Suir.

GLENBROHANE, or GLENBRIGANE, a village in the parish of Ballingarry, barony of Costlen, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands at the north-east base of Slievereah mountain, and on the road from Kil-

mallock to Galbally, 6 miles east by south of Kilmallock. Pop., in 1831, 233.

GLENCAIRN, a handsome mansion, the seat of Gervais Bushe, Esq., on the right bank of the Blackwater, and on the west margin of co. Waterford, 3 miles above Lismore, Munster. It is constructed in the abbey style, and forms a prominent feature among many beautiful and highly picturesque objects; yet, in consequence of the exterior, with the exception of the buttresses, having been finished with plaster in imitation of limestone, it must soon acquire a peeled and time-worn appearance.

GLENCAR, a mountain valley, partly in the barony of Dunkerron, but chiefly along the mutual border of Dunkerron and Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. Its mountains are sublimely picturesque, and blend with the well-known Magillicuddy's Reeks; and the scenery of the valley itself is most imposing, but is identical with that of the river and lakes of Carrah, by which the bottom of the valley is occupied. See **CARRAH**. In 1565, Donald MacCarty More was created Earl of Glencar by Queen Elizabeth.

GLENCAR, a mountain valley on the mutual border of the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, and the barony of Rosslogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It has a silent and sequestered character, and extends between the mountains of Benbulbin and Cope. A beautiful lake of about 6 miles in circumference occupies a main part of the bottom of the valley; confers upon it the popular name of Glenlough; and sends away a stream of 3 or 4 miles in length, south-westward to the head of Dromcliffe bay.

GLENCAR, or **GLENLOUGH**, a *quoad sacra* parish on the west border of the barony of Rosslogher, and of co. Leitrim, 6½ miles north-north-east of Sligo, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,612 acres, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,524. It consists of 20 townlands of the *quoad civilia* parish of Killasnet; and takes name from the glen or lake, noticed in the preceding article. The surface consists in general of poor pastoral uplands, and comprises very little arable land.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Gross income, £69 5s.; nett, £55 5s. Patron, the incumbent of the benefice of Manor-Hamilton. The church was built in 1821, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mullis in Killasnet.

GLENCASTLE, a ravine, and a hamlet, in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The ravine is traversed by the road from Ballina to Belmullet, commences about 5 miles west of Bangor, and contains the Danish fort of Doondonnell. The hamlet is situated at the foot of the glen, where the Ballina and Belmullet road is joined by the road from Newport-pratt through Ballycrov; and consists of a chapel and a few huts. The surrounding country, so generally dismal in aspect, and so long regarded as a *terra incognita*, begins to exhibit improvement, and to excite hopes of extensive reclamation.

GLENCO, a mountain valley, continuous with that of Ballymonnelly, in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The joint glens extend 6 miles between Corrick-bridge and Bangor; they are traversed by the Owenmore rivulet, and by the road from Ballina to Belmullet; they are screened by the lofty hills of Croghan and Slieve Fyough; and, though in many parts bare of everything save the dwarf hazel and willow, they are decidedly picturesque.

GLENCOLLUMBKILL, a parish on the coast

of the barony of Bannagh, 15 miles west-north-west of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 6; area, 32,243 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches,—of which 329 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,752; in 1841, 4,356. Houses 757. The surface is very rough and mountainous; and abounds in moors, bogs, and lakes. The highest ground is Slieveleague, which attains an altitude of 1,964 feet above sea-level, and forms a very remarkable feature of the scenery of Donegal bay, as beheld from the shores of Sligo. The other chief heights, some on the coast, and some in the interior, are Malinmore, 703; Carrigan Head, 743; Ballard, 911; Malinbeg, 1,415; and Glenlough, 1,513. Lough Unna, situated a little south-east of the centre, has an elevation of 430 feet. Teelin Head is the most westerly ground, and screens the north side of the entrance of Donegal bay. The coast along the base of Slieveleague, round Teelin Head, and on to Malin bay, forms very grand and imposing scenery, but is fearfully lashed and deeply riven with the fury of the waves. The chief place of note is the poor little fishing village of **GLENBAYS** [which see]; and almost the only road practicable for a wheeled vehicle, is the wild mountain one from Glenbays to Killybegs.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £115; glebe, £30. Gross income, £145; nett, £116 12s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1827, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10d., the one half of which was gifted and the other lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 140; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 288, and the Roman Catholics to 3,651; and 3 daily schools at Glen, Malinmore, and Meenacross were connected with the London Hibernian Society, and had on their books 170 boys and 53 girls.

GLENCONWAY. See **GLENAY**.

GLENCREE, a military barrack, and a mountain vale, in the half barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The barrack stands near the head of the vale, and on the military road through co. Wicklow, 7 miles south of Rathfarnham; and so strictly corresponds in origin, character, and abandonment, with the barracks of Drumgoff and Aughavanagh, as to require no separate notice. See **DRUMGOFF**. The vale is simply the upper portion of the glen of the Bray river, or that which extends from Loughs Bray to the Dargle, and is about 4 miles in length from west to east. The author of the Guide to Wicklow, when conducting his reader into Powerscourt deer park, says, "At the gate, the tourist should pause and contemplate the bold, sublime, and truly grand prospect, which the valley of Glencree presents. Here is an uninterrupted view of 4 miles in length, through a wild and desolate pass, overhung by rugged mountains on either side; and at the remote extremity rises Kippure mountain, a height of 2,527 feet; beneath this bold summit is the crater-like excavation of Lower Lough Bray, 1,492 feet above the level of the ocean, from which a stream issuing waters the entire valley. About 100 feet below Lower Lough Bray is seen Glencree barracks, commanding a view of the glen from end to end, and looking more like some lordly mansion, stripped of its woods, than what it is really found to be upon a nearer survey."

GLENCYLE. See **GLENEL**.

GLENDARHURK, a narrow mountain-vale in the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is one of several which cleave and intersect the steep and rugged declivities of the Maam Thomas mountains on the north side of Clew bay; it has nearly all the properties of an alpine ravine, and exhibits a

wild and romantic character; and it contains, at the distance of 2 miles from the Newport-pratt road to Molyrany, the fine but ill-known lakes of Furnace and Fyough.

GLENDALIGAN, a village in the parish of Kilrossentry, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 178; in 1841, not specially returned.

GLENDALOUGH, an ecclesiastical parish, containing a celebrated mountain vale and celebrated ruins, "the Palmyra of Ireland," the seat of a quondam bishopric, and the alleged site of a great but extinct ancient city, in the barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is a curacy in the dio. of Dublin, and has been so long and intimately united to the benefice of Derrylossory, that its separate existence as a parish has ceased, except in the Roman Catholic arrangements, to be either ecclesiastically or civilly recognised. A glebe-house and a glebe of 60 acres, still figure as strictly belonging to Glendalough; but the tithe compositions are completely mixed up with those of Derrylossory. The Roman Catholic parish of Glendalough is served by two officiates, and has one chapel at Roundwood and another at Annamoe. About the year 1810, and during some subsequent years, the ancient pile at Glendalough, called St. Kevin's Kitchen, was used as a Roman Catholic chapel; but since 1827, it has been allowed to relapse into the gloom and solitude which enwrap the whole group of the Irish "Palmyra."—The bishopric of Glendalough is alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Kevin, and to have been conferred by him on his nephew Molibba or Libba, while he himself held the abbacy of Glendalough, also of his own founding. So wildly or profusely does the name of St. Kevin figure in the most romantic legends, while it is quite or very nearly unknown to sober history, that a chary inquirer is provoked peremptorily to deny his existence, and a judicious one would require the perspicacity of ten philosophers, and the perseverance of as many Masorites, to detect amongst the masses of fiction the few scattered particles of disguised fact. Eleven bishops are named by credulous annalists as having succeeded Molibba; and three of these are presented under the nearly unpronounceable names of Dungall MacBaithen, Cormac MacFitzbran, and Gilda-na-Naomh. The last of these assisted at the synod of Kells, held, in 1152, by Cardinal Paparo; Kinad O'Rouan, another bishop, died in 1173; Malchus or Macrobius, who had been archdeacon of Dublin, was bishop in 1179; and William Piro or Peryn held the see from 1192 till 1214. At Piro's death, in the latter year, the see of Glendalough was united to that of Dublin; it thence permanently ceased, except casually and temporarily, to have a separate existence; and it eventually became so incorporated with Dublin as not even to be named in the title of the united diocese. "Glendaloch," says the *Liber Hiberniæ*, "means the glen or valley of the two loughs. This see contained almost all the country about Dublin, while the see of Dublin itself at first extended, it is said, very little beyond the walls of the city, until Glendalough was incorporated with it by Cardinal Paparo; so that, before his time, the see of Dublin stood properly within the diocese of Glendalough." A design seems to have existed that the title of the see should be kept up, and a provision was made that on Glendalough becoming vacant, "the bishop of Glendaloch should be chaplain and vicar to the archbishop." The consequence was that, in spite of the union of the two sees by both papal and regal authority, bishops of Glendalough, sanctioned in some instances by papal provision, and maintaining themselves in other instances by mere usurpation, existed

at various periods down to the year 1497, and were supported by the lawless clans of the country. An archdeacon of Glendalough is still one of the dignitaries of both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic diocese of Dublin; but this official's title, and the equivocal ruins of "the cathedral," are now the only monuments of the quondam see.

Glendalough proper, or "the glen of the two loughs," celebrated for its lugubriously grand scenery, and its group of ancient ecclesiastical ruins, is situated 5 miles south-west of Roundwood, 11 west of Wicklow, and 22 south of Dublin. The glen extends from west to east, and measures about 2½ miles in length, and from 1,000 to 2,000 yards in breadth; it is entered at the east or lower end, about half-a-mile from Laragh bridge, by a road which runs up thither from a convergence of the Glenmalure, Roundwood, Ovoca, and Drumgoff roads; it contains the lake of Glendalough, measuring about 1 mile by ½ of a mile, and a small detached piece of water, called Poolanass; and it is screened all round, except at the opening on the east, by sterile and precipitous mountains, neither bold nor lofty enough to be styled sublime or even strictly grand, but so stern and sombre as fully to harmonize with the funereal sadness and sepulchral gloom of the ruins which they overhang, in producing thick-breathing feelings of impressive awe. The eastern and central hills on the north side are called Broccagh and Glenasane, and are the least important. The western hill on that side is the enormous mass of Comaderry, which attains an altitude of 2,268 feet above sea-level, and of 1,567 feet above the level of the lake at its base, and which appears to project into the valley, separating it into two parts, called respectively Glenasane and the glen of the Upper Lake. Enormous precipices of amorphous granite, cut irregularly across by fissures, soar up from the head of Glendalough; and vast masses of rock have tumbled away to their base or slipped down from their brow, and formed a kind of gigantic and acclivitous stair to the summit of the mountain. The lofty hills of Lugduff and Derrybawn screen the south side of the valley; and between them leaps down one brook, while between Lugduff and Comaderry leaps down another, both making cascades, and maintaining the wildness which characterizes the whole scene. The waters of the lake and loughlet look dark and lachrymose; and though tangled brushwood fringes their shores, and the mountain ash, the birch, the holly, and the oak cling to the declivities of the hills wherever patches of soil or the "rifted rocks" afford them a footing, yet fissured precipices, rocky escarpments, bald ravines, and sheets of black bog soil, impart to the entire valley and its flanks a dolefully predominant colouring of desolation and woe. "The character of the scene," says one writer, "is indeed peculiar; it is not what is commonly called picturesque, or stern, or gloomy, or sublime, in any very extraordinary degree—though all of these. It is an elevated and contemplative sadness, akin to the 'dim religious light' of the poet,—which breathes from all things round. The gloomy lake and the dark and broken hills, seem to hold a solemn and mysterious communion with the ivied towers and broken arches, and to be infected with the still sad breathings of humanity, which they utter to the heart." "There is nothing in the buildings of Glendalough peculiarly interesting," says another writer: "it is their extraordinary position, in the midst of the lonely mountains, placed at the entrance of a glen singularly deep and secluded, with its two dark lakes winding far in gloom and solitariness, and over which deep vale hang mountains of the most abrupt forms, in whose every fissure, linn, and gorge, there is a wild and

romantic clothing of oak and birch and holly. On the day on which I saw it, nothing could be more sublime, and at the same time lovely; and if every day was like it, I should give credit to St. Kevin for choosing such a wilderness, such a secluded, lonely retreat for a Druid or a Culdee." Some of the filling up of features within the outline which we have drawn of the scene, may be seen by reference to the articles COMADERRY, LUGDUFF, DERRYBAWN, GLANEOLA, POOLANASS, and GIANT'S CUT.

The ruins of Glendalough, like those of Clonmacnoise and Inniscattery, though more emphatically than either, are popularly called the Seven Churches. Some of them are merely masses of mouldering walls, with hardly a remaining architectural feature; some are scattered along the road side, or on the shore of the lake opposite to the site of the principal group; some are so relatively situated, that the nature of their connection with others cannot now be ascertained; the number does not now amount to seven, for two or three have been levelled to the ground, and the most prominent structure of all, the pillar tower, is not a church; yet by common consent of peasants, tourists, and topographers, "the churches of Glendalough," or "the Seven Churches," are stated to be the Cathedral, St. Kevin's Kitchen, Our Lady's Church, Rhefeart Church, the Abbey or Priory, the Ivy Church, and the Teampull-na-Skellig. The first, second, and third of these, and the pillar tower, compose the principal group, and stand on a grassy eminence which overlooks Poolanass; and the others are situated at intervals along the road, or on the opposite shores of the lake.

The Ivy church, the first of the ruins usually visited on entering from the east, is a small, rude building of unhewn stones, and is now roofless, and in the last stage of decay. A large, ill-executed semicircular arch at the east end, leads to a small attached building, which has one round-headed window, and one rudely pointed window. A circular tower of moderate diameter and height, evidently designed for a belfry, and totally differing in masonry from the old tall pillar-towers of Ireland, formerly rose from the west end, but fell to the ground in 1818.—The abbey, situated also at the entrance of the valley, but on the south side, while the Ivy church stands on the north side, originally consisted of two buildings parallel to each other, of beautiful and curious workmanship, exhibiting the most masterly specimens of architecture and sculpture at Glendalough; but it is now a mere tumulus of rubbish, the earth rising in wavy hillocks over its fallen enrichments, and a matting of trees and brambles covering its dilapidated walls. A sufficiently minute description of it, while it still retained tolerable conservation, is given by Archdall, and may be seen either in his own *Monasticon*, or in the works of his numerous topographical copyists.—A small chapel or oratory which had lain buried for ages beneath the ruins of the abbey church, and which was restored to light by the antiquarian zeal of the late S. Hayes, Esq. of Avondale, measures about 14 feet by 10, is regarded by certain doating thinkers as containing the tomb of St. Kevin, and exhibits some rude specimens of sculpture, of great intrinsic interest, and quite unique in Ireland. Among the sculptures are a triangle enclosing a wolf, whose tail is held in his mouth; a triangle enclosing two ravens picking a skull; two wolves feeding on a human head, which is placed between them; and various intersecting segments of circles, supposed to represent Runic knots.

About a quarter of a mile west of the Ivy church are the supposed remains of the alleged ancient city of Glendalough. That a considerable number of

human dwellings stood in the vicinity of so many ecclesiastical piles, or even was to some extent intermixed with them, may readily be conceived; but that a city, in the sense of a regular, compact, large town, occupied so wildly sequestered a site as the valley of Glendalough in the midst of a great expanse of lofty and sterile Highlands,—that it stood there in such primitive times, and under such rude circumstances of society, as those in which the old ecclesiastical edifices were founded,—and that it was not only the home of a crowded population, but a celebrated seat of learning,—are assumptions readily made and defended by credulous antiquaries, and just as readily pronounced improbable or absurd by careful investigators. The pretended city is alleged to have extended from the Ivy church on the east to Rhefeart church on the west, and to have stood on both sides of the river; but, except in the doubtful character of what is gratuitously called the market-place, and in some vestiges of a paved way thence to Hollywood on the borders of the county of Kildare, no monuments or foundations whatever are discoverable to indicate its having existed. The "Market-place" is a small square spot of ground, uneven and grass-clad in its surface, and boasting at its centre a little fixture which claims to be the stump of an old cross; and the paved road—or "little Appian way," as it has been fondly called—is still visible for a considerable distance, and seems to have been about 10 feet wide, and to have consisted of edge-placed blocks of hewn stone.—The rivulet Glenassane, alternately a brook and a swollen torrent, flows past the south side of the Market-place; and a line of stepping-stones across it conducts the visitor from "the centre of the ancient city," now the site of a few small cabins, inhabited by the peasant cicerones of Glendalough, to the spacious cemetery around the cathedral.

The cemetery is entered by a double gateway of semicircular arches, composed of large and rudely-hewn stones, and so worn by the attrition of time and the elements as to be kept from falling chiefly by sheets and ligatures of ivy.—The pillar-tower, within the cemetery, is 110 feet in height, and measures 52 feet in circumference near the base; it wants the roof, but, in other respects, is in excellent preservation; it is entered by a round-headed doorway, about 10 feet from the ground; and, in different stages of its ascent, it is pierced with several small square apertures.—The cathedral is small, ruinous, of rude architecture, and originally had small round-headed windows, all, with one exception, destitute of ornament. The nave measures 48 feet by 30; a semicircular arch divides this from the chancel; and at the east end of the latter, are remains of a semicircular-headed window, adorned with chevron-work, and so formed that, while the interior of the aperture is large, the exterior is scarcely wider than the loop-hole of an ancient castle.—Near the cathedral stands a small ruinous structure of unhewn stone, which was probably the sacristy, and is popularly called the Priest's House.—On the south side of the cemetery stands a plain cross, 11 feet in height, and formed of one stone.—Amid the confused heap which covers much of the area of the cemetery, is a loose stone with three figures in relief, one of which, according to Dr. Ledwich, is a bishop or priest holding a penitential, another a pilgrim leaning on a staff, and the third a young man holding a purse of money,—an explanation which Dr. Lanigan treats with ridicule.

Our Lady's church, situated to the west of the cathedral, is now an amorphous ruin overgrown with ivy; but was thus described about the year 1780, by Mr. Archdall: "The door consists of only

three courses; the lintel is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and 14 inches in depth; the door is 6 feet 4 inches in height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width at the top, and 2 feet 10 inches at the bottom; a kind of architrave is worked round the door 6 inches broad; and in the bottom of the lintel, an ornament is wrought in a cross resembling the flyer of a stamping-press. The walls are carried up, with hewn stone, in general of a large size, to about the height of the door, and the remainder are of the rude mountain ragstone, but laid incomparably well. At the east end was an arch of hewn stone, exactly similar to that of the cathedral."

—St. Kevin's kitchen, situated nearly parallel with the cathedral, is now the least dilapidated of the ecclesiastical piles of Glendalough, and shares with St. Doulagh's church near Dublin, Cormac's chapel at Caehel, and the crypt of the cathedral of Killaloe, the interest attached to the preservation of the antique stone roof. Its western division or main body probably formed the whole of the original building; is greater in height than the eastern division; measures 22 feet 9 inches in length, 15 feet in width, 20 feet in height, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness of wall; and was originally lighted with only one window, placed about 8 feet from the south-east angle, and ornamented with an elegantly wrought sandstone architrave, which some persons in the neighbourhood carried off and pulverized for domestic use. The eastern division measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{4}$; is divided from the main body by a semicircular arch the chord of which measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and is lighted by two narrow, round-headed apertures. The roof of both divisions is composed of thin stones laid horizontally, and rising in the form of a wedge to a sharp angle; and that of the western division has a height of 30 feet, while that of the eastern has a height of only 20. The ceiling is coved; and between the coving and the roof is a rude apartment, lighted by a small window. A belfry rises from the west of the whole pile, and is a circular turret, or almost a miniature of a pillar-tower, about 50 feet in height.—Rhefeart church, or the sepulchre of kings, is situated between the two lakes, and derives its name from having been the burying-place of the O'Tooles, kings of Imaly; but, though romantic in situation, it is too much a confused mass of ruin to possess any interest. Even its cemetery is overgrown with brambles, and disfigured with fragments of ruin, and boasts no greater attraction than an utterly defaced tomb-stone of the O'Tooles, and moss-clad remains of several plain crosses.—A paved and now grass-grown footpath over a marshy piece of ground between the two lakes, was in the line of ancient pilgrimage, and still exhibits remains of plain stone crosses, and a circular cairn 3 feet high for the miserable guidance of the ignorant and infatuated peasants who continue to resort to the place for the performing of "stations."—The Teampull-na-Skellig, or Temple of the Desert, also called the Priory of the Rock and St. Kevin's Cell, is an utter ruin, on a little patch of arable land, beneath the frowning cliff of Lugduff, and almost inaccessible except by water.—St. Kevin's Bed is a cave capable of containing at most three persons, situated in the face of the perpendicular cliff of Lugduff at the height of 30 feet above the water, and approached by a path so narrow and mural that the slightest false step would fling the pedestrian sheer down into the lake.

The only objects of alleged or possible interest additional to those we have noticed are ruins of interior ecclesiastical buildings without a form or a name, monumental stones of unknown or fictitious character, or trees, tumuli, waters, orifices, and we know not what besides, connected with the debasing

superstitions which are still practised by the deluded peasantry. To tell of the orgies which signalize the "patron" days of Glendalough, would be nearly to repeat what we said respecting CLONMACNOISE, and to substitute remark upon them would be but slightly to vary what we said respecting LOUGH DERG: see these articles. As to other matters which form the topic of more than one-half of what most writers say regarding Glendalough, we adopt the words of Mr. D'Alton: "We do not wish to encumber these pages with the idle legends with which, much to the prejudice of Irish history, topographers are wont to crowd their narratives, as if they could atone for their ignorance or indolence in exploring the authentic records of Ireland, by dragging out the obsolete and imaginative passages of Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum,' or 'Trias Thaumaturga.' Religion and history are alike outraged by such citations."

Though we cannot see that Glendalough was ever a seat of any considerable amount of population, and are not aware that any antiquaries have affected to discover at it any military remains, or any monuments of a kind belonging to a walled town, we must in fairness state some principal events respecting it as they figure in the writings of the Irish annalists. In the years 1020, 1044, 1061, 1071, and 1084, "the city of Glendalough was reduced by fire to a heap of ashes." In 1163, the abbey of Glendalough was destroyed by fire, and the house of St. Kevin consumed. In 1169, Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, desolated the city, then the metropolis of the O'Toole's principality of IMAYLE [see that article], and in the following year, Dermot conducted the forces of Strongbow through the lonely and then-wooded defiles of Imayle, to the siege of Dublin. In 1176, Glendalough was plundered by the Anglo-Norman adventurers. In 1177 a remarkable flood careered down the valley, carried away the bridge and the mills, and stranded fishes in the midst of the town. In 1398, "the city of Glendalough" was burned and desolated by the English forces. In 1580, Lord Grey, who had been recently appointed to the government of Ireland, and who supposed that he could repress the rebellious spirit of the country by a precipitate prosecution of hostilities, conducted an army against the natives into the valley of Glendalough; but there found himself surrounded by enemies whom he could not confront, and harassed on all sides by assaults which he could not retaliate, and was obliged to return, in confusion and dishonour, to the seat of government. In 1639, some very ancient coins were dug up at Glendalough. A fair is held on Sept. 20.

GLENDARGAN, a small and early affluent of the river Derg, on the west border of the county of Tyrone, Ulster.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, a parish in the barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of NEW BUILDING, and part of the city of LONDONDERRY. See these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 21,508 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 137 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,338; in 1841, 10,295. Houses 1,799. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,533. Houses 1,673. Though the western district lies along the right bank of the Foyle opposite and adjacent to the main body of the city of Londonderry, and though a very considerable amount of the area is within the ancient jurisdiction of the corporation of the city; yet, for some unaccountable reason, the whole parish has always been regarded as lying within the barony of Tyrkeeran. The little town of Waterside, with a pop., in 1841, of 666, immediately adjoins the bridge of London-

barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direction east of south, from very near the great central watershed of the county, to Laragh-Bridge, less than a mile east of the foot of the vale of Glendalough; and is traversed over about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its length by the military road. The glen is serpentine, has a belt of tolerably good land along the margins of its stream, and affords an agreeable drive; and about 3 miles above Laragh-Bridge, it exhibits an enormous basin, formed by a curvature of the mountain's side, down the perpendicular front of which falls a considerable stream. This waterfall, however, is more curious than beautiful as a piece of scenery; and is prized by a scientific tourist chiefly for its denudation of very fine and various specimens of the prevailing rocks of the circumjacent mountainous region.

GLENMALURE, a mountain vale in the baronies of Ballinacor and Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is common for a brief distance from its head to Ballinacor and Talbotstown; and thence it extends south-eastward along the mutual border of North Ballinacor and South Balinacor. It is cut by the line of the military road at Drumgoff barracks into two parts of respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The upper and shorter part is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide, and has been pronounced "by far the finest of the Wicklow glens;" the lower and longer part gradually expands and softens down into the character of an open and cultivated valley; and both parts are traversed from end to end—the former from its head at the Ess waterfall immediately below Lough Finogefin [see *Ess*], and the latter to its passing out into the valley of the Ovoca—by the Avonbeg river. A wild pass over the summit of a high and rugged mountain at the head of the glen, was, previous to 1798, the most practicable of the only three passes by which the retreats of the great central group of Wicklow mountains could be approached,—the other passes being Sally Gap and Wicklow Gap; and now the road from Rathdrum, Wicklow, Arklow, and Aughrim to Donard goes up to the head of the glen, and may, by an observer below, be seen winding its serpentine course up the chasm beside the Ess waterfall till it becomes lost to the view on seemingly the very summit of the mountain chain. "The country," says Mr. Brewer respecting Glenmalure, "assumes progressively a black and threatening aspect as we enter this district; and at length the traveller is almost induced to believe that he has quitted the habitable world, so profound and cheerless is the apparently interminable scene. Steep mountains and broken rocks impend over the glen on both sides; and from several elevated points of the road, an extensive view is obtained of the sterile gloom which increases in every mile of our advance. Sometimes mountain-streams descend between the crannies of the rocks, their channels encumbered by huge and rugged masses, denoting the fury of their passage in the wintry months. In a few small intervening vales, are found dots of human habitation, surrounded by strips of pasture, and shielded by scanty plantations; but these recluse dwellings fail to enliven the view, and rather augment the chilling effects of this desolate scene by identifying man, in a severity of privations, with the awful aspect of nature in her frowning mood."—Glenmalure is celebrated in history as the fastness of Teagh MacHugh O'Byrne, whose lawless power was so formidable and terrifying, that a scheme was recommended to Queen Elizabeth to draw around him a cordon of troops, stationed in corps of 200 each at the head-quarters of Ballinacor, Knockalough, Ferns, Leix, and Offaly. During the rebellion of 1798, Glenmalure was the theatre of many revolting and

sanguinary scenes. The glen is very metalliferous; and possesses great interest for at once the miner, the mineralogist, and the geologist. For other notices, see *DRUMGOFF* and *AVONBEG*.

GLENMIRE. See *GLANMIRE*.

GLENMORE, a demesne on the south side of the entrance of the Devil's Glen, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mansion is a large castellated building, on a lofty and very commanding site; and the demesne has been so much enlarged by the addition of tracts of reclaimed moorland as to contain upwards of 1,000 acres. The proprietor is F. Syngé, Esq.

GLENNAMADDA, one of the wild and rugged ravines of the Maam Thomas mountains, barony of Burishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught.

GLENNAMADDY. See *GLANAMADDA*.

GLENNON, a thickly segregated though still scattered seat of population, near Glasslough, barony of Trough, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Many of the inhabitants are carpenters for the supply of fairs and markets with furniture and other articles of timberwork. A valuable quarry of grey marble has long been worked at Glennon, in a bed of limestone about 12 feet thick; the marble being raised in large blocks.

GLENOE, a village in the parish of Raloo, barony of Lower Belfast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands in a romantic dell, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile west of Lough Larne, and on the old road from Larne to Carrickfergus. The dell is richly planted, and contains a graceful waterfall. A new church, situated beside the waterfall, was recently erected by the Church Accommodation Society of Down and Connor, and endowed by Viscount Dungannon, the proprietor of the village. The road through Glenoe, though nearly two miles shorter than the other one between Larne and Carrickfergus, is seldom travelled; for it is in general steep and rugged, and in particular it makes a dive nearly impracticable for ordinary conveyances into the dell of Glenoe.

GLEN-OF-THE-DOWNS. See *DOWNS*.

GLEN-OF-THE-HORSE, or **GLEANNA CAPULL**, a stupendous ravine at the side of Margarten mountain, on the mutual border of the baronies of Magonihy and Glanerought, about 5 miles south of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. "This glen," says the author of the *Guide to Killarney*, "is divided from the [Devil's] Punch Bowl by a lofty ridge or shoulder of the hill. Its sides are quite precipitous; and a descent is, except in a few places, quite impracticable, and even in these not unattended with danger. One side consists entirely of broken crazy rocks, the habitation of the eagle alone; the bottom is occupied by two small dark loughs, on whose banks a few sheep and goats are enabled to procure subsistence for some months in the year. In this solitary region of desolation, which the man of the world would turn from with fear and trembling, human beings are known to spend part of their wretched existence: their dwellings are in the dark and dismal caverns in the rocks, and their only companions the wild birds that scream over their heads, and the cattle which their time is employed in tending." A louder and more tremulous hum or buzz follows the sound of the horn or bugle in this glen, than even in that of the Punch Bowl.

GLENOGRA, or **GLANOORA**, a parish on the west border of the barony of Small County, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, about 1; area, 4,253 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,276; in 1841, 1,128. Houses 151. The surface is watered westward to the Camogue rivulet; and consists, in many places, of low and moist land, which is useless during ex-

ter. The tameness of aspect produced by the flatness of the surface, is relieved by the mutually adjacent demesnes of Caher House and Rockbarton, the former the residence of the Honourable Standish O'Grady, and the latter the fine seat of Viscount Guillamore. Fairs are held on May 31, and Oct. 28. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of FEDAMORE [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £95; glebe, £54. The rectorial tithes are of the same value as the vicarial, and belong to the vicars choral of Christ-church, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Bruff and Grange. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics.

GLENOSHEEN, a village in the parish of Particles, barony of Costlea, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 164. Houses 28.

GLENPATRICK, an interesting ravine in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It comes down a considerable distance among the hills, and opens on the valley of the Suir, in the vicinity of Gurteen. A slate-quarry in the ravine is worked by about 120 men; produces from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of slates in the year, worth about £1 10s. per ton; and sends its produce chiefly on cars for the supply of an extensive district in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork, and partly in boats down the Suir to the town of Waterford.

GLENQUIN, a barony in the south-west corner of the county of Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Shanid; on the east, by Upper Connello; on the south, by co. Cork; and on the south-west and west, by co. Kerry. Area, 96,402 acres. It was recently formed out of the district of Connello, and nearly coincides with the southern division of the old barony of Lower Connello, and it has, as to surface and character, been already noticed in our article CONNELLO: which see. It contains part of the parishes of Ardagh and Newcastle, and the whole of the parishes of Abbeyfeale, Clonelty, Grange, Killagholehaney, Killeedy, Mahoonagh, and Monagay. Its towns and villages are Newcastle, Abbeyfeale, Knochaderry, Broadford, Mahoonagh, and Churchtown. Pop., in 1841, 30,824. Houses 4,631. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,039; in manufactures and trade, 717; in other pursuits, 268. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,890; who could read but not write, 1,722; who could neither read nor write, 6,529. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,302; who could read but not write, 1,763; who could neither read nor write, 9,358.

GLENRAVEL, the vale of the rivulet Ravel, on the mutual border of the barony of Kilconway on the north, and the baronies of Antrim and Toome on the south, co. Antrim, Ulster. It extends about 10 miles west-south-westward from the mountain-division between it and the head of Glenariff to the valley of the river Maine. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Down and Connor, takes the name of Glenravel, and has chapels at Glenravel and Birside. Post-town, Ballymena.

GLENRIBBON, a ravine in the barony of Cashmore and Cashbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It comes down from among the mountains to the valley of the Blackwater between Lismore and Cappoquin; it is serpentine in form, and sylvan in character; it separates the property of Mr. Chearnley from that of the Duke of Devonshire; it contains an excellent though comparatively small slate-quarry; and the elevation which terminates it commands a very noble prospect.

GLENROE. See DARAH.

GLENSHESH, a small mountain vale, traversed by a rivulet of the same name, in the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It extends northward quite across the barony to the sea at BALLYCASTLE: which see.

GLENTHOMAS, one of the wild and rugged ravines which intersect the Maam Thomaus mountains, in the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught.

GLENTIES, a village in the portion of the *quoad sacra* parish of Ardara, which belongs to the *quoad civilia* parish of Inniskeel, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands in a glen, in the midst of a great expanse of dreary, dismal, thinly-inhabited mountainous country; and at the intersection of the road from Strabane to Ardara, with that from Donegal to Dunglo, 5 miles east by north of Ardara, 5 east by south of Navin, 19½ west by south of Stranorlar, and 132½ north-west by north of Dublin. An inn was a few years ago built for the accommodation of tourists of various classes through the central mountains of southern Donegal. Fairs are held on March 17, June 19, July 27, Aug. 12, Sept. 12, and Dec. 28. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners on Revenues and Patronage reported in 1837, that "there was a great necessity for the erection of a chapel-of-ease," for the accommodation of "a large Protestant congregation resident in the village" of Glenties.—The Poor-law union of Glenties ranks as the 130th; lies all in the county of Donegal; and comprehends an area of 260,525 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 31,752. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kilgoly, 1,017; Malinbeg, 2,440; Kilcar, 3,455; Killybegs, 4,693; Menavalley, 2,816; Ardara, 2,162; Navin, 2,980; Glenties, 1,547; Derryloaghan, 923; Finntown, 560; Lettermacward, 1,801; Dunglo, 2,343; Mullaghderg, 1,745; and Rutland, 3,270. The number of ex-officio guardians is 3, and of elected guardians is 23; and of the latter, one is chosen by each of the divisions of Kilgoly, Derryloaghan, Finntown, Lettermacward, and Mullaghderg, and two by each of the other divisions. Up to the date of the latest reports, the workhouse was not contracted for. The medical charities within the union are three dispensaries, ill-distributed throughout the country, and each cut into subdivisions. One takes designation from Ardara, Dunkenealy, and Killybegs, one from Dunglo and Templecrone, and one from Kilcar and Killybegs. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 317. Houses 45.

GLENULLEN. See GARVAGH.

GLENVILLE, a village in the parish of Ardageehy, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from Cork to Glanworth, 5 miles west by south of Rathcormack. It has a branch of the Watergrasshill dispensary. Area, 27 acres. Pop., in 1841, 358. Houses 58.

GLENWHERRY, a mountain vale, traversed from head to foot by a rivulet of the same name, in the county of Antrim, Ulster. The rivulet rises on Agnew's Hill, closely adjacent to the watershed, with the Glenarn and Larne rivulets; and it runs about 12 miles nearly due westward, past Connor and Kells, to the Main. The glen is mountain-screened only over its upper half; and afterwards subsides into a hill-flanked valley.

GLENWHERRY, an extraparochial district in the barony of Lower Antrim, and comprising the upper and chief part of the vale of Glenwherry, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, 11,368 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,358; in 1841, 1,548. Houses 257. The road from Connor to Larne, and

that from Broughshane to Ballyclare, intersect each other in the interior.—This district is in the dio. of Connor, but is tithe-free, and did not pay church cess. The nearest parochial place of worship is that of Broughshane. A Presbyterian meeting-house in the district has an attendance of 266. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 5 Churchmen, 1,311 Presbyterians, and 110 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held during the summer, was usually attended by about 90 children; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 44 boys and 35 girls.

GLIN, a small market town, and sea-port, in the parish of Kilfergus, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands at the influx of a rivulet into the Shannon, and on the north road from Limerick to Tralee, directly opposite the peninsula of Clonderalaw, 3 miles east of Tarbert, 12 west of Askeaton, 26 west by south of Limerick, and 21½ north-east by north of Tralee. Its site is washed on one side by the tide of the Shannon, and forms a romantic and sheltered part of the belt of low ground on that monarch river's estuary, surrounded by hills and broken cliffs. Glin-Castle, the seat of John Francis Fitzgerald, "the Knight of Glin," and a descendant of the Desmond family,* is situated about a mile west of the town, at the commencement of the great and dreary upland region which extends southward thence to the Blackwater. But the ancient castle of Glin, the residence of the present Knight's ancestors, and the scene of a strenuous defence which the Knight of Glin of the period made in 1600, survives only as a peeled and dilapidated ruin at the town. In consequence of the Knight having supported his relative the Earl of Desmond, Sir George Carew marched to lay siege to the castle, and sat down between it and the Shannon. A party of the besiegers entered through a breach which was soon made; they gained the first flight of steps, slew the constable, and paused to enjoy a night's repose; and, next morning, they gained the tower, chased the garrison to the battlements, and there put most of them to the sword. A romantic incident is narrated, that the Knight's son, a child of six years of age, being an hostage with Sir George Carew, was placed in front of the besiegers' breastworks to deter the besieged from firing upon the camp, and that the Knight intimated his resolution not to be hindered by fear for the boy's life from directing volleys against his enemies, because the mother who bore him still lived, and might have more sons. The town, in consequence of the establishment of a butter and grain market, has recently become a place of considerable traffic; it is connected with the surrounding country by good roads; it communicates with Limerick and Tralee by means of the public conveyances in transit between them; the Commissioners for improving the navigation of the Shannon proposed to construct, ¼ of a mile below the town, an embanked and stone-faced quay, to cost £5,879; and, according to the surveys approved by the public Commissioners on Railways, the town will be touched, at the distance of 156 statute miles, or of 6½ hours of travelling from Dublin, by the Shannon line of railway. The parish-church of Kilfergus and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the town. A dispensary here is within the Rathkeale Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £123 16s., and administered to 1,199 patients. Area of the town, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,030; in

1841, 1,208. Houses 200. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 88; in manufactures and trade, 81; in other pursuits, 75. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 110; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 15.

GLINSK AND KILCROAN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Elphin. Its post-town is Ballymoe; and it has chapels at Ballymoe and Glinsk,—the latter situated on the right or co. Galway bank of the river Suck, 3 miles below Ballymoe.

GLOGE. See COLLIGAN.

GLORE, a reedy and very piscatory lake, near the foot of the vale of Fore, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster.

GLOUNCETANE, a ravine among the Magillcuddy Reeks, traversed by a new road from Killarney to the lakes of Carah, co. Kerry, Munster.

GLOUNTAINE. See GLANTANE.

GLYDE (THE), a river, partly of Ulster, but chiefly of Leinster. The Glyde of popular nomenclature, either rises in co. Monaghan a little north-east of Carrickmacross, and flows about 4 miles eastward to receive the Lagan within co. Louth; or it is formed by the confluence of the Lagan with the little rivulet which rises near Carrickmacross. The Lagan is, in a very emphatic sense, the parent stream; and, in contradistinction to the Lagan of Down and Antrim, ought to give the name of South Lagan to the entire course of the river to the sea. One head-stream of the Lagan rises on the west border of Monaghan, 2½ miles east of Shircock; another rises in co. Cavan 2½ miles east of Bailieborough; a third rises in co. Meath, 4½ miles north-north-east of Moynalty; and the united stream, measured from the remotest of these sources, has an easterly run of about 13½ miles to the confluence or formation of the Glyde. The river now pursues a direction south of east, divides the barony of Louth on the north from that of Ardee on the south, and, measured in a straight line, has a run of about 10½ miles to a joint embouchure with the Dee at the south side of Dundalk bay, a little below Anagassan. The Glyde, though a sluggish stream, crawling across a low country, and therefore not generally picturesque, possesses one fine patch of basin where the demesnes of Lisrenny, Corballis, and Glyde Farm—the last the handsome residence of Thomas Fortescue, Esq.—lie all together, and form a comparatively large expanse of pleasant sylvan and park scenery.

GLYNN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Belfast, 1¼ mile south by east of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,484 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,668; in 1841, 1,892. Houses 316. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,289; in 1841, 1,587. Houses 258. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 379; in 1841, 308. Houses 58. The surface extends along the west shore of Lough Larne, consists in general of good land, and is traversed by one of the roads from Larne to Carrickfergus. Near the village may be observed the effects of a landslip. Several vantage grounds command beautiful views of the peninsula of Island Magee, and of some extent of coast. Magheramorne-house and limeworks are situated in the south. The village of Glynn is a pleasant little place; borrows ornament from two adjacent demesnes; and has a cotton factory and a salt-work. An ancient nursery, called that of Linn—the ancient name of Glynn—is said to have stood on a spacious plain near Carrickfergus, but is believed, with much more probability, to have had its site at the village of Glynn, its lands, under the title of the lands of the chapel

* John of Callan in Kerry, ancestor of the Fitzgeralds of Munster, was slain at Callan, with his third son Maurice, by the MacCarthy. His eldest son was Gibbon, ancestor of the White Knight, otherwise styled Clangibbon; his second was John, ancestor of the Knight of Glin or the Valley; the third, slain with his father, was the first Knight of Kerry; and the fourth, Thomas, was ancestor of various families of the Fitzgeralds in Limerick.

Glynn, were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester; and some remains of an old chapel still exist at the village. The foundation or first abbessy of the nunnery is very absurdly ascribed to St. Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £42; nett, £21 14s. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clonmany, in the dio. of Derry. The curate of Larne receives a salary of £5 for performing the occasional duties. The rectorial tithes, amounting to twice the value of the vicarial, are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal, but are included in the rent of land, so as not to be separately demanded. There is neither church, meeting-house, nor chapel. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 74 Churchmen, 1,510 Presbyterians, 52 other Protestant dissenters, and 114 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 106 boys and 24 girls.

GLYNN, a hilly district on the mutual frontiers of the baronies of Shelmalier and Bantry, immediately north of the Forth mountains and of Taghmon, and flanking the west side of the valley of the Slaney, co. Wexford, Leinster. The district is broken by numerous rivulets into an intricate series of wooded glens and ravines, which were formerly famous for the aristocratic sports of hunting and hawking. In the upper or western part of it was fought, in 1650, the battle of Lambstown, the last in which the Leinster Irish fought against the Republicans, and in which they suffered such frightful slaughter and total route from Ireton, that the ditches are said to have run with blood for two days. The immediate scene of the sanguinary contest is still called the Bloody Gap.—A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns takes name from Glynn, and has chapels at Boulabawn and Barntown.

GLYNN, a coast guard and fishing station north of Cahore-Point, and south-east of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. The fishing-craft of the place amount to about 28 half-decked vessels with 196 fishermen, and 18 row-boats with 90 fishermen.

GLYNN (LOUGH), co. Roscommon. See LOUGH-GLYNN.

GLYNNES, an ancient territorial division, now constituting the north-east part of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It extended from Larne on the south, to the vicinity of Ballycastle on the north, and from the North Channel on the east to the summit-line of the mountains of the county on the west; and it therefore included the modern baronies of Glenarm, and part of the barony of Carey. Its name is taken from the numerous glens which furrow nearly the whole face of it, in almost parallel lines from the west border to the sea.

GLYNNWOOD, an ancient manor of the family of Innis, formerly Mugenis, in the barony of Donaghmore, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It figures lugubriously in history, as the scene of the butchery of many Protestants at the commencement of the rebellion of 1641.

GNEEVES, a village in the parishes of Castle-magner and Roskeen, barony of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 13 acres; of which 12 acres are in the Roskeen section. Pop., in 1841, 213. Houses 36. Pop., in 1841, of the Roskeen section, 139. Houses 25.

GOAT ISLAND, a small but fertile isle, less than half-a-mile west of Long Island, or south of the mainland of the parish of Skull, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

GOAT'S MOUNT, a hill in the parish of New-

town-Ardes, barony of Castlereagh, about 2 miles north of Scraba, co. Down, Ulster. Though lower in appearance, because slower in ascent, it is much higher in reality than the panorama-viewing Scraba.

GOATSTOWN, a village in the parish of Borris-o'-kane, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 148. Houses 30.

GOBBINS, a range of cliffs nearly two miles in length, and upwards of 200 feet in height, along the east coast of Island-Magee, northward from Black-Cave-Head, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. They are stern and mural in character, and basaltic in formation; and occasionally exhibit the columnar face and the cavern perforation, which distinguish the grandly romantic coast of the barony of Carey. Several caves near high-water line were formerly the retreats of outlaws and smugglers, and are now used as boat-houses. Among numerous sea-fowl which nestle in the face of the cliffs are the Irish goss-hawks, famous as objects of ancient chase to the nobles of the kingdom, and here called Gobbin-hawks. On Jan. 8, 1642, a military party from Carrickfergus-castle, then governed by the Scottish Covenanter, Colonel Munro, marched to Island-Magee, and, in retaliation for some outrage previously perpetrated on persons of their own party, massacred 30 unoffending inhabitants, or, as is usually alleged, drove them over the Gobbins into the sea. This truculently wicked deed, quite horrible enough in itself, has often been shamefully exaggerated, and is not unfrequently represented as a wanton massacre of *all* the inhabitants. But "though much misrepresented through the prejudice of one party and the ignorance of another," remarks a judicious writer, "fortunately the depositions of the relatives and friends of the deceased, preserved in the MS. room of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, contain the refutation of the partial, and the correction of the ignorant historian—Vide Antrim Survey, p. 438; Drummond's Causeway, pp. 119, 120; Notes to MacSkimmin's History of Carrickfergus; Vol. Depositions, lettered County Antrim, p. 2,716, Trinity College, Dublin." A rill at the west end of the peninsula bears the name of Slaughter-ford, and a hill in its vicinity, crowned by the round tower of a lighthouse, is called Murder-Slay,—names commemorative of the sad event of 1642.

GOGGINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilquane, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 157. Houses 25.

GOLA, an island of 3 or 4 miles in circumference, 1½ mile west-north-west of the entrance of Guidore Harbour, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster.

GOLA, a quondam village in the barony of Magherastephana, 5 miles south-east of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Some vestiges exist of a Dominican friary which was founded by MacManas, toparch of the circumjacent district, and largely endowed by Maguire, dynast of Fermanagh.

GOLDEN, a small market and post town in the parish of Athassel, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is delightfully situated on the river Suir, and on the road from Cashel to Tipperary, in the midst of 'the Golden Vale,' 3½ miles west of Cashel, and 6½ east by north of Tipperary. Fairs are held on May 18, Aug. 26, Oct. 26, and Dec. 15. Closely adjacent is Castle-Park, the seat of Richard Creaghe, Esq.; and about a mile distant are the fine ruins of Athassel abbey. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly takes designation from the town, and has chapels here and at Kilfeacle. Area of the town, 44 acres. Pop., in 1831, 684; in 1841, 602. Houses 106. Fami-

lies employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 36. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 59; on their own manual labour, 56; on means not specified, 5.

GOLDEN-BRIDGE, a village in the western environs of the city of Dublin, and in the parish of St. James, and barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands adjacent to the Richmond Barracks, and to the transit of the Grand Canal, half-a-mile south-west of Island-Bridge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Dublin-castle. A Roman Catholic cemetery here was purchased and enclosed by means of two grants of jointly £1,000 from the late Catholic Association; it was begun to be enclosed in May 1829, and was filled in two years; and the project of commencing it was suggested by unpleasantness arising out of the regulations of the city cemeteries, and eventually led to the formation of the Glasnevin and Mount Jerome cemeteries, and the institution of the 'General Cemetery Company of Dublin.' Area of the village, 162 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,090. Houses 180. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 68; in manufactures and trade, 83; in other pursuits, 97. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 98; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 31.

GOLDEN VALE, a district or districts of great fertility, but of very indefinite limits, chiefly in the county of Tipperary, and partly in the counties of Limerick and Waterford, Munster. The term is applied, in its largest sense, to nearly the whole valley of the Suir, from the debouch of the river upon low ground down to Waterford, and to the broad band of singularly luxuriant plain which extends from the south-eastern mountains of Tipperary westward to the centre of the northern division of the county of Limerick; in a less extensive sense, to a long reach of the valley of the Suir, from above Holy-cross to a little below Carrick-on-Suir; and in the most restricted sense, to the wide and expanded part of it around the village of Golden.

GOLLERUS. See **GALLERUS**.

GOOGANE-BARRA. See **GOUGANE-BARRA**.

GOOLAMORE, a rivulet of Erris, co. Mayo. See **AUGHNISH**.

GORESBRIDGE, a small post-town in the parish of Grange-Silvia, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the east verge of the county, on the right bank of the Barrow, and on the west road from Leighlin to New Ross, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Gowran, 6 north of Graigue, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Dublin. The road southward to New Ross is hilly; and, in consequence, the line through Goresbridge from Dublin and Leighlin is less frequented than the other line. In 1841, the Goresbridge Loan Fund had a capital of £455, circulated £1,190 in 395 loans, and realized £24 4s. 8d. of nett profit. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin takes name from Goresbridge, and has chapels here and at Paulstown. In the vicinity of the village are the mansions of Ballyellan and Mount Loftus, the seats of respectively Walter Blackney, Esq., and Sir F. W. Loftus, Bart. Area, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 634; in 1841, 921. Houses 165. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 76; in manufactures and trade, 80; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 72; on means not specified, 22.

GOREY, a barony in the extreme north-east of co. Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Wicklow; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the barony of Ballaghkeen; and on

the west, by the barony of Scarewalsh and co. Wicklow. Its greatest length, in a direction east of south, is 14 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 10; and its area is 81,931 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 5 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are water. A large part of the surface is low and flat; most of the remainder is undulated or gently hilly; and a small part on the mutual border with co. Wicklow is mountainous. The low and flat grounds are alluvial; and most of the other grounds lie on sedimentary rocks. The Bann or Banna river, rising on the northern border, and running southward, is the principal stream; but 4 or 5 considerable rivulets run eastward to the sea.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Ballycanew, Kilgorman, Kilnahue, Liskinfere, Rosminoge, Kilnivor, and part of the parishes of Crosspatrick, Carnew, Donaghmore, Ferns, Inch, Kiltrisk, Gorey, Tomb, Kilcormuck, Kilkevin, Kilpipe, and Monamolin. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred three townlands of Kilnahue, and one of Rosminoge from Scarewalsh to Gorey,—pop., in 1841, 284; two of Monamolin from Ballaghkeen to Gorey,—pop. 177; and one of Ferns from Gorey to Scarewalsh,—pop. 105. The only town is part of Gorey; and the chief villages are Ballycanew and Coolgraney. Pop., in 1831, 21,188; in 1841, 24,281. Houses 3,980. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,111; in manufactures and trade, 842; in other pursuits, 310. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,792; who could read but not write, 1,839; who could neither read nor write, 3,932. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,198; who could read but not write, 3,119; who could neither read nor write, 4,487.

GOREY, a parish, partly in the barony of Ballaghkeen, but chiefly in that of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is also called Newborough and Kil-michaelogue; and it contains the town of Gorey. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Gorey barony section, 3,305 acres, 3 roods; of the Ballaghkeen section, 2,009 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,387; in 1841, 4,896. Houses 800. Pop. of the Ballaghkeen section, in 1831, 542; in 1841, 845. Houses 134. Pop. of the rural districts of the Gorey section, in 1831, 801; in 1841, 828. Houses 128. The surface is agreeably diversified in outline, and is watered by the rivulet Banoge, which, soon after washing the town of Gorey, divides the baronial sections of the parish, and eventually falls into the sea at the south skirts of the noble demesne of Courtown. The three demesnes of Clonattin, D. Ram, Esq., Ramsfort, Abel Ram, Esq., and Millmount, Major Owen, somewhat closely adjoin the town of Gorey, forming almost a cordon of wood around it, and flinging much embellishment over the face of the landscape. The other principal residences are Knockmullen, Knockduff, Martfield, Hillview, Montague Cottage, and Ballywalter. The aggregate extent of wood is very large.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £234 3s.; glebe, £64. The rectories of Gorey, KILKEVIN, and KILNEHUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Gorey, Newborough, or Kil-michaelogue, in the dio. of Ferns; and that benefice and the sinecure rectory of MAGLASS [which see], constitute the corps of the deanery of Ferns cathedral. Gross income of the benefice, £1,151 13s. 8½d.; nett, £909 16s. 4½d. Gross income of the sinecure rectory of Maglass, £57 9s. 8d.; nett, £44 12s. 2d. Patron, the Crown. Parts of Kilnebur and Kilkevin have been erected into a perpetual curacy, and have a church of their own. The area

of the *quoad sacra* parts of the benefice is 32,670 acres, 8½ perches; and the pop., in 1831, was 7,816. A stipendiary curate has a salary of £92 6s. 1½d. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 700; attendance 800. The Roman Catholic chapels of Gorey and Kilkevan have an attendance of respectively 2,800 and 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Ballyfad. In 1834, the Protestants of Gorey parish, inclusive of 6 Protestant dissenters, amounted to 1,483, and the Roman Catholics to 3,167; the Protestants of the *quoad sacra* part of the benefice amounted to 2,067; and the Roman Catholics to 6,071; a Sunday school in Gorey was maintained by means of £30 of annual subscriptions, and had on its books 195 boys and 195 girls; and 8 daily schools in the benefice *quoad sacra*—7 of which were in Gorey parish—had on their books 230 boys and 146 girls. One of the Gorey schools was a boarding and day school; one was salaried with £16 from subscription; and one was salaried with £10 10s. from Mrs. Ram, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice. In 1840, a National school in Gorey was salaried with £12, and had on its books 135 boys and 84 girls.

GOREY,

A post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough in the parish of Gorey, and partly in the barony of Ballaghkeen, but chiefly in that of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the western and central roads from Dublin to Wexford, 5½ miles north-east of Camolin, 8½ south-south-west of Arklow, 20½ north by east of Wexford, and 43½ south of Dublin.

General Description.—The town consists almost wholly of a main street, extending nearly a statute mile from east to west; a cross street, intersecting the former nearly at its middle, and extending about ¼ of a mile from north to south; and a series of lanes and courts comprised within a quadrangular area of about 250 yards each way, whose centre is the intersecting point of the two principal streets. The place, though exhibiting nothing remarkable in the general character of its buildings, has two small inns, several respectable houses, and a predominantly neat and orderly appearance. Mr. Brewer remarked, in 1825, that “the most curious, although not the most eligible or handsome, of the domestic buildings in this town, is an ancient house, for some time the principal inn, but now used for a barrack, which was the original mansion of the Ram family, and was built by Thomas Ram, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in the reign of James I.” A sort of cordon of edifices, at the mean distance of about half-a-mile from the centre of the town, and consisting of Matillia cottage, Rose cottage, Millmount house, Mr. Richard’s brewery, Clonattin schoolhouse, the Deanery or Parsonage house, Clonattin bridge, and the entrance to Ramsfort demesne, furnished, with one additional point, the indices for the borough boundary-line proposed by the Commissioners of 1836. A market-house stands at the centre of the town. The district bridewell of Gorey contained, in 1841, only two day-rooms and three cells, but was proposed to be enlarged. The parish-church was built, after a design by Mr. J. B. Keene, in imitation of the old Norman or Saxon style of architecture. The only other noticeable structures are the Roman Catholic chapel and the Poor-law work-house.

Trade.—The business of a brewery, the retail trade for the supply of the circumjacent country,

and the sale of agricultural produce at the weekly market, constitute nearly the whole trade of the town. The market is held on Saturday; two chartered fairs are held on May 20 and Oct. 16; and five other fairs, the authority for which cannot be discovered, are also held. The public conveyances are those in transit between Dublin on the north and Enniscorthy and Wexford on the south. In 1841, the Gorey Loan Fund had a capital of £3,004, circulated £9,424 in 2,462 loans, realized £83 18s. 4d. of nett profit, and expended £352 19s. 11d. on charitable purposes; and from its origin till the close of 1841, it circulated £109,099 in 14,531 loans, cleared a nett profit of £1,385 1s. 5d., and expended £987 14s. 11d. on charitable objects.

Poor-law Union.—The Gorey Poor-law union ranks as the 91st, and was declared on Dec. 14, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Wexford, and comprises an area of 121,585 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 36,083. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Gorey, 7,199; Coolgraney, 4,288; Wingfield, 2,274; Ballyellis, 2,151; Rossmanogue, 2,296; Camolin, 3,034; Ballycanew, 3,407; Monomolin, 5,492; Courtown, 2,381; and Wells, 3,361. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 24; and of the latter, 4 are returned by the division of Gorey, 3 by each of the divisions of Coolgraney and Ballycanew, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total of tenements valued is 6,572; and of these, 3,242 were valued under £5,—208 under £6,—164 under £7,—186 under £8,—159 under £9,—134 under £10,—283 under £12,—243 under £14,—89 under £15,—120 under £16,—156 under £18,—142 under £20,—335 under £25,—255 under £30,—293 under £40,—168 under £50,—and 395 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £93,667 9s. 2d.; and the total number of persons rated in the rate preceding April 1843, was 6,475. The workhouse was contracted for in April 1840, to be completed in April 1841,—to cost £5,675 for building and completion, and £1,025 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, obtained at an annual rent of £22 12s. 9d.,—and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. The date at which paupers began to be admitted was March 1842; and the total expenditure of the union for the first half-year was £1,454 5s. 5d.,—for the second half-year, £964 8s. 4d. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital and a dispensary at Gorey, and dispensaries at Camolin, Coolgraney, and Killena. In 1839–40, the fever hospital expended £221 4s. 2d., and admitted 188 patients; and the Gorey dispensary expended £162 10s. 3d., and made 6,242 dispensations of medicine.

History and Municipal Affairs.—The name of Newborough was given to the town at the period of its incorporation, but has not grown into popular use. In 1798, the town was frequently a scene of warfare, and was possessed alternately by the rebels and the royalists.—The old borough boundary is a circle drawn upon the radius of a mile from the market-house. The town was incorporated by charter of 17 James I., and has also a charter of 4 James II. The corporation, according to charter, is entitled “The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Newborough;” and consists of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and an unlimited number of free commoners. Mr. Ram is considered “the patron” of the corporation. No corporate courts, either civil or criminal, are now held. A court of petty-sessions is held once a fortnight. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The corporation has neither property, revenue, nor

debt. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; and the compensation of £15,000 for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union was awarded to Stephen Ram, Esq.

Statistics.—Area of the barony of Gorey section of the town, 400 acres; of the Ballaghkeen section, 2 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,044; in 1841, 3,365. Houses 565. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 205; in manufactures and trade, 374; in other pursuits, 107. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 330; on their own manual labour, 299; on means not specified, 33. Pop. of the barony of Gorey section, in 1841, 3,223. Houses 538.

GORMANSTOWN, a village in the parish of Stamullen, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands adjacent to the Irish sea, on the southern verge of the seaboard district of Meath, and on the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda, 1½ mile north-west of Balbriggan, and about the same distance east of Stamullen. Adjacent to it, and within co. Meath, is the large and handsome baronial mansion of Gormanstown, the seat of Viscount Gormanstown, approached from the Dublin and Drogheda road by a long straight avenue. The manor of Gormanstown lies partly in co. Meath, and partly in co. Dublin, and was acquired by the family of Preston in the reign of Edward III. Sir Robert Preston, deputy to Richard Duke of York, Lord-deputy of Ireland, was created Viscount Gormanstown in 1478. The viscounty was extinguished at the Revolution in consequence of the Jacobitism of the 7th Viscount; but was revived, at the commencement of the present century, in the person of Jenico Preston, nominally or by courtesy the 12th Viscount. Area of the village, 44 acres. Pop., in 1841, 160. Houses 21.

GORROVAGH, an extensive and uncultivated hill, behind the church of Inniscarra, barony of Barretts, co. Cork, Munster.

GORT, a market and post town in the parishes of Beagh, Kiltartan, and Kilmacduagh, barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the convergence of the roads from Galway and Loughrea to Ennis, 12 miles south-west by south of Loughrea, 15 north by east of Ennis, and 99 west by south of Dublin. It stands in a plain, round three-fourths of which, at the distance of from 2½ to 5 miles from the town, sweeps an amphitheatrical range of hill and mountain; and whose surface presents a large aggregate of very pleasing wood, park, and water scenery. About 2 miles from the town, on the left of the road to Ennis, stands Viscount Gort's splendid mansion of Loughcooter, amidst a demesne of much natural beauty and great artificial embellishment. The town itself is approached by avenues, and seems half-embowered in wood; and it is watered by one of the most curious bo-peep kind of subterranean streams in the united kingdom. Both the alignment of the streets and the plan and masonry of the houses evince pleasing regard to convenience, regularity, and neatness; the shops have a lively appearance; and the entire condition of the town indicates both taste and prosperity. The chief public buildings are a neat parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barrack, a district bridewell, and a Poor-law workhouse. In consequence of no other market-town existing within a comparatively extensive circle of country, the market business of Gort is large, and its retail trade brisk and very miscellaneous. Fairs are held on May 10, Aug. 11, and Nov. 7. The public conveyances, in 1838, were, a mail-car to Loughrea, and a mail-coach in transit between Galway and Limerick.—John Prendergast Smyth, Esq.

of Loughcooter, was, with remainder to his nephew, Charles Vereker, Esq. of Roxborough, created successively Baron Kiltartan in 1800, and Viscount Gort in 1816; and, at his death, in 1817, he was succeeded in these titles by his nephew.

The Gort Poor-law union ranks as the 63d, and was declared in Aug. 20, 1839. It lies partly in co. Clare, but chiefly in co. Galway; and comprehends an area of 89,828 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 38,342. Its only electoral division in Clare is Kilkeedy, with a pop., in 1831, of 2,906. Its electoral divisions in co. Galway, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Kilmacduagh, 3,780; Beagh, 3,343; Kiltartan, 2,930; Kinvarra, 5,430; Killeennavarra, 3,646; Killeenan, 2,892; Ardrahan, 3,805; Kiltormas, 3,066; and Kilbeakanty, 4,544. The number of ex-officio guardians is 6, and of elected guardians is 18; and of the latter, 3 are elected by the division of Kinvarra, 1 by each of the divisions of Kiltartan, Kiltormas, and Kilkeedy, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The number of valued tenements within the union is 2,980; and of these, 1,154 were valued under £5,—191 under £6,—132 under £7,—132 under £8,—89 under £9,—83 under £10,—186 under £12,—145 under £14,—47 under £15,—37 under £16,—64 under £18,—67 under £20,—142 under £25,—89 under £30,—112 under £40,—82 under £50,—and 226 at and above £50. In the first rate, the number of persons rated was 6,637; and the total nett annual value of the property rated was £53,011. The workhouse was contracted for in June 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £5,350 for building and completion, and £1,150 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches, obtained for an annual rent of £32 1s. 4d.,—and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. It was opened for the reception of paupers on Dec. 11, 1841; and during the half-year which followed, the cost of clothing and maintenance amounted to £780 18s. 3½d., and all other expenses to £1,155 8s. 8½d. The Gort and Ardrahan dispensary is the only medical charity within the union; and, in 1840–41, it expended £204 4s., and administered to 4,368 patients.

Area of the Beagh section of the town, 14 acres; of the Kiltartan section, 40 acres; of the Kilmacduagh section, 30 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,627; in 1841, 3,056. Houses 499. Pop. of the Kilmacduagh section, in 1831, 1,425; in 1841, 1,321. Houses 213. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 60; in manufactures and trade, 112; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 128; on their own manual labour, 64; on means not specified, 19. Pop. of the Kiltartan section, in 1831, 1,285; in 1841, 1,117. Houses 183. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 68; in manufactures and trade, 99; in other pursuits, 46. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 98; on their own manual labour, 91; on means not specified, 11. Pop. of the Beagh section, in 1831, 917; in 1841, 618. Houses 101. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38; in manufactures and trade, 53; in other pursuits, 26. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 55; on their own manual labour, 49; on means not specified, 1.

GORTEEN, a village in the parish of Kilfre, barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 177. Houses 34.

GORTIN, a village in the parish of Lower Badony, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands 4½ miles east of Newtown-Stewart, on the Owenreagh rivulet, and at the intersection

tion of the road from Newtown-Stewart to Cookstown with the east road from Omagh to Londonderry. Adjacent to it stands the mansion of Beltrim, the residence of A. W. C. Hamilton, Esq., on a romantic site between Mary Gray hill and the Munterloney mountains. Various cultivated and thickly inhabited mountain glens and vales converge at Gortin or its immediate vicinity; and possess many attractions for at once the admirer of fine scenery, the friend of georgical improvement, and the philanthropic observer of the prosperous working of society. The village contains the parish church of Lower Badony and a small distillery. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of every month, and on March 1, April 20, May 29, July 2, Aug. 29, and Nov. 29.—The Poor-law union of Gortin ranks as the 36th, and was declared on May 7, 1839. It lies all in co. Tyrone, and comprehends an area of 111,248 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 17,315. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Gortin, 2,226; Fallagh, 910; Crookanboy, 1,788; Trinamadan, 1,140; Glenlark, 940; Moyle, 2,867; Lislea, 1,270; Plumb-Bridge, 1,476; Glenroan, 1,180; Glenchiel, 1,196; Mount-Hamilton, 592; Loughash, 983; and Stranagawilly, 747. The number of ex-officio guardians is 2, and of elected guardians is 14; and of the latter, 2 are chosen by Moyle, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett value of property rated is £15,630 3s. 9d.; and the total number of persons rated is 2,402. The workhouse was contracted for in Oct. 1840, and was to be completed in Oct. 1841, to cost £2,689 for building and completion, and £711 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 3 acres, 19 perches, purchased for £200,—and to contain accommodation for 200 persons. It was opened for the admission of paupers on Feb. 19, 1842; and during the first half-year, the cost of clothing and maintenance amounted to £290 14s. 4d., and all other expenses to £621 4s. 1½d. A dispensary at Gortin is the only medical charity within the union; and, in 1839, it expended £70, and administered to 1,163 patients. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 441; in 1841, 410. Houses 69.

GORTLETRAGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. of Leitrim, Connaught. It is in the dio. of Ardagh, and has no other chapel than one at Gortletragh. Post-town, Mohill.

GORTNAGLORON, the terminating mountain of the range which screens the east side of Loughs Carrah, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It breaks almost sheer down in boldness of declivity, yet is luxuriantly wooded.

GORTROE, or **GURTROR**, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 2½ miles south-south-east of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 9,043 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,856; in 1841, 2,832. Houses 446. But the statistics include the parish of Dysert, which is situated to the east of Gortroe proper; and the pop. of the latter, in 1831, was 1,711. The surface is drained eastward by the river Bride; and consists aggregately of indifferent land, and to about one-seventh of its extent of barren mountain. The roads from Rathcormack to Middleton, and from Watergrasshill to Tallow, intersect each other in the interior.—Gortroe and Dysert were mutually united at a remote period, and jointly constitute a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £415 7s. 8d.; glebe, £5 10s. Gross income, £420 17s. 8d.; nett £336 13s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £90. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £640 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First

Fruits. Sittings 70; attendance 38. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathcormack. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 2,905; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from the rector—were usually attended in summer by about 120 children.

GOSFORD, the large and improved demesne of the Earl of Gosford, adjacent to Markethill, barony of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. The mansion is called Gosford-Castle, and is a quite new and spacious structure, in the early style of castellated baronial architecture. Agricultural improvement has been achieved to a comparatively great degree on the farms of the circumjacent estate, chiefly through the exertions of Lord Gosford's land-agent, Mr. Blacker. Sir George Acheson, Bart., the descendant of Archibald Acheson, Esq. of Gosford, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, who had obtained grants of extensive landed property in the counties of Antrim and Cavan in 1611 and 1612, was created Baron Gosford of Markethill in 1776, and Viscount Gosford, in 1785; Arthur, the second Viscount, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Gosford in 1806; and Archibald, the second earl, was made Baron Worlingham in the peerage of Great Britain, in 1835.

GOUGANE-BARRA, a lake 6 miles west-south-west of Inchegeelagh, in the south-west corner of the district of Muskerry, and on the west border of co. Cork, Munster. It forms the reputed though not the real source of the river Lee, measures about 1 mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and lies in the bottom of an immense natural pot,—a narrow, deep, and precipitous basin, whose sides all round, with the exception of the gorge by which the rivulet egresses, are formed by the rough, rocky, mural declivities of the mountains Dereen, Maolagh, Nadanuillar, and Faaultena-Gougane. "Geig-Abhan Barra" is "the gorge of the river of Barr," or more freely translated "the hermitage of St. Finbar;" and in the lake is a small low-browed umbrageous island, which popular legend and monastic story assert St. Finbar to have occupied as a recluse previous to his emerging from the mountain-wilderness, and founding the cathedral of Cork. The trees on the island produce the twofold effect of rendering the valley's aspect of savage grandeur more fierce and frowning by the contrast of their softness, and of covering over with shade and mystery some rude relics of comparatively modern buildings and monastic cells, which popular superstition blindly attributes to the period of St. Finbar. A narrow artificial causeway connects the shore with the island; and amongst the trees are vestiges of a small hermitage which was tenanted during 28 years of the 18th century, by a recluse of the name of O'Mahony, and a very thick circular wall, containing nine arched recesses, with as many plain single stone altars, and enclosing the remains of a wooden cross, and the melancholy scattering of rags, shreds, and patches which usually distinguishes a favourite resort of vulgar Irish superstition. On what is called "the patron day," which occurs about midsummer, crowds of the peasantry come hither "on pilgrimage," numerous tents are erected, and scenes of mingled revelry and fanaticism occur which both outrage good manners, and put human reason to the blush; but for many years past these pagan orgies have been not only denounced by Protestants, but discountenanced by the Roman Catholic clergy.

The scenery of Gougane-Barra is so peculiarly wild and impressive as not to be easily described; and acquires additional features of startling power

when a heavy fall of rain occasions the numerous rills which trickle over the brow of the precipices, to swell suddenly into torrents, and leap tumultuously down in white and roaring cataracts. A spirited writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, after pointing out the route to the lake, and remarking that "any illustration of the scene, either by the pencil or the pen, however faithful, spirited, and ample, must fail to produce an adequate impression," says, "Suddenly and unexpectedly, the lake—dark, yet lustrous as highly polished marble—its wooded islet, and its precipitous crags crowded together over its brink, burst upon the view in gloomy grandeur. Few there are who do not pause involuntarily on this spot, to give silent testimony, by a total abstraction from all but the scene before them, of the intensity of feeling excited by the opening glance of the chosen solitude of Finbar. The verdure of the islet floating upon the glassy surface of the waters, and the dense foliage of the grove of broad-leaved ash-trees hanging over it, contrast finely with the bare and craggy ramparts of the opposite shores, where the rocks present some resemblance in their arrangement, to those that overhang the lake of Thun, as seen from the castle of Spiez in Switzerland. On reaching the islet by a narrow causeway, the rude remains of ecclesiastical buildings lie scattered around. The most remarkable of them are vaulted cells, like bins on a large scale; their use has not been very clearly ascertained. Westward, upon the extreme left, is heard the enlivening roar of the Luvius, or Lee, which rises from this lake, bearing with it an immense volume of water at its very source. On every side rise or rather stand up, ridges of projecting rocks inaccessible on the south and west to the foot even of a mountain-goat, worn with continual torrents, and bearing scarcely a lichen on their sterile sides. An intervening crag hides from the view the pass through which entrance had been gained. A sense of desolation—the feeling of a total severance from mankind—of utter abandonment, now forces itself upon the imagination. Escape seems impossible; so that, as is quaintly observed by an old historian of Cork, 'if a person was carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible without the wings of an eagle, to get out, the mountain making round it as it were a wall of rocks, some hundred yards high.' The same writer observes that 'this lake is environed by a stupendous amphitheatre of lofty hills, composed of perpendicular bleached rocks, in some places boldly overhanging the basin. In the crevices of the rocks grow yews and evergreens. In fair weather, there are several rills that quietly glide down with a murmuring noise into the lake; but, after heavy rains, the whole enclosure becomes a perfect chaos; the water from the top of the mountain tumbling all around in cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder, which makes a most awful and majestic scene.'" Near the lake is the hamlet of Rosalucha, composed of a few poor huts; and west of the lake—on the precipitous side of a little vale, which is approached from Gougane-Barra, by what seems a narrow recess, and which the Rev. Caesar Otway describes as scarcely less accessible than the Ethiopian abode of Johnson's *Rasselas*—exists the true source of the river Lee, a fountain in the centre of a hill, a well springing up from the entrails of a mountain.

GOUNA, a lake on the mutual border of co. Longford, Leinster, and co. Cavan, Ulster. It commences 3 miles north-west of Granard, extends 2½ north-north-westward, and, after making a sudden deflection, extends 2½ to the east-north-east. All the upper half is within co. Longford; and all the

lower half is part of the boundary-line with co. Cavan. Though gathering waters from several rivulets, one of which on the Cavan side has a run of 6 or 7 miles, it is, on all hands, regarded as the source of the river Erne. Lough Gouna, while less known than most of the other lakes of Leinster, excels them all in beauty; and, in consequence of great intricacy of outline, and high picturesqueness of effect, occasioned by singular sinuosity of shore, and bold and long indentations of headland, it wants only greater capacity and more mountain might to compete with some of the most famed lakes of the other provinces. On its east shore is Ernehead, the seat of John Dopping, Esq.; on its bosom, opposite that mansion, is the islet of Inchmore, with some crumbling ecclesiastical ruins; at its head is the demesne of Frankfort; on a beautiful promontory, a short distance from its head, is Mr. Lambert's Cottage of Woodville; on its north-east shore is the village of Scrabby; over a narrow strait of it stands Dernafirst bridge, carrying across the road from Scrabby to Longford; and on the north-west shore are the residences of Rosaduff and Cornadrung, and many other interesting features. A good view of the lake, in its sinuosities and diversified character, is obtained from Crot-Hill, in the vicinity of Rosaduff. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 214 feet. A part of its area, amounting to 140 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch, is in the parish of Drumlumman, and barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan; another part, amounting to 1,182 acres, 11 perches, is in the parish of Scrabby, and barony of Tullaghanoho, co. Cavan; and three parts, amounting to severally 250 acres, 10 perches, 272 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches, and 1,747 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches, are in the parishes of respectively Killoe, Abbeylara, and Collumbkill, barony of Granard, co. Longford.

GOWERHASS, a bog in the barony of Moyarta, 2½ miles east-north-east of Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 1,272 acres. The bog extends, with very irregular outline, from Moyaddabeg to Tullycrine; it is generally firm; its central part is wet and about 20 feet deep; but so shallow are the other parts, that the average depth of the whole bog is only 10 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £992 9s.

GOWLA (THE), a rivulet flowing into Birturbuy bay, Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught.

GOWRAN, a barony in the middle of the eastern half of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the barony of Fassadining; on the east, by co. Carlow; on the south, by the barony of Ida; and on the west, by the baronies of Knocktopher and Shillelogher, and the Liberties of the city of Kilkenny. Its greatest length southward is 15½ miles; its greatest breadth is 9; and its area is 111,772 acres, 35 perches,—of which 66 acres, 2 perches are tideway in the rivers Nore and Barrow, and 439 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are water. The river Barrow traces the greater part of the eastern boundary; and the river Nore first traces a large part of the western boundary, and then cuts off a considerable section of the southern extremity of the barony. The surface consists prevaillingly of luxuriant plain, both level and undulated; but includes a small portion of mountainous ground, and a somewhat large aggregate of knolls and hills. The soil is, for the most part, light, gravelly, and stony on the hills, and a good loam, often rich and deep, on the plains and lower lands; and it rests upon either granite, limestone, or argillaceous earth. A much smaller proportion of wet land and bog and mountain-waste occurs than in most other baronies of Ireland. The usual rotation of crops is, first, potatoes manured;

second, wheat; third, barley and oats; and fourth, clover. The farms are larger than the average throughout the kingdom, a greater proportion of them than elsewhere, comprising upward of 30 or 40 acres; middle-men are less numerous; the reciprocities of good feeling between landlord and tenant are stronger in power and freer in play; landlords are more numerously resident, and take a closer interest in the advancement of georgy and agriculture; and the entire condition of the district, as to at once husbandry, social structure, and economics, is in consequence superior. Though some of the towns and villages, such as Graigue, are extremely wretched, yet the state of the rural population, both farmers and labourers, decidedly exceeds that of the husbandmen and farm-servants of very greatly the majority of other baronies in even the choicest counties of the kingdom. New stone and slated farm-houses and labourers' dwellings are comparatively numerous; the tenants of several proprietors are either furnished with timber and slates, or aided with an abatement of rent, for the erection of new houses; a per centage of various amount, and occasionally rising so high as 20 or 25, has been remitted from rent in years when the price of corn has been low; and the food of the peasantry, while poor compared with that of English farm-servants, is decidedly better and more various than the average food of farmers and day-labourers throughout Ireland, or even Leinster.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Jerpoint-West, Kilmadum, Mothell, Pleberstown, St. John's, St. Maul's, Treddingstown, Ullard, and Wells, and the whole of the parishes of Blackrath, Blanchvilleskill, Clara, Columbkil, Ballylinch, Famma, Abbey-Jerpoint, Kilderry, Kilkieran, St. Martin's, Woollen-Grange, Dunbell, Dungarvan, Gowran, Grange-Silvia, Graigue, Innistogue, Kilfane, Killarney, Kilmacahill, Powerstown, Rathcool, Shankhill, Thomastown, Tiscoffin, and Tullowherin. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred 3 townlands in Dunmore parish from Gowran to Fassadinin,—pop., in 1841, 392; and one townland, and part of a second, in Treddingstown from Shillelogher to Gowran,—pop. 107. The towns are Gowran, Graigue, Goresbridge, Innistogue, and Thomastown; and the chief villages are Dunbell, Bennetsbridge, Whitehall, Johnswell, and Dungarvan. Pop., in 1831, 35,940; in 1841, 39,098. Houses 6,346. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,800; in manufactures and trade, 1,301; in other pursuits, 612. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,983; who could read but not write, 3,263; who could neither read nor write, 6,621. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,399; who could read but not write, 4,987; who could neither read nor write, 9,277.

GOWRAN, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 6,347 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,732; in 1841, 2,934. Houses 484. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,723; in 1841, 1,765. Houses 280. The surface consists in general of good land; and is chiefly drained eastward by a rivulet which falls into the Nore near Goresbridge. The highest ground is in the extreme north; and has an altitude above sea-level of 710 feet. The road from Dublin to Waterford passes through the interior. Gowran-Castle, the seat of Viscount Clifden, is an elegant, commodious, and modern edifice, constructed after a design by Mr. Robinson of Kilkenny, and excelling most mansions in both goodness of structure and judiciousness of arrangement. The demesne and the deer-park attached to it are very

extensive and richly wooded.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £507 13s. 10½d.; glebe, £28 8s. Gross income, £531 1s. 10½d.; nett, £446 6s. 10½d. Patron, Viscount Clifden. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Shierke in the dio. of Ossory. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 904 at one service, and 1,200 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dungarvan, Clara, and Tiscoffin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 2,746; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from the rector, and one with £18 from Lord Clifden, Lady Dover, and Mrs. Bailey—had on their books 211 boys and 140 girls. In 1840, a male school and a female school at Gowran, were salaried with respectively £15 and £8 from the National Board, and had on their books 117 males and 138 females.

GOWRAN, a small market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish and barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on a small affluent of the Nore, and on the road from Dublin to Waterford, 2½ miles west by north of Goresbridge, 6¼ north by east of Thomastown, and 53¼ south-south-west of Dublin. It is a town of considerable antiquity, and had a corporation at an early period; but has fallen into decay and poverty, and now exhibits a time-worn and squalid appearance. Of such importance was it in the middle ages of the Anglo-Norman domination, that a castle of great strength was built here in the 14th century by James, third Earl of Ormonde, became his residence till he concluded the purchase of Kilkenny in 1391, and afterwards made some figure in the tumultuous conflicts between the Irish and the Sassenach. In 1399, and during a year afterward, it was the prison of Teigue O'Carroll, dynast of Ely; about the year 1500, it was rebuilt by Margaret, usually styled the great Countess of Ormonde; and, in 1650, it was defended by Colonel Hammond against Cromwell, Sankey, and Hewson, but was eventually captured and burned, and most of its garrison put to the sword.—The old church of Gowran—supposed, though not certainly known, to have been the church of some ancient abbey—was a building in the pointed style, with a square steeple rising from the centre. The chancel was used, till the erection of the present modern church, as the parochial place of worship, and was entered through a fine pointed arch of black marble. The ruins comprise arches supported by round and octagonal pillars, some beautiful quatrefoil and pointed windows, and several interior chapels. Among the numerous sepulchral monuments may be noticed an ancient one which the peasantry call "the Earl of Gowran and his two sons," and a modern one to the memory of James Agar, Viscount Clifden, who died on Jan. 1, 1780.—The Gowran dispensary is within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 10,495; and, in 1839, it expended £131 13s., and administered to 2,123 patients. In 1841, the Gowran Loan Fund had a capital of £913, circulated £2,608 in 993 loans, realized a nett profit of £40 11s. 5d., and expended for charitable purposes £15 18s. 6d.; and from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, it circulated £11,480 in 4,679 loans, realized a nett profit of £218 12s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £51 19s. 9d. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on Aug. 10 and Dec. 8. The town has of late years been in a reviving

condition, and has begun to acquire a growing business, and an improved class of dwellings.—Gowran had charters from Henry V., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I.; and its corporation was styled, "The Portreeve, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town and Borough of Gowran." But the corporation seems to have latterly existed for little else than to be the tool of the borough's "patron," in sending two members to the Irish parliament; and since the Legislative Union, it has had only a nominal and shadowy existence. The £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the union was awarded to Viscount Clifden.—The title of Earl of Gowran was created in 1676, in favour of Lord John Butler, seventh son of the first Duke of Ormonde; and that of Baron Gowran was afterwards obtained by the family of Fitzpatrick, Earls of Ossory. Viscount Clifden, the present proprietor of the town, is Baron Mendip in the peerage of Great Britain; and amongst the landowners of a great circuit of country around Kilkenny, ranks next in wealth and influence to the Marquis of Ormonde. Area of the town, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 1,169. Houses 204. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 105; in manufactures and trade, 91; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 100; on their own manual labour, 118; on means not specified, 17.

GRACEFIELD, the mansion of the representative of the ancient and influential Grace family, in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Athy, Leinster. The former structure was very old-fashioned; but the present one is elegant and commodious, and was built in 1817, after a design by Mr. Nash of London, at the cost of between £4,000 and £5,000. An irregular exterior, a varied outline, bold projections, frequent breaks in the walls, a surmounting of cut stone, Gothic labels on the windows, and a verandah and trellised porch, render its appearance very picturesque; and though its own situation is rather untastefully selected, the extensive grounds of its demesne both contain many fine close scenes within themselves, and command various magnificent and extensive landscapes, fading off into distant perspectives from the rich featuring of their own foregrounds. A winding road, which forms the principal approach, skirts the demesne, passes through the picturesque hamlet of Shanrath, and traverses the sequestered woody glen of Kilfenakle, and a succession of varied and highly-interesting mountain scenery to Kilenabehy, the western boundary of the Gracefield estate, at the distance of between 3 and 4 miles, in co. Kilkenny. The disposition and embellishments of the demesne were formerly of the stiff and formal kind which assorted with the old-fashioned character of the former mansion; but they have been entirely remodelled, so as to exhibit fine specimens of improved modern taste. A remarkably loud and distinct echo is returned, 60 yards in a second, from the walls on the west front of the house; and, at the distance of 180 yards in the same direction, it is returned double in the space of two seconds. Objects and facts of interest connected with the Grace family and the Gracefield estate will be found noticed in the articles COURTTOWN, TULLAROAN, ARLES, and RATHASPECK: which see. Alicia, the only daughter and sole heir of the last male head of the Grace family, was married, in 1792, to the third son of Thomas Kavanagh of Borris, and Lady Susan Butler, the daughter of the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory; so that the present proprietor of Gracefield has intimate ancestral connection with three of the most powerful old families of southern Leinster,—

one of these three even claiming lineal descent from Leinster's kings.

GRACEHILL, a Moravian village or "settlement" in the parish of Ahoghill, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Maine, 2 miles west by north of Ballymena, and 20 north by west of Belfast. The settlement or colony originated in 1746, and became regularly formed in 1755. The village has attached to it an area of about 200 Irish acres; is ungracefully and heavily crowded, in its interior or enclosed square, with trees; and contains, in addition to private buildings, an inn for the accommodation of travellers, a shop, a single woman's house, a widows' house, a ladies' boarding-school, an academy, a minister's house, a warden's house, and a chapel. Though disposed with much apparent taste and order, and constructed in the form of a spacious open square, whose centre is a fish-pond, enclosed within a minor and concentric square, the effect, in consequence of a profusion of wood within, and an absence of it without, is far from being unqualifiedly pleasing. The female inhabitants spin, sew, and make lace and muslin; the males are employed in various departments of artisan-ship; and each family has land for feeding a cow and raising potatoes. The ecclesiastical government and discipline are Moravian; and the police are a small number of experienced men, under the superintendence of the ministers and elders. The village is sometimes called Ballykennedy, in consequence of standing in the townland of that name; and it is connected by a bridge of 4 arches across the Maine, with the village of Galgorm. Area of Gracehill, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 326; in 1841, 297. Houses 42.

GRACE'S COUNTRY, an ancient territory, comprising the north-west fourth of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It nearly coincided with the present baronies of Galmoy, Crannagh, and Shillelogher, extending from Queen's co. to the Liberties of Callan, and from the Nore to the boundary with co. Tipperary, and comprehending an area of 129,566 acres; but the actual possessions of the Grace family were more extensive than even those of the noble family of Butler, and included at least a considerable part of Queen's county. Many places in the district still retain, in their topographical nomenclature and monuments, distinct commemoration of the ancient family. See COURTTOWN, TULLAROAN, ARLES, RATHASPECK, and GRACEFIELD.

GRAIGUE, a town in the parish of Killesno, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the east verge of the county, and on the right bank of the river Barrow, adjacent to the town of Carlow; and it is strictly a suburb of that town, connected with it by Wellington-bridge, and included in the borough boundaries. See CARLOW. Graigue extends about half-a-mile along the margin of the river; but has nowhere a breadth proportional to its length, and consists, to a considerable extent, of only one street. It contains a handsome parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school, built at the voluntary expense of the parishioners, as a Lancasterian school. Area of the town, 127 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,976; in 1841, 1,675. Houses 275. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 152; in manufactures and trade, 120; in other pursuits, 54. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 94; on their own manual labour, 206; on means not specified, 14.

GRAIGUE, or GRAIGNAMAGH, a parish containing a post-town of the same name, in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies on the east border of the county, along the right bank of

the Barrow; and is traversed southward by the roads from Gowran and Goresbridge to New Ross. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2; area, 12,422 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches,—of which 46 acres, 23 perches are water in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 4,769; in 1841, 5,141. Houses 869. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,130; in 1841, 2,893. Houses 442. A considerable part of the surface is disposed in rough and wild mountainous farms; but the low grounds consist of a tolerably productive though light soil. Brandon-hill is a vast, broad-based, moorish mass on the south; and has two summits of respectively 1,304 and 1,694 feet in altitude; and the highest ground in the north has an altitude of 695 feet. A considerable space is occupied by Glencowen wood. The town of Graigue is situated on the Barrow, at the convergence of the Gowran and Goresbridge roads into one line to New Ross, 6 miles south of Goresbridge, and 58 south-south-west of Dublin. It has full command of the navigation of the Barrow, and enjoys an advantageous situation for both inland and seaward trade; and it at one time owned all the boats on the Barrow, but now shares the carrying trade with other places. Its scenery, including an abbey, an old castle, the river, and the adjacent mountains, is highly interesting. "The Barrow near Graigue," says Mr. Trotter, "is a very beautiful river;" and Graigue itself "has the air of an old Welch village. An ancient castle stands in mournful solitude at some distance. Some small mountains hang over the Barrow, under which you pass along its banks towards this town. * * The celebrated abbey of Graignamanagh now struck our view. I cannot describe how nobly venerable it looked. The aisles and arches afford beautiful specimens of the Gothic. The windows are thought remarkably handsome. The abbey was well enclosed, and had good gates at different entrances. A very ancient tomb is to be seen near the entrance of the abbey. The figure of a man in armour is to be seen on it, and is said to be Lord Galmoy's. * * We reflected with concern that we should never see Graignamanagh in its venerable ruinous state again, as it is thought a large and commodious chapel will be formed with part of the walls;—another instance of false taste; for I do not except the celebrated abbey of Tintern, in Monmouthshire, when I say that nothing could be found more venerable and beautifully interesting in the empire than Graignamanagh abbey." This monastery was founded for Cistercian monks in 1212, by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke. Graigue has no manufacture, and not much trade, and appears a very poor and even squalid place. A dispensary here is within the New Ross Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 10,776; and, in 1839-40, it expended £109 8s. 8d., and administered to 1,380 patients. In 1841, the Graigue Loan Fund had a capital of £621; and circulated £1,584 in 619 loans; and from the date of its institution till the close of that year, it circulated £4,564 in 1,873 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £37 14s. 4d. Area of the town, 78 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,130; in 1841, 2,248. Houses 427. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 107; in manufactures and trade, 260; in other pursuits, 95. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 228; on their own manual labour, 181; on means not specified, 44.—Graigue parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice and prebend of UL-LARD [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £440. The church of the benefice is situated in Graigue, and was built in 1809, by means of subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic

chapel has an attendance of 2,880; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Powerstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 4,779; and 2 National schools in the union had on their books 300 boys and 172 girls.

GRALLAGH, a parish in the barony of West Balrothery, 2 miles south-east of Garristown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 792 acres. Pop., in 1831, 236; in 1841, 149. Houses 27. The land is of medium quality.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of HOLLYWOOD [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £6 13s., and the rectorial for £39 15s.; and the latter are inappropriate in William Dutton Pollard, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 205.

GRALLAGH, the chief of several denominations of a bog, on the west border of the barony of Frenchpark and co. Roscommon, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Frenchpark, Connaught. The principal of the other denominations are Lissdrumneal, Carragherrove, Lissacurra, and Cloonfad. The area of the whole bog is 2,591 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches; and the estimated cost of its reclamation £2,821. The bog lies on the north of the road from Frenchpark to Loughglynn, and at the base of the lofty hill of Farrymount. It consists variously of deep, shallow, firm, shaking, high, low, black and red bog, on very diversified levels, and chiefly resting on a porous stratum. Swallow holes, in great number, measuring from 10 to 40 feet in visible depth, and from 20 to 100 feet in surface diameter, and having the appearance of great gravel pits, curiously perforate and diversify it; and many of them, being lined from top to bottom with different wild shrubs, afford excellent shelter for the mountain-fed cattle. A belt round all the periphery of the bog was long ago reclaimed.

GRANABEG, a quondam parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 1,225. It forms part of the benefice of BLESSINGTON; and is now regarded as merely a denomination or subdivision of BOYSTOWN: see these articles.

GRANARD, a barony in the north-east of co. Longford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Cavan; on the east, by co. Westmeath; on the south, by the barony of Ardagh; and on the west, by the barony of Longford. Its length, in the direction of south by east, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 66,680 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 3,270 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches are water. Rather more than half of the length, southward from a point of contact with co. Leitrim, is a mountainous band of territory of probably less than 2 miles in mean breadth; and consists of the eastern section of the mountainous projection which co. Longford makes between Leitrim and Cavan. Two considerable aggregates of bog occur on respectively the east and the south borders. Most of the remaining parts of the surface consist of the low, flat, good ground which prevails throughout the county. Lough Gouna lies on the north border; Lough Kennail lies in the north-east corner; and the river Camolin, rising within the barony, carries off the greater part of its surface water toward the Shannon.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Abbeylara and Collumbkill, and part of the parishes of Clonbroney, Granard, and Killoe. The only town is Granard; and the chief villages are Abbeylara, St. Johnstown, and Bunlahy. Pop., in 1831, 29,269; in 1841, 30,559.

Houses 5,090. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,067; in manufactures and trade, 931; in other pursuits, 292. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,966; who could read but not write, 2,526; who could neither read nor write, 5,961. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,837; who could read but not write, 3,123; who could neither read nor write, 8,349.

GRANARD, a parish, partly in the barony of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. The Granard barony section contains the town of Granard and the village of Bunlahy. Length of the parish, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Ardagh section, 500 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches; of the Granard section, 17,772 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 307 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,532; in 1841, 10,193. Houses 1,728. Pop. of the Ardagh section, in 1831, 219; in 1841, 195. Houses 34. Pop. of the rural districts of the Granard section, in 1831, 7,945; in 1841, 7,352. Houses 1,254. The greater part of the surface is flat, and consists of good land. An artificial mound, called the Moat of Granard, rises boldly over the town at the west end of the main street, indicates the town's site to travellers for many miles round, has an altitude of 593 feet above sea-level, is crowned by remains of an alleged Danish encampment, and commands a maplike view of a comparatively great extent of circumjacent country,—a plain diversified with rising grounds and hills, and rendered brilliant in the perspective by the lakes of Gouna, Sheelin, Kennail, Glore, Dereveragh, and Iron. The water area within the parish consists of 71 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, in small lakes, and 235 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches in part of Lough Kennail. Among the mansions may be named Clonfin, Mount-Reenedy, Ferskill, Spring-Villa, Milltown, Springpark, Orange-fort, Creevy, and Mossvale.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £490; glebe, £57. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400, and are inappropriate in Fulke Greville, Esq. The vicarages of Grenard, COLLUMBKILL, DRUMLUMMON, BALLYMACHUGH, and SCRABBY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Granard. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 12. Pop., in 1831, 32,961. Gross income, £1,709 5s. 1d.; nett, £1,587 9s. 9d. Patron, Fulke Greville, Esq. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Baldungan, in the dio. of Dublin. Four curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 1d.; and a fifth has a salary of £75. Five churches are situated in the five parishes respectively, at the distance from one another of about 3 miles. Sittings in the Granard church, 460; attendance 150. Sittings in the other four churches, 1,220; attendance 390. Ten Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice have an aggregate attendance of 10,150. In 1834, the Protestants of Granard parish, including 21 Presbyterians, amounted to 656, and the Roman Catholics to 9,142; the Protestants of the union to 2,252, and the Roman Catholics to 30,634; 17 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £9 from Mr. Greville, and £5 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, and one with £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £6 from the rector of Langfera—had on their books 558 boys and 417 girls, and 45 daily schools in the union had on their books 2,280 boys and 1,574 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school in Granard, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Killeen.

GRANARD, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish and barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Cavan to

Athlone with that from Dublin to Mohill, 7 miles north-north-east of Edgeworthstown, 10 west-north-west of Castle-Pollard, and 53½ west-north-west of Dublin. It is a comparatively neat and respectable town; and consists principally of Main-street, extending about 700 yards from east to west, an intersecting street extending about 470 yards from north to south, and four or five subordinate streets and alleys. Its chief public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two or three schoolhouses, a market-house, and a barrack. Though several good private houses have been recently built, the town is not in an improving condition; and though it enjoys an advantageous and central situation for extensive inland traffic, and stands at a considerable distance from other towns of any importance, it has suffered such neglect and inertia as to figure little more in trade than many a little town in a district profuse with markets. Yet it has two inns, some amount of coarse linen manufacture, a large weekly market for agricultural produce, and fairs on Jan. 15, May 3, Aug. 15, and Oct. 1. In 1838, two coaches ran between Granard and Dublin.

The Granard Poor-law union ranks as the 108th, and was declared on May 30, 1839. It comprehends parts of the counties of Longford, Cavan, and Westmeath; and comprises an area of 138,907 acres, containing a pop., in 1831, of 52,152. Its electoral divisions with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Longford, Granard, 8,456; Clonbroney, 4,375; Gelsbigh, 3,738; Collumkill, 4,552; Lough Gouna, 5,275; Castle Nugent, 2,086; and Abbeylara, 2,423;—in co. Cavan, Scrabby, 2,319; Malla-horan, 2,318; and Drumlummun, 4,829;—and in co. Westmeath, Foyran, 1,897; Lickbla, 1,678; Coole, 2,827; Street, 2,993; and Rathowen, 2,717. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians is 21; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by Granard division, 2 by each of the divisions of Clonbroney, Collumkill, Lough Gouna, and Drumlummun, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett value of property rated is £90,040; and the total number of persons rated is 6,444. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 4, 1840,—to be completed on Feb. 4, 1842,—to cost £5,925 for building and completion, and £1,225 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, purchased for £350,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The only medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Granard and Street. The Granard dispensary serves for a district of 43,222 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 20,344; and, in 1839-40, it expended £87 2s. 6d., and administered to 1,501 patients. In 1841, the Granard Loan Fund had a capital of £1,040, circulated £4,841 in 1,304 loans, and realized a nett profit of £17 5s.; and from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, it circulated £13,554 in 4,555 loans, cleared a nett profit of £41 4s. 9d., and expended £23 10s. for charitable purposes.

The names Granard and Granges—the latter a specific as well as generic appellation of numerous small districts in Ireland—are supposed by Dr. O'Connor, to be derived from the old Irish word *grian*, “the sun,” and to be designative of places in which sun-worship was practised by the aboriginal natives. Granard, in particular, may be a corruption of *grian-ard*, “the high-place of the sun.” The town was erected into a borough, with power to send two members to parliament, by charter of 30 Charles II.; but it does not appear to have ever had a corporation. The families of Greville and Lyttleton acquired the “patronage” or power of the franchise; and, at the Legislative Union, they received the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement.

ehisement. The noble family of Forbes, descended from the Hon. Patrick Forbes of Aberdeenshire, younger son of the second Lord Forbes in the peerage of Scotland, take from Granard the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland, and that of Baron in the peerage of Great Britain. Sir Arthur Forbes, then one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, was created Viscount Granard, and Baron Clanehugh, in 1673, and Earl of Granard in 1684; and George the seventh earl, was made a British peer, by the title of Baron Granard of Castle Donnington in Leicestershire, in 1806. The family-seat is **CASTLE FORBES**: which see. Area of the town, 148 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,069; in 1841, 2,408. Houses 383. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 127; in manufactures and trade, 252; in other pursuits, 66. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 238; on their own manual labour, 167; on means not specified, 23.

GRANAUGH. See **GRANOUGH**.

GRAND CANAL, a great inland navigation, chiefly of Leinster and partly of Connaught. It extends westward through co. Dublin, co. Kildare, King's co., and co. Galway, from Dublin to Ballinasloe, touching the towns of Edenderry, Philips-town, and Tullamore, and crossing the river Shannon at Shannon Harbour; and it sends off branches to Naas, Athy, Portarlinton, Mountmellick, Milltown, Blackwood, Ballyteigue, and Kilbeggan. The part of it which extends from the Shannon to Ballinasloe is a comparatively recent work; lies nearly all through bog; and was proposed to be connected with a ramified series of navigations through the basins of the Connaught Lakes. See **CONNAUGHT**. A very large aggregate of even the original work and its earliest branches, traverses the main body and large detachments of the Bog of Allen; so that a trip to Dublin from Ballinasloe, along the canal, is, over the greater part of the distance, but a degree less gloomy than a journey of equal length through the Sahara. What may be termed the original canal, or the line from the Liffey near Ringsend to the Shannon, near the mouth of the Brosna, and the branches to Athy, Milltown, Blackwood, Ballyteigue, and Edenderry, may be stated at 100 miles in length; its rise from the Liffey to the summit-level is 278 feet; its fall from the summit-level to the Shannon and the Barrow is respectively 162 and 97 feet; the average amount of its lockage is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile; and the cost of executing the work, was the enormous sum of £1,861,008,—equal to £18,610 per mile. The canal, as at present existing, consists of a main-line of $79\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Shannon, an extension of $9\frac{1}{2}$ to Ballinasloe, and seven ramifications of aggregately $65\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The work is intimately connected, both topographically and economically, with the navigation of the Barrow, and with all the navigation, upper, middle, and lower, of the Shannon. See **BARROW** and **SHANNON**. The total tonnage carried on the canal in 1822, was 134,939; in 1830, was 224,749; and, in 1837, was 215,910. The increase has taken place chiefly on the more valuable articles of carriage. The total tonnage of flour, in the three years, 1822, 1830, and 1836, was respectively 9,805,—14,221,—and 28,378; of grain, 14,347,—19,500,—and 22,255; of meal, 2,075,—2,407,—and 4,538; of malt, 2,967,—4,719,—and 4,862; and of cattle and pigs, 10,643,—and 1,942. The amount of tolls in the three years, 1822, 1830, and 1837, was respectively £24,806, £33,464, and £40,859. In 1830, the effect of the introduction of steam-power on the Shannon, and of the communication by steam-vessels between Limerick and Liverpool, began to be felt on the Grand Canal; and

the improvement of the Shannon navigation can hardly fail to occasion a large increase of traffic.

GRANDISON, a cove on the south side of Dunganvan bay, half-a-mile within Helwick Head, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. A pier erected here at the private expense of Mr. Henry Villiers Stewart, the proprietor of the circumjacent estate, is characterized in the Irish Fishery Reports as “a very bold and costly undertaking,” and as “useful to local trade,” and “most useful to fishermen.” Adjacent to the pier is a new and handsomely built village.

GRANDISON—vulgarly **GRANNY** or **GRANEY**—a hamlet and an old castle, in the parish of Kilmacow, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Munster. The hamlet stands on the southern verge of the county and province, adjacent to a bend of the Suir, 2 miles north-west of Waterford. Fairs are held on April 12, May 14, Sept. 4, and Dec. 11. Pop., in 1831, 77. The castle stands on the margin of the river, and is both a picturesque object in itself, and a prominent feature in a considerable sweep of landscape. Its plan exhibits ranges of fortified outline, two courts, a large square tower or keep, and various subordinate buildings adapted to the purposes of baronial hospitality and splendour. Three circular towers still stand to attest the quondam formidable character of the pile; traces of many apartments are visible in the keep; the remains of the great hall still exist; and on the arch of a window in the hall is a grotesque figure holding a shield charged with the arms of Butler. Tradition says that Grandison-Castle was built by Pierce Butler, eighth Earl of Ormonde; and that a court for the trial of rebels was held in the great hall, under the direction of Margaret, the great Countess of Ormonde. In the civil wars of the 17th century, the castle was strongly garrisoned for the king, by Col. Butler; but was eventually captured by Col. Axtel, the governor of Kilkenny.

GRANEY, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,228 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 938 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches, lie detached a little to the south. Pop., in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 1,265. Houses 199. The surface declines to the west, is drained by the Grane rivulet; contains Knockchannagh hill, of 433 feet in altitude; and is traversed north-eastward by the road from Carlow to Baltinglass. A nunnery for Canonesses of the order of St. Augustin, or of St. Bridget, was founded here about the commencement of the 13th century, by Walter de Riddlesford.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-DERMOT** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £140; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Bunbury of Moyle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 54, and the Roman Catholics to 1,103.

GRANEY, co. Kilkenny. See **GRANDISON**.

GRANGE, a parish in the baronies of Armagh and West O'Neilland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the city of Armagh, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4. Area of the O'Neilland section, 2,411 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 35 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches are water: area of the barony of Armagh section, 4,383 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches,—of which 24 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches lie detached. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,132; in 1841, 3,823. Houses 706. Pop. of the O'Neilland section, in 1841, 1,256. Houses 226. The surface is, in general, flat and tame; and is bisected and watered northward by the Callen river. The land is, for the most part, good: and two-thirds of it are well

adapted to the cultivation of wheat. A portion of the lake and of the extensive and richly wooded demesne of Castle-Dillon, the property of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., lies within the eastern boundary; and the other principal residences are Drumsell and Retreat.—This parish forms part of the rectory and benefice of ARMAGH [which see], and is also a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £60. Gross income, £160; nett, £154 14s. 11d. Patron, the incumbent of Armagh. The church was built in 1773, by parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance, from 150 to 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 412 to 440; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Armagh and Eglisb. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,267 Churchmen, 490 Presbyterians, 47 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,263 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 10s. from subscription, one with £10 from the National Board, and £20 from Lord Charlemont, and one with £2 2s. from the rector, £2 2s. from the perpetual curate, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 143 boys and 120 girls.

GRANGE, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 3½ miles south-west of the city of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,934 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1841, 542. Houses 90. The road from Kilkenny to Callan passes through the interior. The hamlet of Grange stands on that road; and the demesne of Grange is situated 1½ mile to the north-west. Almost every authority, previous to the Ordnance Survey, treated Grange as a denomination of Inchiologan.—In 1834, a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 100 boys and 50 girls. See INCHIOLOGAN.

GRANGE, a parish in the baronies of Kilconnel and Loughrea, 4½ miles west-south-west of the town of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Loughrea section, 914 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches; of the Kilconnel section, 3,754 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 1,038. Houses 179. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1831, 1,010; in 1841, 984. Houses 170. The surface is bisected by the Raford rivulet, and traversed by the old road from Ballinasloe to Galway. The seat of Beech-hill is in the north; and there are in the parish two burying-grounds.—This parish is situated within the dio. of Clonfert; but does not seem to be recognised in the ecclesiastical arrangements.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of Pollrone, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands 3½ miles south-east of Pilltown, and upwards of half-a-mile north of the road from Clonmel to Waterford. Adjoining it is an old castle in ruins. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 240. Houses 34.

GRANGE, a parish in the barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. Post-town, Newcastle. Area, 2,839 acres. Pop., in 1831, 721; in 1841, 708. Houses 95.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Limerick. The vicar holds also the curacy of Crough, and is resident in that parish. There is neither church, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 746.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of Ahamplish, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands near the head of the Mile Harbour, and on the road from Sligo to Bundoran, 7¼ miles north of Sligo, and about the same distance south-west of Bundoran. Fairs are held on May 1 and 2, Aug. 25, Oct. 28,

and Dec. 10 and 11. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 221; in 1841, 140. Houses 27.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of Desertcreight, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Fairs are held on March 28 and Nov. 12. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 147; in 1841, 146. Houses 32.

GRANGE, a hill, 2 miles north of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. A lofty square old castle formerly stood upon it; but was devoured by some castle-eaters, to give substance to their own dwellings. King William's troops under Ginckle, when on their victorious career from Athlone to Limerick, encamped on Grange hill, preparatory to their besieging the castle of Nenagh.

GRANGE, a demesne, and the supposed site of a quondam nunnery, in the parish of Ovens, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Colonel Phaire, proprietor of this place in the 17th century, was appointed governor of Cork by Oliver Cromwell in 1651, and was one of the persons to whom the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was directed.

GRANGE, in Small County, co. Limerick. See MANISTER.

GRANGE, co. Waterford. See LISGENAX.

GRANGE, or GRANGEMONK, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Ballyadams, and on the east border of Queen's co., 4½ miles north of Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 863 acres. Pop., in 1831, 240; in 1841, 276. Houses 48. The surface lies on the right bank of the Barrow, and consists wholly of arable land.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £18 9s. 2½d.; nett, £17 10s. 9½d. Patrons, Messrs. Bowen and Leckey, as representatives of the Hartpool family. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Footstown, in the dio. of Dublin. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and are inappropriate in the Hartpool family. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 232; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

GRANGECCLARE, an extra-parochial district in the barony of East Ophaly, 2½ miles north-west of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area, 533 acres. Pop., in 1831, 39; in 1841, 70. Houses 11. In 1834, all the inhabitants were Roman Catholics.

GRANGECLOVAN, a parish in the barony of Fassadinin, 1½ mile south of Ballyragget, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is also called Grangeloran and Grange-Maccomb; and seems to share with some nominal rectory in the same county, though nobody knows exactly where, the additional aliases of Grangelovan, Grangeloran, and Grangelegan. It consists of a main body, and a detached portion, both situated on the east lip of the Nore, and traversed by the road from Ballyragget to Kilkenny. Area of the whole, 3,485 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches; of the detached portion, 401 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 949; in 1841, 1,224. Houses 187. The alleged rectory, which is so curiously compounded with it, and is said to be in the barony of Gowran, has even an ecclesiastical existence, only as figuring in the titles of the benefice to which it belongs. Yet, with the unaccountable confusion which seems to characterize all the topography and statistics of the benefice of Burnchurch, the very same article and page of the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical revenues says, in one column, that Grangelovan is a parish of 3,442 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, and that Grangelegan is "not known as a parish,"—and, in another column, that Grangelovan, as a parish, is unknown except by title,

and that Grangelegan is situated on the north side of Kilkenny. With such contradiction before us from one pen and in close juxtaposition, and with almost as perplexing contradictions between authority and authority in other works, we simply yield to what seems a preponderance of evidence in assigning the whole topography and statistics of Grangecloran, Grange-Maccomb, Grangelovan, Grangeloran, and Grangelegan, under the one name of Grangeclovan, to the eastern border of the barony of Fassadining,—the more so that the First Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction exhibits under the name of Grangeclovan the precise population statistics of the Revenues Report, and makes no mention whatever of the aliases of either the Revenues Report or the Agricultural Survey of the county.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BURNCHURCH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £247 14s. 11d. The Roman Catholic chapel at Conahy has an attendance of from 700 to 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 946.

GRANGEFORD, or **GRANGEFORTH**, a parish in the barony of Carlow, 2½ miles north-west by west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,504 acres. Pop., in 1831, 926; in 1841, 1,027. Houses 167. The land is for the most part good; and the southern district is traversed by the road from Tullow to Carlow.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of UAGLIN [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £264. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 895; and a daily school was partly supported by subscription, and had on its books 99 boys and 46 girls.

GRANGEGEETH, a parish in the barony of Upper Slane, 2½ miles north of the town of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 4,447 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,304; in 1841, 1,352. Houses 237. The surface has a bare appearance; and is drained by the Devlin rivulet. Slieve-Begh, whose summit has an altitude of 753 feet, is situated on the northern boundary. The road from Slane to Ardee passes through the interior.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Meath. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Monknewtown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 1,321; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and aided with some advantages from Sir James Whitcett—had on their books 143 boys and 90 girls.

GRANGEGORMAN. See DUBLIN (County of the city of.)

GRANGE-KILREE, or **KILREE-GRANGE**, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 3½ miles south-east of the city of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 992 acres. Pop., in 1831, 145; in 1841, 205. Houses 35. It is partly bounded on the east by the Nore; and contains the ruins of an old castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BURNCHURCH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £104. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

GRANGELEGAN AND GRANGELOVAN. See GRANGECLOVAN.

GRANGEMOCKLER, or **NINE-MILE-HOUSE**, a parish in the barony of Slieveardagh, 7 miles north of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 2,803½ acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,106. Houses 172. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 2,852;

and by the ecclesiastical authorities at 666. The surface is very diversified and partly mountainous in character, and forms the frontier of the county at the point where it is entered by the Dublin and Cork mail-road. The eastern faces of the hills command a view of a great expanse of rich champagne country in co. Kilkenny; and the western district conducts the Dublin and Cork road into the pass which skirts the base of Slieve-na-mann. A hill a little north of the centre, Knockdunna on the west boundary, and Knocknaman on the south-west boundary, have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 852, 1,088, and 1,654 feet.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Lismore; and a salary of £4 is paid by the impropiator to the rector of Kilvemnon for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmurry. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 130 children.

GRANGE-MONACHORUM. See GRANGEROSNOLVIN.

GRANGEMONK. See GRANGE, Queen's co.

GRANGEMORE, a village in the parish of Kilmacanogue, barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Fairs are held on May and Nov. Pop. returned with the parish.

GRANGE (NEW). See NEW GRANGE.

GRANGENOLVIN. See GRANGEROSNOLVIN.

GRANGE OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 2 miles south of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,857 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 1,140 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches lie detached ¾ of a mile to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 771; in 1841, 782. Houses 101. The surface consists for the most part of very good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Fethard to Clonmel. The seats in the main body are Clonacode and Lakefield,—the latter the mansion of William Pennefather, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CAHIR [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £100, and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Atchinson. In consequence of their being about 7 miles distant from the church of Cahir, the Protestant parishioners attend the churches of Fethard and Lisronough; and, in 1834, they amounted in number to 54, and the Roman Catholics to 756.

GRANGE O'NEILL, an extra parochial district, in the barony of West O'Neilland, 2½ miles north-east of Loughgall, co. Armagh, Ulster. Area, 968 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 903; in 1841, 804. Houses 164. The Ordnance Survey and the Census of 1841, treat it as a detached part of the parish of Newry.—This district is, in ecclesiastical matters, under the jurisdiction of Lord Kilmorey, as abbot of Newry; and those of its inhabitants who belong to the establishment, attend the parish-church of Kilmore. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 578 Churchmen, 202 Presbyterians, 42 other Protestant dissenters, and 114 Roman Catholics.

GRANGEROSNOLVIN, GRANGENOLVIN, or GRANGE-MONACHORUM, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, 3½ miles east-south-east of Athy, co. Kildare, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¾; area, 1,393 acres. Pop., in 1831, 114; in 1841, 107. Houses 17. A nunnery is traditionally said to have existed here; but no traces of it remain.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLE-DERMOT [which see], in the

dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £23, and the rectorial for £50; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Higginson. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics.

GRANGE-SILVIA, or **GRANGE-SYLVA**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Gowran, and of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the town, and sometimes bears the name of **GOESBRIDGE**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,796 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 40 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 2,313; in 1841, 2,413. Houses 413. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,679; in 1841, 1,492. Houses 248. The Barrow forms the eastern boundary, and affords to the parishioners its important facilities of communication. About one-third of the surface is natural pasture-ground; and the remainder is arable land and meadow. The hills vary in height and character from such as can easily be climbed by the plough, to such as are necessarily disposed in sheep-walk or grazing-ground; but they are in no instance mountainous, or even very bulky. Most of the parish abounds with limestone. The mansions are Barrowmount, beautifully situated in a wooded demesne, on the Barrow, a mile south of Goresbridge; and Barraghscore, Duninga, and Viewmount, north of Goresbridge. The chief antiquities are a Druidical altar, and the ruins of Lord Galmoy's castle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £7 10s. Gross income, £507 10s.; nett, £408 0s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Mogeela, in the dio. of Cloyne. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1810, at the cost of £849 4s. 7½d.; of which £110 15s. 4½d. was raised by subscription, £553 16s. 11d. was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and £184 12s. 3½d. was a loan from that Board. Sitzings 200; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 127, and the Roman Catholics to 2,178; and 4 daily schools—two of which were in connection with the National Board, and one with the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 174 boys and 167 girls.

GRANNY. See **GRANDISON**, co. Kilkenny.

GRANOUGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It rises in the parish of Cam, and has a south-easterly course of about 10 miles to the Shannon, a little below the town of Athlone.

GRANSHAW, a village in the parish of Kilcoleman, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Milltown. Fairs are held on May 15 and Nov. 1. Pop. returned with the parish.

GRAY-ABBEY. See **GREY-ABBEY**.

GRAY-STONES. See **GREY-STONES**.

GRAYSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Middlethird, but chiefly in that of Slieveardagh, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Slieveardagh section contains the village of **MARADYKE**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Middlethird section, 908 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches; of the Slieveardagh section, 6,893 acres, 35 perches,—of which 334 acres, 21 perches lie detached. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,519; in 1841, 2,546. Houses 374. Pop., in 1841, of the Middlethird section, 283; of the rural districts of the Slieveardagh section, 2,145. Houses in these, respectively 45 and 307. The surface is traversed by the road from Killenaule to Cashel. Two-thirds of the land in the benefice to which the parish belongs are good; and the remainder is mountainous ground, worth from 1s. 6d. to

8s. per acreable rent. The chief residences within the parish are Grallagh, Lurgoe, Cooleagh, Ballinure, and Helen Park; and the antiquities are ruins of two churches and two castles. This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLENEY** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £260. A curate receives a salary of £3 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 2,287; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 179 boys and 124 girls.

GREAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in that of Coonagh, co. Limerick, Munster. The Coonagh section contains the post village of **PALLASGREEN**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half-a-mile. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 1,511 acres; of the Coonagh section, 5,680 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,755; of the Clanwilliam section, 626; of the rural districts of the Coonagh section, 2,928 acres. Houses in the whole, 544; in the Clanwilliam section, 90; in the rural districts of the Coonagh section, 420. The Census of 1831 states the pop. of the whole at 5,132; of the Clanwilliam section at 792; and of the rural districts of the Coonagh section at 3,961. The surface is hilly, but consists of excellent land, and has the reputation of being the best grazing-ground in the county. There is a considerable aggregate of wood. Derk, the seat of H. Considine, Esq., stands on one of the richest of the hills, and commands an extensive view of the brilliant circumjacent country. Another seat is Sunville, Thomas Kearney, Esq. The road from Limerick to Tipperary passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £450; glebe, £160. Gross income, £610; nett, £521 19s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is old. Sitzings 150; attendance 55. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rochestown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 103, and the Roman Catholics to 5,106; and 7 hedge-schools had each an average attendance in summer of 60 boys and 30 girls.

GREAT CONNELL. See **CONNELL (GREAT)**.

GREAT ISLAND, the chief island of Cork Harbour, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It lies across the head, or rather forms the north screen, of the harbour; and is separated by narrow channels from Imokilly on the east, from the mainland of Barrymore, and from Foaty and Little Islands on the north, and from Kerrycunrihy on the west. Its length from east to west is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its breadth is 3. Its surface is in general fertile, its shores interesting, its scenery delightful, and its vantage-grounds for observing the grand views of Cork Harbour exquisite. On its south shore stands the town of **COVE**: which see. Handsome villas, particularly in the vicinity of Cove, are numerous; and even residences of a more imposing character are comparatively so many that only five of the finest—Marino, Oldcourt, Waterstown, Ashgrove, and Bellegrove—may be named. A bridge across the narrow tideway on the north connects Great Island with Foaty, and another bridge connects Foaty with the mainland; but the more common approaches to Great Island are ferries on the west and the east, and direct steam-boat communication with Cork.—Dr. Smith notices as the first notable transaction in the history of the county of Cork, an alleged memorable battle at Great Island, in the year 125; when Niadh Nuagét fought with Angus, monarch of Ireland, and recovered from him the crown of Munster. Great Island was formerly

called the Island of Barrymore, on account of its having long been the property of the Barrymore family. Belvelly-Castle, built by one of the Hodnet family, once a powerful sept in the country, was erected to defend the only passage by which the island can be entered at low water. The Earl of Orrery, writing to the Duke of Ormonde, in 1666, says, "If I were an enemy, and to invade Ireland, I would land in the Great Island of all places; for it stands in Cork Harbour, has but one pass into it, is above 6 miles about a fertile place, and nothing to oppose their landing there; which also is in the midst of the best quarters, almost equally distant from Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale." The place, however, would not be quite so easily entered now by an invader; and somehow happens to be not half as far from Cork, as from either Youghal or Kinsale. —Great Island, bisected by an artificial line, forms the main body of the two parishes of CLONMEL and TEMPLEROBIN [which see]; and, till quite a recent period, Great Island itself was regarded as one parish, comprising Great Island proper, and Spike, Hawlbowl, and Rocky Islands. Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 11,089; of Great Island proper, 10,681; of the rural districts of Great Island proper, 3,613.

GREAT ISLAND, a quondam island, now a peninsula, on the west border of the parish of Kilmokea, in the barony of Shelburne, and the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is situated on the Barrow, immediately above the confluence of that river with the Suir; it measures about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; it contains the hamlet of Loughtown and two quays; and the east road from New Ross to Waterford passes across its upper end, and is connected with the right bank of the river by a ferry.

GREAT ISLAND, an island about 9 furlongs in length, 3 miles north-east of Wexford, and on the north side of Wexford Harbour, barony of East Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster.

GREATMAN'S BAY, a bay in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It extends northward between the peninsula of Rossmuck on the east, and the islands of Garomna and Littermore on the west; and properly consists of the eastern limb or ramification of Kilkerran bay. Its length is about 5 miles; and its extreme breadth, about $\frac{1}{4}$. Though a safe harbour for vessels of moderate draft, its entrance is frequently broken with southerly winds, and its upper part is obstructed with rocks. It was carefully surveyed by Mr. Nimmo. A pier was built by Mr. Nimmo; but, being left incomplete, it was destroyed; and a new pier was built by Lieut. White, chiefly out of the materials of the old, and is very useful to the fisheries.

GREAT SKELLIGS ISLAND. See BAL-
LISKELLIG.

GREELAGH. See CULDAFF.

GREENAGH. See GRENAUGH.

GREENAN, co. Donegal. See AILBEACH.

GREENANNE, a hamlet in the parish of Rathdram, barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 61.

GREENCASTLE, an old castle, a fort, a revenue-station, and a harbour, in the parish of Lower Moville, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. All are situated at the west side of the entrance of Lough Foyle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of the village of Moville. The castle was one of the strongholds of the O'Dohertys, chieftains of the surrounding country; but is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. The fortress was, jointly with one on the opposite shore of Magilligan, erected by government to protect the entrance of the Foyle,

and it is still garrisoned. The revenue-station is the abode at once of a party of the coast-guard, a number of pilots, and various fishermen employed in the herring fishery. The harbour is formed by a ledge of rocks, and a quite recently erected pier, the cost of which was defrayed by a grant of £1,500 from government; and it affords shelter from the south-east and south-west winds, and is useful both to fishing-craft, and to small coasting-vessels. The depth of water near the pier is 5 fathoms; but the harbour itself is tidal.

GREENCASTLE, a village in the barony of Mourne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kilkeel, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the point of a peninsula, on the north side of Carlingford bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by north of Cranfield Point. Fairs are held on Jan. 12, and Aug. 13. A sheltered cove within the point of the peninsula offers an excellent site, probably the best in Mourne, for a quay. Adjacent to the village stand the ruins of the old castellated pile whence it has its name. This was a stronghold of the De Burgos, Earls of Ulster; and was the scene in 1312, of the marriage of two daughters of one of the Earls to respectively Maurice Fitz-Thomas and Thomas Fitz-John. In 1343, it was destroyed by the Irish; soon afterwards, it was repaired and better fortified; in the reign of Henry IV. it was governed by a constable, to secure intercourse with the English in Lecale; and, in 1641, it was garrisoned, and turned to good account in checking and subduing the rebel Irish.

GREENHILLS, a village in the parish of Tallaght, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from the village of Tallaght to Dublin, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-east of Tallaght, and 4 miles south-west of Dublin. Here are a rath and an old strong guardhouse,—the latter erected, at a remote period, to control the predatory tribes of Wicklow. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 123. Houses 27.

GREEN-ISLE, a small island on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Portaferry, co. Down, Ulster. It is connected with the mainland by a strand which is dry at low water; and it possesses, on both sides, a few fishing yawls and smacks.

GREENMOUNT, a village in the parish of Kilsaran, barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Belfast, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Castle-Bellingham. Greenmount House, the seat of Major Macan, is adjacent; and a remarkable Danish mound is in the vicinity. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 243; in 1841, 225. Houses 44.

GREENOGUE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of the town of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,488 acres. Pop., in 1831, 291; in 1841, 274. Houses 43. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 195; in 1841, 154. Houses 25. The road from Dublin to Slane passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATOATH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £91 5s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 290.

GREENORE, a headland and a fishing station on the south side of Carlingford bay, barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. They are situated opposite Greencastle, and about 2 miles east by south of the town of Carlingford. A lighthouse was lately erected on the headland. The harbour can be entered by fishing-boats at half-tide.

GREENORE, a headland and a bay on the east coast of the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster.

The headland is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of the south side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour; and the bay is an open sweep of the sea between these points,—measuring of course $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and indenting the land to the extreme extent of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

GREGORY'S PORT. See **GROOMSPORT.**

GRENADE. See **GREENANNE.**

GRENAUGH, or GREENAGH, a parish, 4 miles north by west of Blarney, and partly in the barony of East Muskerry, but chiefly in that of Barretts, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Barretts section, 13,203 acres; of the Muskerry section, 355 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,043; in 1841, 5,351. Houses 862. Pop. of the Barretts section, in 1831, 4,909; in 1841, 5,267. Houses 856. The surface forms part of the northern rim of the basin of the Lee; and about 1,500 acres of it are waste mountain, and the rest arable and pasture land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **GARRYCLOYNE** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £1,150 12s.; glebe, £18 15s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parish of Mourne Abbey. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 5,201; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 209 boys and 116 girls.

GREY-ABBEY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the east shore of Lough Strangford, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 7,689 acres, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,700, in 1841, 3,890. Houses 719. The land adjoining the shore is good; but that in the interior is prevailingly boggy and rocky. Much of the surface is enriched with the Marquis of Londonderry's demesne of **MOUNT-STEWART**: see that article. Adjacent to the village is Rosemount, the seat of Mr. Montgomery. The village stands on the shore of Lough Strangford, at the forking of the road from Portaferry toward respectively Donaghadee, Bangor, and Newtown-Ardes; and it is 5 miles south-east by south of Newtown-Ardes, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Donaghadee. Area, 37 acres. Pop., in 1841, 745. Houses 150. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 26; in manufactures and trade, 120; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 74; on means not specified, 3. Fairs are held on March 28, second Tuesday of June old style, and Oct. 29. The abbey, from which the place has its name, made a prominent figure among the Irish institutions of its class; and still survives in extensive, tolerably well-preserved, and delightfully situated ruins. The east window is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; two windows at the sides of the altar are neatly carved, though now overgrown with ivy; and other parts and features of the ruins indicate that the pile was large and sumptuous. The abbey was founded in 1192, by John de Courcy's lady, a greatly defaced statue of whom still exists at the side of the altar; it was at the dissolution found possessed of 7 townlands in its own vicinity, and 3 townlands in Lecale; and part of its possessions were granted to the Earl of Kildare.—This parish is a perpetual inappropriate curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Gross income, £96 19s. 10d.; nett, £84 7s. 10d. Patron, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., as lord of the manor of Grey-Abbey. A claim of exempt jurisdiction was, many years ago, made and allowed; but has, for a number of years past, fallen into abeyance. The greater part of the parish is tithe-free; and the

tithe of the remainder are wholly inappropriate in the representatives of the late William Montgomery, Esq. The church was built about 87 years ago. Sittings 200; attendance, from 75 to 95. The New Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 170; and the Old Presbyterian meeting-house by 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 225 Churchmen, 3,245 Presbyterians, 132 Protestant dissenters, and 176 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools had on their books 282 boys and 183 girls. Three of the schools were salaried with respectively £6, £6, and £12, from Mrs. Montgomery; one with £20 certain, and £10 conditional, from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one with £6 from the National Board; and one with £12 from the National Board, and £4 from a legacy by Mr. Allen.

GREY-LOUGH, a covered lake, provincially called "a shaking quag," near the mutual border of the baronies of Coleraine and Kenought, and north-east of Newtownlimavaddy, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It extends over many acres; and is thus described by the statist of the county: "Cattle can pass through in summer, yet at every step, the surface bends, whilst an undulous motion is communicated around. In the month of August, I examined it for a long time, and found the pits which discover the water of unfathomable depth. Those pits occur every now and again, and are all squares, or rather parallelograms, and exactly of the size of tan-pits. This shaking quag is surrounded by declivities almost on every side. One is therefore at first puzzled in finding it retain its great quantity of water in the midst of the driest summer, and without apparent supply. I found its margin to be formed of stratified substances, covered with turf. This fact accounts for the retention of the water. There has probably been a large lake throughout this quag, which, by the interlacing roots of the aquatic plants, now compose a net work which supports the foot, except in places where the movements on this surface force an opening, forming those pits, and wearing them into regular shapes."

GREY-MAN'S-PATH. See **FAIRHEAD.**

GREYSTONES, a headland, and a fishing village, 3 miles south by east of Bray, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The headland is a small and bleak projection, consisting of hard slate rock, and constituting the only object of interest over a distance of several miles on the coast road from Bray; and it extends about 365 feet from the beach, and has, for the most part, at its base, from 12 to 14 feet of water at the ebb of spring-tides. A quay and a breakwater on the north side of the headland were planned by Mr. Nimmo, at the estimated expense of £3,424 12s. 3d.; but though a public grant of £461 10s. 9d. was made in aid of its execution, it has not, we believe, been adopted. A great number of row-boats employed in the fisheries, must here be hauled on shore when the wind blows from any point between north and east-north-east. Though the inhabitants of the village itself are only a coast-guard party, and the families of 5 or 6 fishermen, the number of fishing craft belonging to the place amounts to about 3 half-decked vessels with 18 men, and 31 open sail-boats with 186 men. Greystones is on the estate of Mr. Latouche.

GRIANAN or AILEACH. See **AILEACH.**

GRIESE (THE), a rivulet, partly of co. Wicklow, but chiefly of co. Kildare, Leinster. It runs on the west border of Wicklow, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles north-west of Stratford-on-Slaney; and has a run of about 12 miles, partly westward, but chiefly south-south-westward, to the Barrow, at a point

3½ miles above the town of Carlow. It washes in its progress the villages of Ballytore and Timolin.

GRIFFINSTOWN, a demesne in the barony of Farbill, 1½ mile west of Kinnegad, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is the property of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstone Haugh; and lies immediately to the north of the road from Dublin to Galway and Westport. On the south of that road, and within the estate of Griffinstown, "are the extensive bog improvements," says Mr. Fraser, "which have produced of late much interest among agriculturists. The grounds under reclamation are a section of that part of the Bog of Allen which runs near to Kinnegad; and the improvements, for so far, have been conducted in a very satisfactory and practical manner. We have no doubt that all who are either individually or collectively interested in the cultivation of the many thousand of waste acres throughout Ireland, will be gratified by a visit to the bog improvements of Mr. Fetherstone."

GROGAN, a village in the parish of Lemonaghan, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 298; in 1841, not especially returned.

GROOMSPORT, or **GREGORY'S PORT**, a fishing village in the parish of Bangor, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, 2 miles east-north-east of Bangor, and 4 north-west by west of Donaghadee. The shore in its vicinity is rocky. Its harbour is 1,000 feet long, and 500 feet wide, very safe, though shallow; and is protected in front by a rocky shoal, partly above high-water, called the Cockle Island, —at each side of which is an entrance to the harbour in a depth of 10 or 12 feet at high-water. A little pier of about 100 feet in length, forms a return head to a quay of about the same length; and is a very ancient work, remarkable as the landing-place of the Duke of Schomberg's army in 1690. A few years ago, the fishing craft of the village amounted to 9 half-decked vessels with 36 men, and 8 open sail-boats with 40 men. Groomsport is a coast-guard station. Area of the village 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 408; in 1841, 568. Houses 89. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16; in manufactures and trade, 51; in other pursuits, 28. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 27; on their own manual labour, 49; on means not specified, 17.

GRYNAN. See **GREENAN**.

GUALTIER, the most easterly barony of the county of Waterford, and of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the river Suir, which divides it from co. Kilkenny; on the north-east and east, by Waterford Harbour, which divides it from co. Wexford; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by Tramore bay, the barony of Middlethird, and the city of Waterford. Its greatest length, in a direction west of south, is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 4½; and its area is 32,994 acres, of which 1,407 acres are tideway. An isthmus of 4 miles across connects its west side with the rest of the county; so that the whole barony, with the exception of Little Island in the Suir, and some rocks in the Atlantic, forms a double peninsula, one horn or extremity of which extends southward between Waterford Harbour and Tramore bay, while the other extends northward into the sea-lough formed by the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow, and their joint conflict with the tide. The Osmen or Danes took advantage of the barony's contiguity to the ocean and proximate insularity of situation, to expel more ancient inhabitants, monuments and works of whom still exist; and they effectually protected themselves here against the

violence of the natives, but were eventually expelled by the English. Much of the surface is beautifully picturesque; and nearly the whole is agreeably diversified. But the description of it belongs to the articles **DUNMORE**, **FAITHLEG**, **SUIR**, **TRAMORE**, and **WATERFORD HARBOUR**: which see.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Drumeannon, Kilculliheen, St.-John's-Without, and St.-Stephen's-Without, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Ballygunner, Corbally, Kilbarry, Kilcarra, Kilcop, Kill-St.-Nicholas, Killure, Monamintra, Rossduff, Crook, Faithleg, Killea, Kill-St.-Lawrence, Kilmacomb, Kilmacleague, and Rathmoylan. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. c. 108, 109 transferred the parish of Kilbarry, and part of the parishes of Kilculliheen, St.-John's-Without, Kill-St.-Nicholas, and St.-Stephen's-Without, from the quondam county of the city of Waterford to the barony of Gualtier. Pop. of these districts, in 1841, 3,673. The towns are Dunmore and East Passage. The Gualtier dispensary is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the barony; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £125 10s., and its expenditure to £117 16s. In 1841, the Gualtier Loan Fund had a capital of £592, circulated £3,109 in 956 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £15 9s. 6d. The whole barony is situated within the Poor-law union of Waterford; and contains 1,174 valued tenements; —of which 430 were valued under £5,—184, under £10,—109, under £15,—94, under £20,—42, under £25,—30, under £30,—78, under £40,—50, under £50,—and 157 at and above £50. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 10,209; in 1841, 13,615. Houses 2,126. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,512; in manufactures and trade, 375; in other pursuits, 403. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,219; who could read but not write, 755; who could neither read nor write, 2,752. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,215; who could read but not write, 1,054; who could neither read nor write, 4,080.

GUIBARRA, a river in the baronies of Kilmacrenan and Boyleagh, and a bay of the latter barony, co. Donegal, Ulster. It rises among the Derryveagh mountains, at a point about 8 miles north by east of Finntown; it soon expands into a mountain lake called Barra, and, immediately afterwards, makes a waterfall; it crosses the roads from Dunglo to respectively Finntown and Glenties; it has altogether a run of about 13 miles south-south-westward to the head of Guibarra bay; and it is tidal 5½ miles above that point, or to Rutland bridge on the Dunglo and Finntown road.—Guibarra bay extends in a west-north-westerly direction, from the embouchure of the river, 3 miles to a width of 2½; and, then blending with the sudden expansion of Tryenach, or Traweenagh bay on the north, the conjoint bay goes 3 miles westward to the open ocean, with a medium width of about 3½ miles. The shores are covered with blowing sands, and toothed with bare rocks; the bays are barred and encumbered with sandy shoals; and the whole district of coast is so lonely, desolate, and chaotic, as to deter most of even the hardest mountaineers or fishermen from adopting it as a home. The salmon-fishery of the river is private property, and has increased.

GUIDORE a rivulet, a bay, and a fishing hamlet, at the northern extremity of the district of the Rosses, co. Donegal, Ulster. The rivulet issues from Lough Anure, a beautiful lake of 3 miles in length, and flows 7 miles northward, north-westward, and westward, along the boundary between the

baronies of Kilmacrenan and Boyleagh, to the middle of the east side of Guidore bay. Its salmon-fishery is church property, and has diminished.—The bay penetrates the land about 2½ miles southward, and is screened along the west by a narrow peninsula, and partly covered across the entrance by islets; but though possessing a navigable channel, and almost perfect shelter, it is much blocked up with sand, and is barred by a shoal, the channel over which is narrow, intricate, shallow, and dangerous. The chief use of the bay is to furnish horse-mussel bait for the fishery off Tory Island.—The hamlet is a wretched place; but has a branch of the Dunglo dispensary.

GUILCAGH, or **GILCAGH**, a parish in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It lies in the lower part of the rivulet Cloddagh, 5 miles south-south-east of Carrick-on-Suir. Length and breadth, each ¼ of a mile; area, 3,950 acres. Pop., in 1841, 551. Houses 67. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 1,480, and by the ecclesiastical authorities at 921. The surface is extensively wooded; and forms a portion of one of the richest and most beautiful sections of the basin of the Suir east of Clonmel.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DUNHILL** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £44, and the rectorial for £104 7s. 1d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 28. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 899; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 118 boys and 54 girls.

GUILE, a small lake, which gives name to the parish of Loughguile, in the barony of Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is remarkable as the chosen retreat of the great traveller and political negotiator, Earl Macartney. See **LOUGHGUILE**.

GUILEEN, a creek, a little west of Poor-Head, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It is easy of access, has a depth at low water of 2½ feet, and is frequented by fishermen; but has neither pier nor quay.

GUISHDEN (THE), a rivulet of the county of Mayo, Connaught. Three chief head-streams of it rise in the barony of Costello, and run respectively westward, north-westward, and north-north-westward to a confluence in the barony of Gallen; and the united stream thence flows north-westward to a junction with the Moy, at a point 4 or 4½ miles above Foxford. The entire run of the rivulet, measured from its remotest source, is 14 or 15 miles.

GULLY (THE), a rivulet of the south of Queen's co., Leinster. It rises in a bog, near Donore, on the west bank of the Nore; and runs about 6 miles parallel with that river, to a confluence with it at a point 1½ mile north-north-east of Castle-Durrow. Its lower part divides for a brief distance Queen's co. from the quondam detached section of co. Kilkenny; and is there crossed by the road from Dublin to Cork.

GULLY'S ISLAND. See **DEVENISH**.

GUNGEDAH. See **CATTLE-JORDAN**.

GUNSBOROUGH, a village in the parish of Galey, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands 3 miles north by west of Listowel, on the road thence to Tarbert. A dispensary here is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 8,077; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119 13s. 8d., and administered to 1,093 patients. Gunsborough estate, lying around the village, is the property of Pierce Mahony, Esq., and has been the scene of a series of the most extensive bog improvements yet undertaken in Kerry. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 181; in 1841, not specially returned.

GUN'S ISLAND, a small island in the barony of Lecale, 2½ miles south of the entrance of Lough Strangford, and 2½ north-north-east of Ardglais, co. Down, Ulster. The narrow sound between it and the main land admits only small vessels, as the north entrance is dry at low water, and the south entrance, though always accessible, is too intricate for a stranger. On the mainland side, just below the village of Ballyhorman, is a small pier. Gun's Island is a coast-guard and a fishing station; and, a few years ago, it had 6 half-decked vessels with 30 men, 2 open sail-boats with 8 men, and 6 row-boats with 26 men.

GUR (LOUGH), a singularly interesting lake, in the parish of Cahircorney, barony of Small County, 10 miles south by east of the city of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. It measures about 4 miles in circumference, is irregular in outline, has one island and three or four islets, and is surrounded by lofty hills, some rocky, others covered with a thick and beautiful herbage. "The principal island, which is connected with the eastern shore by a causeway," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "contains about 60 acres, and is called Knock-a-dun, or the fortified Knoll. In the days of the Desmonds, two strong, square towers defended the most accessible points of approach on the eastern and southern sides. One of these towers, called the Black Castle, adjoins the residence of the Misses Baylee, whose ancestors once controlled a large portion of the surrounding district. But it is the extensive assemblage of Druidical remains on this island and around the lake, that render it perhaps the most interesting spot in Ireland for an antiquarian visit. Yet, strange to say, these gigantic relics, which extend over many miles of country, have been allowed to remain unexplored and undescribed. Three stone circles, close to the high road between Limerick and Cork, are mentioned for the first time by Mr. Twiss in his *Tour through Ireland*, published in 1775. Ferrar, who, 12 years after this, published a history of Limerick, merely quotes Twiss's brief account, although by a couple of hours' ride he might have seen these ancient temples with his own eyes, and noticed them from actual observation; and he then censures Dr. Campbell, author of the *Philosophical Survey of Ireland*, for omitting to mention the Druidical ruin near Lough Gur. In the more recent history of Limerick by Messrs. Fitzgerald and MacGregor, these three stone circles are slightly described, but not sufficiently so to lead the reader to suppose that, considerable as they are, they form only a very small part of perhaps the most magnificent Druidical work, considered as a whole, that exists in the world. In 1830, Mr. Crofton Croker communicated to the Antiquarian Society of London the observations made by him during an investigation of three days; and 'so obvious,' he states, 'is the connection between the various circles, pillar-stones, altars, and other works, that an examination of one leads the eye to discover others;' and thus was he led on from one remain to another, over a space of country, the circumference of which he estimates at not less than 10 miles. 'Beyond this,' he adds, 'even at a distance of 15 miles in a direct line from the lake, I found stone circles and other Druidical works between which and those at Lough Gur I was unable to establish a connection, although it appears probable that such once existed.'" A pealed and roofless old church, built by Lady Bath, and situated on the south shore of the lake, commands a view of various stone circles and other massive Druidical remains, and of a long serpentine passage, wending between lines of hoar-masses of stone from the lake's margin to a tract of

low ground called the Red Bog. On the opposite side of the Limerick and Cork road, to that occupied by the ecclesiastical ruin, and among a crowded assemblage of Druidical works, is an apparently sepulchral chamber, 13½ feet by 6, formed of large stones, with a roofing of huge flags, and called by the peasantry Edward and Grace's Bed. "Above this tomb," continue the writers already quoted, "a tabular rock, upwards of 10 feet in circumference, rests upon 4 supporters. And, not far distant, there is a singular natural formation called Carriganahin, or the Mass Rock. It is full of chasms and hollows, and is said to have received its name from a priest having regularly celebrated, within one of its recesses, the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church, at a period when that religion was proscribed. The eastern shore of Lough Gur abounds also with mighty vestiges of Druidical power. One eminence, particularly, called Carrickgalla, has two remarkable circular works of Cyclopean masonry, termed by the country people Danish forts; and in all directions branching off from the once sacred shores of this beautiful and romantic lake, evidence exists of an assemblage of altars, temples, caves, and tombs, much too numerous for us even to notice in the most rapid manner."

GURRANE, a bog on the south side of the head of Castlemaine Harbour, 1 mile north-north-west of Killorglin, barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 824 acres; depth, 15 feet; altitude of the surface, 14 feet above the level of low water; estimated cost of reclamation, £2,037 7s. 7d.

GURRANE-KENEFICK. See **GARRANEKENEFICK**.

GURTEEN, a bog. See **ANNAGHMORE**.

GURTEEN, the beautiful demesne of Mr. Power, on the north border of the barony of Upperthird, and of co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the right bank of the Suir, 5 miles east of Clonmel. A magnificent mansion was, a number of years ago, projected; but only the stables were completed;

and they are very extensive, and have a castellated appearance. A broad band of low ground immediately flanking the river, forms a charming contrast to thickly wooded hills which rise abruptly above it; and a deep ravine, almost hid beneath its profuse ringlets and tresses of timber, possesses singular beauty. In the demesne is a cromlech, which consists of five irregularly placed upright stones, and a superincumbent stone of somewhat larger size, but wanting the flatness and peculiar position of some of the more perfect of these works.

GURTEEN, a hamlet in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Boyle to Tobbercurry, 5½ miles south of Ballymote. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

GURTLOWNEEN, a village in the parish of Killery, barony of Tiraghtrill, county of Sligo, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, not specially returned.

GURTNABOE, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly, Munster. Its post-town is New Birmingham; and it has chapels at New Birmingham and Gurtinahoe.

GURTNAMACKIN, a small river of co. Galway, Connaught. It rises in the vicinity of Loughrea, and runs south-westward to the vicinity of Gort, and thence west-north-westward to Kinvarra Harbour. Its length of run, from its source to the bay, is about 15 miles. This rivulet is one of the most remarkable of the numerous sinking streams of the limestone districts of Ireland; and, over the whole distance from a mile or two above Gort to the sea, it alternately dives and reappears in such a style of merry ho-peep as laughs at the hasty investigations of a stranger.

GURTROE. See **GORTROE**.

GWEEBARRA. See **GUIBARRA**.

GWEEORE. See **GUIDORE**.

GYLEEN, a village in the parish of Corkbeg, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 337. Houses 59.

H

HACKETSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, but chiefly in that of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. The Carlow section contains the post-town of Hacketstown. Length of the parish, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Wicklow section, 6,165 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches; of the Carlow section, 5,451 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,434; in 1841, 5,242. Houses 846. Pop. of the Wicklow section, in 1831, 1,552; in 1841, 2,020. Houses 325. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carlow section, in 1831, 2,167; in 1841, 2,201. Houses 336. The land varies in annual value from 15s. to 80s. per plantation acre. The surface comprises a considerable extent of bog, and a large aggregate of mountainous ground; and declines to the south-west, along the course of the Derreen rivulet, an affluent of the Slaney. The chief summits of the Wicklow section have altitudes of respectively 624 and 805 feet; and those of the Carlow section, 672 and 759

feet. The last of these is Constable Hill in the extreme south. The Derreen rivulet, during its connection with the parish, descends from an elevation of 777 feet to one of 339. The Wicklow section is chiefly moorish and boggy ground; but the Carlow section possesses many amenities, and contains the mansions of Ballysallagh, Kilconnaught, Kilmacart, and Woodside. The roads from Baltinglass to Arklow, and from Rathvilly to Tinehelly, pass through the interior.—The town of Hacketstown stands on the Derreen rivulet, and on the road from Baltinglass to Arklow, 6½ miles south-east of Baltinglass, and 35 south by west of Dublin. Fairs are held on Jan. 13, Feb. 6, March 12, April 13, May 4, June 18, 21, and 23, July 13, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 19, and Dec. 21. A dispensary here is within the Shillelagh Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 7,515; and, in 1839-40, it expended £82 9s. 9d., and administered to 1,970 patients. In 1841, the Hacketstown Loan Fund

had a capital of £1,087, circulated £4,750 in 1,098 loans, cleared £83 1s. 9d. of nett profit, and expended £14 on charitable purposes. Area of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 715; in 1841, 1,021. Houses 165. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 105; in other pursuits, 32. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 94; on their own manual labour, 75; on means not specified, 11.—The parish of Hacketstown is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £553 16s. 11d.; glebe, £16 16s. Gross income, £570 12s. 11d.; nett, £509 18s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the inappropriate curacy of Haroldstown in the dio. of Leighlin. Within the parish is the perpetual curacy of MOYNE: which see. The parochial church was built in 1820, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d., and a loan of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 375. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,650 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Moyne and Kilranelagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 862, and the Roman Catholics to 3,562; and 5 daily schools had on their books 210 boys and 155 girls. One of the schools had 30 foundlings from the Foundling Hospital, and was salaried with £30 and other advantages from the rector; one was salaried with £12 15s. from various Roman Catholic societies and funds; and one was aided with £1 a-year from the Roman Catholic parochial clergyman. In 1840, two National schools at Hacketstown had on their books respectively 109 boys and 110 girls.

HACKMYS, a parish, partly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, but chiefly in the barony of Coshma, co. Limerick, Munster. Post-town, Charleville. Area of the co. Cork section, 63 acres; of the co. Limerick section, 2,249 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 507; of the co. Limerick section, 482. Houses in the whole, 67; in the co. Limerick section, 63.—This parish seems not to be recognised in the ecclesiastical arrangements.

HAGGARDSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 2½ miles south by east of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the village of **BLACKROCK**: which see. Area, 1,400 acres, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,011; in 1841, 1,146. Houses 210. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 577; in 1841, 639. Houses 115. The surface is part of the low ground around the head of Dundalk bay, and nowhere has an altitude of more than 96 feet. The south-west corner is occupied with part of the extensive demesne of Clermont. Mr. Nimmo recommended that a boat pier should be constructed at Haggardstown Point, for the use of the yawls about Blackrock and Lurgan Green.—This parish is an entirely inappropriate rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Armagh; and its Protestant Episcopal inhabitants attend the church of Hainstown. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the Bridge-of-Erin chapel in Baronstown. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 40 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 912 Roman Catholics.

HAGG'S HEAD. See **BALLYELLY**.

HAG'S GLEN, a wild alpine ravine on the north border of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated at the north base of Magillcuddy's Reeks, in the vicinity of the Gap of Dunloe, and on the route from Killarney to the ascent of Carran-Tual mountain. On one side, a lofty

green mountain, called 'the Hill of the Sheep-raddle,' overshadows the ravine; and on the others rise sheer up the beetling cliffs of the Lower Reeks, perfectly inaccessible to the foot of either quadruped or man. In one place is a small conical projection, called the Hag's Tooth, similar to the flying buttress of a time-worn cathedral; and at various places, are black pools and tarns of dismal aspect,—two of them called the Devil's Lough and the Hag's Lough,—and the latter of these two studded with an islet.

HAINSTOWN, a parish in the barony of South Salt, 3 miles east by north of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area 459 acres. Pop., in 1841, 63. Houses 11.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £61 7s. 6d.; and the rectorial tithes are in abeyance. The vicarage of Hainstown, and the chapelry of **FARNAUGHTS** [which see], constitute the benefice of Hainstown. Area, 913 acres. Gross income, £26 11s. 6d.; nett, £24 11s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Naas and Caragh in the dio. of Kildare, and the benefice and prebend of Tipper in the dio. of Dublin. All the other statistics of both the parish and the benefice of Hainstown are mixed up with those of **NAAS**: see that article.

HAINSTOWN, or **HEYNSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 2 miles south by west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,980 acres. Pop., in 1831, 442; in 1841, 445. Houses 78. The surface consists of excellent land; and is traversed northward by the road from Dublin to Belfast.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £350; glebe, £25. Gross income, £375; nett, £344 13s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Killencooke. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 60. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 50 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, and 422 Roman Catholics.

HALF-FOWRE. See **DEMIFORE**.

HAMILTON'S-BAWN, a village in the parish of Mullaghbrack, barony of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands 1½ mile south of Richhill, on the road thence to Dundalk. It is well-built, and has a comparatively good appearance. On a hill adjacent to it are the ruins of a castle, apparently very ancient, but used not more than 60 or 65 years ago as a regularly garrisoned barracks. Hamilton's-Bawn was the scene of great cruelties in 1641, and is the subject of a humorous poem by Dean Swift. Fairs are held on May 20 and Nov. 20. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,043; in 1841, 217. Houses 44.

HAMPSTEAD, a small, pleasant village in the parish of Glasnevin, half-a-mile north of the village of Glasnevin, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Adjacent to it are Hampstead-house, Hampstead-castle, a Lunatic Asylum, and the model farm of the National Board of Education.

HANACHREEN, an islet in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies less than half-a-mile north of the nearest part of the mainland, and about 1½ mile east of Renvyle Point.

HANAMINE, an islet, 1½ mile west-north-west of Renvyle Point, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

HANGMAN'S POINT, a headland at the east side of the entrance of Kinsale Harbour, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster.

HANOLOCK (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It rises on the side of Slieveveir, carries off the superfluous water

of one or two small lakes, has two chief head-streams, and makes an entire run of about 6 miles eastward to Dundrum bay at Newcastle.

HARDWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenragh, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 67.

HARE ISLAND, a small island near the foot of the east side of Lough Ree, barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies near the east shore of the lake, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Athlone, and it has been highly improved by its proprietor, Viscount Castlemaine, and forms one of the most striking of the many interesting features of Lough Ree.

HARE ISLAND, an islet of Galway bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of Mutton Island, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-east of the town of Galway, Connaught.

HAROLD'S-CROSS, a village in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Peter, barony of Upper-cross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is situated near the South Circular Road and the Grand Canal, almost immediately beyond the near borough boundary-line of the city of Dublin, and about one mile south by west of Dublin-castle. The air around it has been considered particularly favourable to invalids; and the village has, therefore, been much frequented as a place of temporary or occasional residence. The appearance both of itself and of its environs is pleasant. Mount Jerome cemetery, purchased and laid out by "the General Cemetery Company of Dublin" after their cemeteries at Glasnevin and Golden Bridge were filled, is approached from Harold's-Cross Green through an avenue of very fine trees. It was formerly a demesne of nearly 27 acres, belonging to the Earl of Meath; it is slightly elevated, and presents a considerable variety of surface; and, being entirely surrounded by handsome and lofty trees, and not immediately bounded, except at the entrance, by any public road, it wears the appearance of age, and enjoys uninterrupted repose. For other notices respecting the village, see the articles on the city and on the county of the city of DUBLIN. Pop., in 1831, 1,101; in 1841, 2,789. Houses 413. But it is usually described as consisting of two sections, east and west. East Harold's-Cross is all in St. Peter's. Area, 148 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,376. Houses 211. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 83; in manufactures and trade, 88; in other pursuits, 119. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 130; on their own manual labour, 67; on means not specified, 42. West Harold's-Cross is partly in St. Peter's and partly in St. Catherine's. Area of the whole, 108 acres; of which 103 acres are in St. Peter's. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 1,413; of which 629 were in St. Peter's. Houses in the whole, 202; of which 96 were in St. Peter's. Families, in the St. Peter's section, employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 25; in other pursuits, 66. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 37; on their own manual labour, 31; on means not specified, 10. Families, in the St. Catherine's section, employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures and trade, 55; in other pursuits, 61. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 68; on their own manual labour, 81; on means not specified, 19.

HAROLDSTOWN, a parish, adjoining that of Hacketstown, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,834 acres. Pop., in 1831, 837; in 1841, 836. Houses 143. The land is in general good, and lets for about 40s. per plantation acre.—This parish is a

perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition belonging to the curate, £65 17s.; glebe, £13. Gross income, £78 17s.; nett, £75 11s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Hacketstown. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £122 10s. 4d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. There is no church; and the Protestant inhabitants attend that of Hacketstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 776.

HARRISTOWN, a small village, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kildare-bridge. Though now an obscure and very small place, it was for many ages the site of a strong castle, and the residence of the dignified family of Eustace, who took from it the title of Baron. In 1650, its castle was captured by a party of the parliamentary troops, under Cols. Hewson and Reynolds. The estate of Harristown descended to Mr. Chetwode, the maternal grandson of Sir Maurice Eustace, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I.; and it was sold by him to the first Duke of Leinster, and again sold by the second Duke of Leinster to John Latouche, Esq., the ancestor of its present proprietor, Robert Latouche, Esq. The demesne adjoins the village, is the most extensive in a wide circuit of country, and derives much beauty from the meanderings of the Liffey. Near the village is one of those taper upright stones with conical tops, which are supposed to have been connected with the religious ceremonies of the Druids. Harristown was incorporated by charter of 23 Charles II.; its borough limits comprehended 100 acres; and its corporation consisted of a sovereign, burgesses, and freemen; but exercised no municipal functions, and were merely the tool of "the patron" in sending two members to parliament; and, at the Legislative Union, John Latouche, Esq., received the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement. The same charter which incorporated the village granted a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on the 17th and 18th of May and October; and erected the lands of Harristown, Dunstown, Carnallway, Milltown, and some others, all amounting in the aggregate to about 4,000 acres, into a manor, called the manor of Harristown, with power to hold a court-leet, a court-baron, and a court of record. Pop. returned with the parish.

HARRISTOWN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Upper Philipstown, King's co., but now in the barony of West Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 4,680 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,020; in 1841, 920. Houses 149. It lies on the left bank of the Barrow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Monastereven, and the same distance south-south-west of Kildare; and forms the chief part of the south-eastern detached district of King's co. One-third of the land is in tillage; 137 acres are road, river, and bog; and the remainder of the surface is meadow and pasture. On the margin of the Barrow is the demesne of Riverstown.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition and gross income, £220; nett, £208 0s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Kilbracken and Monastereven, in the dio. of Kildare. There is no church; and the occasional duties are performed by the curate of Monastereven. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,038; and a hedge-school had on its books 12 boys and 8 girls.

HARRISTOWN AND SNIPEHILL, a bog of two denominations, in the west section of the barony of Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It extends, in a narrow belt of nearly 3 miles in length, southward along the left bank of the Suck, from a point about a mile south of Castlereagh; yet it has a superficial extent of only 1,152 acres. It lies comparatively high, and might easily be drained. Its average depth is 15 feet. Its upper part has been used as turbary by the inhabitants of Castlereagh. At its north end stands Harristown mansion, the seat of Owen Young, Esq. The estimated expense of reclaiming the whole bog is £1,103.

HARRYVILLE. See **HENRYVILLE**.

HATCHET. See **COMELYN**.

HAWLBOWLINE, a small island in the parish of Great Island, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It lies in Cork Harbour, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of Cove. In 1601, it was strongly fortified by the Lord-deputy Mountjoy; and in the last general war of Europe, it was made the site of a dock-yard and of an extensive depot for naval stores, —while the Rocky Islands adjacent to it were made the site of the government depot for gunpowder. The store-rooms are excavated in the solid rock, and communicate with one another through apertures in their sides. Pop. of Hawlbowl and the Rocky Islands, in 1831, 303; in 1841, not specially returned.

HAWLBOWLINE, an insulated rock, and site of a lighthouse, in the barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. It lies off the entrance of Carlingford bay, about a mile without the bar and the blockhouse; and it is covered at high water, and, but for the lighthouse, would be dangerous to the navigator. See **CARLINGFORD BAY**.

HAYNESTOWN. See **HAINSTOWN**.

HAZLEHATCH, a village in the barony of Newcastle, 8 miles south-west by west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

HAZLEWOOD, a splendidly picturesque demesne, the property of Owen Wynne, Esq., in the baronies of Carbery and Tiraghirl, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies around Lough Gill, 2 miles south-west of Sligo, on the south road thence to Manor-Hamilton. Mr. Fraser pronounces it "the most delightful of all our country residences, enjoying more of the useful and beautiful combinations of natural scenery than any other we are acquainted with;" and he adds: "To every admirer of natural scenery judiciously assisted by the hand of art, the demesne of Hazlewood, now including Hollywell, will be interesting. Nor can we help observing, interested as we are in everything tending to improve or adorn the country, that all the sylvan honours which grace the scene, from the town of Sligo to the upper end of the lake, including the yew and arbutus which Mr. Inglis and others mistook as the indigenous shrubs of the place, are the result of the labours of Mr. Wynne, the present venerable possessor, who has devoted a considerable portion of his long and honoured life to this his favourite employment." See **GILL (LOUGH)**.

HEADFORD, a benefice or parochial union, in the barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of the rectories of **KILKILVERY**, **KILLEANY**, **KILLURSA**, **KILLOWER**, **KILCOONA**, **DONAGHPATRICK**, and **CARGANS**, [see these articles,] and is in the dio. of Tuam. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 14,533. Gross income, £1,098 2s. 9d.; nett, £905 6s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is in the town of Headford, and parish of Kilkilvery. Sittings 200; attendance, from 100 to 150. The Headford and the Killeany Roman Catholic chapels, and a barrack

in Headford used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively from 800 to 1,000, from 800 to 900, and from 150 to 200; the Roman Catholic chapels of Kilkilvery and Donaghpatrick have each an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, each of these sets of chapels forms a complete parochial circle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 233, and the Roman Catholics to 15,342; and 18 daily schools had on their books 659 boys and 289 girls.

HEADFORD, a market and post town, in the parishes of Kilkilvery and Killursa, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the road from Galway to Cong and Ballinrobe, and on that usually travelled from Tuam to Cong and Cunnemara, 9 miles west by south of Tuam, 10 south-east of Cong, 14 north of Galway, and 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Dublin. It has a clean and comparatively neat appearance; and derives great snugness and embellishment from the adjacency of the parsonage of Headford benefice, and the partial encompassment of the sylvan demesne of the family of St. George. Much care has been bestowed upon it by its present proprietor, Richard M. St. George, Esq.; and not only the town itself, but the farms and cottages in its neighbourhood, exhibit a condition much above the average of the great extent of country drained into Lough Corrib. The chief buildings which draw attention are the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the police-barrack. A dispensary here is within the Tuam Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 25,081 acres, with a pop. of 17,752; and, in 1840-41, it expended £214 11s. 6d., and administered to 6,442 patients. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and woollen manufactories. Fairs are held on May 11, and Oct. 14. — Headford demesne comprises about 700 Irish acres; is well-planted and well-kept; and bespeaks the care and taste of a resident, intelligent, and improving landlord. The mansion is in the Elizabethan style, and has some of the defences without any of the discomforts of a fortress, and can be entered only through an old ivied castle, which forms a sort of barbican or outwork. Yet notwithstanding the beauty of the demesne and the snugness of the town of Headford, a bog of 1,662 acres lies immediately adjacent; and, according to a survey of it in 1814, would cost £2,052 for its reclamation. Area of the Kilkilvery section of the town, 4 acres; of the Killursa section, 37 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,441; in 1841, 1,647. Houses 236. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 112; in manufactures and trade, 140; in other pursuits, 50; Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 156; on their own manual labour, 125; on means not specified, 14. Pop. of the Killursa section, in 1831, 1,206; in 1841, 1,403. Houses 197.

HEADFORT, the magnificent demesne of the Marquis of Headfort, adjacent to the town of Kells, in the parish and barony of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It is situated on the Blackwater, and traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen; and though possessing little natural beauty, it derives from the greatness of its extent, from the unity of its character, from the rich verdure of its lawns, from the long and gentle sweeps of its inclined planes, from the damming up of the Blackwater into an artificial lake, and from the disposition and good order of its plantations, very considerable picturesque appearance and a highly imposing effect. The mansion is very large and substantial, but plain. Sir Thomas Taylor, the descendant of a Sussex family who settled in Ireland about the middle of the 17th century, was created successively Baron

Headfort, Viscount Headfort, and Earl of Bective, in the 6th decade of the 18th century; and his son, the second Earl of Bective, was created Marquis of Headfort in 1800, and Baron Kenlis in the peerage of Great Britain, in 1831.

HELENS (St.), a parish on the east coast of the barony of Forth, 2 miles north-north-east of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 671 acres. Pop., in 1831, 260, in 1841, 222. Houses 28. The surface extends on both sides of Greenore Point, and contains a coast-guard station, and the residences of Ballyhire and Ballycronigan.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TACUMSHANE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £49 3s. 2½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 116; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

HELWICK HEAD, a cape on the south side of the entrance of Dungarvan bay, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. A coast-guard station is adjacent to the cape, and takes designation from it; and, a few years ago, there were employed in the fisheries within the district of that station, 94 half-decked vessels of aggregately 1,508 tons with 564 men, 7 open sail-boats with 35 men, and 80 row-boats with 400 men.

HENRYVILLE, a village in the parish of Ballyclug, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It constitutes a suburb of Ballymena. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 252; in 1841, 397. Houses 70. See BALLYMENA.

HERBERTSTOWN, a village in the parishes of Ballinard and Kilkillane, barony of Small County, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the road from Limerick to Hospital; and consists of a long series of thatched houses. Fairs are held on Jan. 12, March 17, June 28, Aug. 26, and Nov. 7. Area of the Ballinard section, 8 acres; of the Kilkillane section, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 659; of the Kilkillane section, 430. Houses in the whole, 115; in the Kilkillane section, 75. Families, in the whole, employed chiefly in agriculture, 71; in manufactures and trade, 51; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 43; on their own manual labour, 86; on means not specified, 5.

HERMITAGE, a beautiful little glen, about 1½ mile from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated at the foot of the hill on which stands the mansion of Altadore; it was formerly the site of the residence of Col. Carey, and belonged to Mr. Blachford, who sold it to the Rev. Mr. Hepenstall; and it acquired rich embellishments from the taste and care at once of Col. Carey, Lady Jane Carey, and Mr. Blachford. It is opulently wooded, has a profusion of evergreens, and revels in the scenic luxuries of cascades, alpine bridges, rustic seats, and serpentine walks. "The visitor," says the Guide to the County of Wicklow, "proceeds through a long shaded walk of lofty lime trees, and passing through the ruin of Col. Carey's once splendid mansion, enters the woods. A broad gravel walk leads by a small conservatory, through thick and close woods of the largest and most luxuriant evergreen, to rustic chairs placed in situations that command views of the different waterfalls. In one place, a stone arch, overgrown with moss, is thrown across the cascade from rock to rock; in another a little wooden bridge, from whose slender construction the idea of danger is inseparable, is flung across a chasm; and in whatever way the natural advantages of this beautiful and sequestered glen were susceptible of improvement, the late proprietor took care to

embrace it, leaving nothing to his successor but the task of preservation."

HEN AND CHICKENS, the western summits of the Mourne mountains, co. Down, Ulster. Though strictly a part of the Mourne congeries, they are situated within the barony of Upper Iveagh.

HERON ISLAND, an islet of the Lower Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies between Lamb Island and O'Donohoe's Prison, 3 furlongs north-east of Innisfallen, and 1½ mile west-south-west of the town of Killarney.

HEYNSTOWN. See HAINSTOWN.

HIGH ISLAND, an islet 2½ miles west of Achris Point, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

HIGHLANDS (IRISH), a name frequently given to the districts of Joyce-Country and Cunnemara proper, co. Galway, Connaught. See CUNNEMARA. If, as in Scotland, the designation of Highlands were applied to the prevailingly mountainous part of the kingdom as distinguished from the Lowlands or the comparatively champaign part, the general distribution of the Irish Highlands would be that of a broad peripherous barrier round the coast, enclosing the Lowlands in its centre; yet this barrier suffers such intersections of low sea-board and such occasional depressions of its own altitude, that the Highlands extend strictly over only the south-west, the west, the north-west, the north-east, and so much of the east as is included in the barony of Mourne and the county of Wicklow. Great upland ranges also shoot inland as ramifications of the sea-board mountain barrier; and some of considerable magnitude are situated entirely in the interior. See GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

HILLBROOK, a village in the barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Aghrim to Carnew, about 2 miles east of Tinehely.

HILLSBOROUGH, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,484 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches,—of which 62 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,386; in 1841, 6,524. Houses 1,087. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,933; in 1841, 5,136. Houses 882. The surface is beautifully undulated, generally fertile in soil, in good cultivation, and extensively adorned with the plantations of Hillsborough demesne. Culcavy, Hermitage, Stanew's-grove, Homra, Cabra, Eglantine, Carnbane, Shamrock-Vale, and other villas, aggregately possess beauty; but, in consequence of the large plantations and the superior mansions between Lisburn and Dromore, they fail to arrest the eye with the same force as similar villas in a less brilliant vicinity. Hillsborough-castle, the chief mansion, not only of the parish but of an extensive circumjacent country, will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Down, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £530; glebe, £43 4s. 8d. Gross income, £573 4s. 8d.; nett, £411 14s.;—but these sums are exclusive of respectively £490 13s. 8d. and £458 9s., arising from the rent of the archdeaconry lands in the parish of Kilclief. Previous to 1834, the rectories of Drumboe, Drumbeg, and Kilclief, were united to that of Hillsborough; and when the disseverment of them was then made, the glebe lands in Kilclief were retained in connection with the archdeaconry. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1774, by the Earl of Hillsborough, at the cost of about £20,000; and has ever since been kept in repair by the Hillsborough family. Sittings 600;

attendance, from 100 to 600. A Presbyterian meeting-house at Hillsborough is attended by 400; a Presbyterian meeting-house at Annahilt, by from 800 to 900; a Moravian chapel, by from 50 to 60; a Quakers' meeting-house, by 16; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,710 Churchmen, 2,940 Presbyterians, 117 other Protestant dissenters, and 738 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools had on their books 283 boys and 215 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £10 from Lord Downshire, and £4 from subscription; one, with £5 from Lady Dufferin; one, with £8 from the National Board; and two, with respectively £6 and £8 from the London Hibernian Society. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Hillsborough, Aritfinny, and Edennagoneel.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post and market town, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Hillsborough, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Belfast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Lisburn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dromore, 10 south by west of Belfast, and 70 north of Dublin. Its site is the slope of one of the most conspicuous of the many hills which blend with swells and rising grounds to produce a continuous undulation and hilliness over the greater part of the county. Though its houses are neither very numerous, nor, for the most part, large or individually interesting, they are so neatly and commodiously collocated, and enjoy so exquisite a relief from the airiness of their site and the numerous embellishments of the Hillsborough demesne, as to constitute one of the most pleasant and interesting small towns in Ireland. The parish-church has three towers, and exceeds in splendour by far the greater number of the modern churches in the kingdom. The Presbyterian, Quakers', and Moravian meeting-houses, and the Roman Catholic chapel, are plain buildings. The market house and the inn are handsome structures. The mansion, garden, and lawn of the Marquis of Downshire, are situated on the west side of the town, and the demesne on the east: the mansion, though a plain-looking structure, has a fine Grecian portico; the garden and lawn are extensive and well-kept; and the demesne comprises nearly 800 Irish acres, and is embellished with artificial lakes and agreeable plantations. Hillsborough-castle, now a ruin in the demesne, was built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir A. Hill, the ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire; it was afterwards constituted a royal fort, the hereditary constablenesship of which is held by the Marquis; and, in 1690, it was occupied by William III., while his army lay encamped on a neighbouring piece of ground called Blarismoor. The improvements of the Marquis are not only conspicuous in the town and the demesne, but extend athwart his large possessions both in the vicinity and in other parts of Ireland. Criticism has remarked that the whole Downshire property, or at least that part of it which concentrates at Hillsborough, has been disposed with a view rather to the profitable results of a good estate, than to the fine decorations of a picturesque landscape, and, in particular, that the beauty of the town would have been greater if the church, with its lofty spire, had been more highly elevated above the general level of the country, and the mansion, with its picturesque home-view, had been removed a little farther from the public road. Yet whatever may be said about the demesne, the town acquires an almost aristocratic air from the proximity of the mansion, and seems as if caressed between the lawn and the park; and it enjoys the exquisite additional luxury of commanding a view

of a great extent of rich and beautiful country, away even to the town and bay of Belfast.

The linen trade of Hillsborough and its neighbourhood was at one time large and very prosperous; and, after having been nearly destroyed by the introduction and temporary flourish of the cotton manufacture, it revived, and has for a series of years past been in a fair condition. An extensive distillery and a large brewery employ a portion of the inhabitants. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on Feb. 19, May 20, Aug. 19, and Nov. 18. Various public conveyances daily pass through between Belfast on the north and Banbridge and Dublin on the south. The Lagan canal, connecting Lough Neagh with Belfast Lough, passes within a mile of the town. The well-known race-course of the Maze is situated on the banks of the Lagan, upwards of a mile to the north: see MAZE. —Hillsborough was incorporated by charter of 14 Charles II.; and sent two members to the Irish parliament. The Marquis of Downshire is "patron" of the borough, and received the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union. The corporation was styled by charter "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Hillsborough;" but they became the mere nominees and tools of the patron. The same charter which constituted the borough erected the manor of Hillsborough, and instituted three courts of the nature of a court-leet, a court-baron, and a court of record, all presided over by a seneschal. Courts of quarter-sessions and of petty-sessions are held by respectively the assistant barrister and the magistrates of the county. A district bridewell was built in 1833. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary; and the streets are repaired by county grand jury presentment. —There are in the town a dispensary, an hospital, a fever hospital, and a loan fund. In 1839, the dispensary expended £114 10s. 1½d., and administered to 1,164 patients. The hospital contains 7 beds, admits both surgical and contagious cases, and is supported from the same funds as the dispensary. The fever hospital is strictly an institution of the kind which its title designates. In 1841, the Loan Fund had a capital of £7,103, circulated £19,745 in 3,195 loans, cleared a nett profit of £80 16s., and expended on charitable purposes £150; and from the date of its origin till the close of 1841, it circulated £47,016 in 8,220 loans, realized a nett profit of £353 18s. 1d., and expended for charitable objects £350. Area of the town, 46 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,453; in 1841, 1,328. Houses 205. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 123; in other pursuits, 64. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 127; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 15.

HILL-STREET, a village, partly in the parish of Aughrim, barony of Roscommon, and partly in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Area, 12 acres, of which 9 acres are in Aughrim. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 113; of the Aughrim section, 70. Houses in the whole, 25; in the Aughrim section, 16.

HILLTOWN, a village in the parish of Clonduff, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands near the base of the Eagle mountain, and at the intersection of the mountain road from Newry to Bryansford with that from Rathfriland to Retrevor, 2 miles south of Rathfriland. A fair is held on the second Tuesday of every month. In the vicinity, the Upper Bann waters the first of the

numerous bleachfields on its banks. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 170; in 1841, 335. Houses 66.

HILLTOWN, co. Monaghan. See **CURREN**.

HINE (THE), a rivulet of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It rises in the vicinity of Hazlebrook, traverses the demesne of Moate Park, has an easterly run of 6 or 7 miles, nearly all on the boundary between the baronies of Ballintobber and Athlone, and empties itself into nearly the middle of the west side of Lough Ree.

HINE (LOUGH), a salt water lake in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated at the head of Barlogh bay, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Skibbereen, and the same distance north-east of Baltimore. It is nearly circular, and not less than two miles in circumference; it is connected by only a very narrow channel with Burlogh bay; and it is surrounded by hills of various heights, the seaward ones of which exclude all view of the ocean. On an islet near its centre stand the ruins of a castle, which was formerly the secluded and romantic fastness of the O'Driscolls.

HODDERSFIELD, a demesne in the barony of Kerrycurrihy, 2 miles south-west of Cunden Fort, co. Cork, Munster. It is the property of Colonel Hodder. A gazebo on a rising ground near the house commands a magnificent prospect of Cork Harbour, and a great extent of coast and ocean.

HOG HEAD, a promontory, at the south side of the entrance of Ballinskelligs bay, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster.

HOG ISLAND, an islet in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It lies in the Shannon, between Kilrush and Inniscattery.

HOG ISLANDS, THE SEVEN HOGS, OR THE MAGHERIES, a cluster of seven islets, in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. They lie at a mean distance of 3 miles north-west of Lamb Head, $3\frac{1}{4}$ south of Hog Head, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ west of the nearest part of the mainland; and, while thus situated midway between the openings of Kenmare river and Ballinskelligs bay, they cover the sheltered creek at the head of which stands the mansion of DARRYNAKE: see that article. They are encompassed with sunk rocks, and therefore can seldom be approached without danger. The two largest are called Scariff or Scarav, and the Little Hog.

HOLLYHILL, a demesne on the river Bandon, 2 miles above Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It was remarkable, when Dr. Smith wrote, for its mansion of four regular fronts, its elegant and well-kept gardens, its wooded avenue of a mile in length, its vista to the vale of the Bandon cut through the solid rock, and its attached neat village of well-built and regularly collocated cottages for the accommodation of the labourers and the tenantry.

HOLLY ISLAND. See **HOLY ISLAND**.

HOLLYMOUNT, a small post-town, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the river Robe, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Ballinrobe, 5 south-west by south of Claremorris, $11\frac{1}{4}$ north-west by west of Tuam, $14\frac{1}{4}$ south-east of Castlebar, and 111 west by north of Dublin. The country immediately around it is prevalently flat, and to a large extent boggy; yet it is so enriched with georgical improvement, good cultivation, pleasant demesne grounds, and a considerable extent of wood, as to possess a decidedly pleasing character. The demesnes of Clooncormac, Bloomfield, and Lehinch—the first and second the property of respectively James Knox Gildea, Esq., and the Rev. F. L. Rutledge—are immediately adjacent; and the demesne of Hollymount, the property of

Thomas Spencer Lindsay, Esq., flings over the very streets the shadow of its masses of wood. The town itself, though small, is very neat, clean, and snug. The parish-church at the west end, is a handsome building with a spire; the new buildings at the east end, erected as schools, fix attention by their size and character; and the inn near the middle is adapted rather to the wants of the Dublin and Westport road than to those of the town itself. A dispensary here is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 32,755 acres, with a pop. of 13,334; and, in 1840-41, it expended £201 16s. 11d., and administered to 1,119 patients. Fairs are held May 16 and Dec. 11. Area of the town, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 454. Houses 63.

HOLLYWELL, a village in the barony of Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the north road from Enniskillen to Manor-Hamilton, and near the north shore of Lower Lough Macnean, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Belcoo Bridge, and 8 miles west by south of Enniskillen. A dispensary here is within the Enniskillen Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £112 12s., and its expenditure to £118 10s. 11d. Immediately adjacent is the demesne of Garden-Hill. Pop. not specially returned.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish on the north border of the barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the town of Hollywood, and the villages of BALLYHACKMORE, NEWBRIDGE, and STRANDTOWN: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,064 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,693; in 1841, 5,045. Houses 837. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,872. Houses 491. It extends in a belt or band along the shore of Belfast Lough, from within about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the town of Belfast; its inland edge or border, is a chain of high hills, extending nearly from end to end, and beautifully varied in outline, altitude, and culture; its interior is a richly diversified slope, luxuriant in vegetable dress, and profusely embellished with woods, parks, and mansions; and its seaward edge is a softly-featured shore, melting lusciously into the waters of the Lough, and carrying out the eye to a view of the magnificent chain of the county of Antrim mountains, from Mount Davis behind Belfast away to the vicinity of Black Head. The hills, though high, are for the most part tilled nearly to their summits; but the two loftiest, called Barbadoes Hill, and Standard Hill, are almost entitled to be called mountains, and the former is very steep. Conn's Brook, which traces the western boundary of the parish, and is the largest of its streams, takes its name from the celebrated Conn O'Neil, who resided at Castlereagh, and was toparch of a great extent of circumjacent country. The mineralogy and geognosy of the shore district possess considerable interest: see **DOWN (COUNTY OF)**. A few chalybeate springs exist in the vicinity of Hollywood, Cultra, and Ballymahon. The soil of the hilly country lies on a cold, gravelly subsoil; that of the south-west end is a dead ruddy sand; and that of the remaining districts is a heavy red clay. About one-sixth of the surface is park and meadow, chiefly within demesnes; about one-sixth is disposed in pasture; and most of the remainder is in tillage. Only one bog is in the state of turbary; and the rest of the small quondam aggregate of bog is either exhausted or reclaimed. A very large amount of planted forest trees decorates demesnes and fields and the general landscape; and two continuous woods, the one of about 100 acres, and the other of about 50, enrich the Hollywood and the Cultra estates. A beautiful bed of wild roses, about an acre in extent, flourished near the road to Richmond

Lodge; and, on being botanically examined, was found to be a peculiar species, and became the source of the *Rosa Hibernica* described in the transactions of the Dublin Society, and admitted into modern rosaries. The mansions and villas along the shore, or near the course of the Belfast and Bangor road, are Conn's Brook, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast; Ballymeehan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast; Richmond Lodge, amid well-planted and tastefully disposed grounds, 3 miles from Belfast; Clifton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast; West-brook, built for the vicar of Belfast; Hollywood-house, a formal and old-fashioned structure, about 4 miles from Belfast; Ballymena, a large and modern edifice, with very extensive attached offices, and a remarkably superb adjacent shrubbery, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast; Cultra, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast [see CULTRA]; Craigavad, 6 miles from Belfast; and Rockport, a modern building, near a creek of the same name at the edge of the Lough, nearly 7 miles from Belfast. The other seats are Castlehill and Belmont, on the Newtown-Ardes road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast; Greenville, on the Beer's Bridge road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Belfast; and Bloomfield, on the Orangefield road, nearly 2 miles from Belfast. But in addition to all these, there are various lodges, small villas, cottages ornées, and good farm-houses. The principal roads through the parish are those from Belfast to respectively Bangor and Newtown-Ardes, both leading to Donaghadee. Vessels of from 40 to 100 tons can float at high water at several places on the shore near the town of Hollywood; and vessels of from 200 to 300 tons can find anchorage farther down, at Cultra, Rockport, and Ettysport. Other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town of Hollywood.—This parish is a perpetual inappropriate curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Endowment from the estate of Viscount Dunganmon, £36 18s. 5d.; glebe, £32 10s. Gross income, £110 3s. 11d.; nett, £107 2s. 11d. Patron, the Rev. John Davis, and his heirs. The church is one of the oldest in the diocese. Sittings 200; attendance 200. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have each an attendance of 700; and the Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 80 to 100, and is supplied from Belfast. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 626 Churchmen, 3,627 Presbyterians, 24 other Protestant dissenters, and 518 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 70 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from subscription, one with £10 from Mr. Turnly, and three with respectively £10, £8, and £6 from the National Board—had on their books 164 boys, and 120 girls.

HOLLYWOOD, a post-town, and small sea-port in the above parish, stands on the road from Belfast to Bangor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Belfast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Bangor, and $84\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dublin. It consists principally of one long, spacious, and very handsome street, extending parallel with the shore; but includes a considerable aggregate of other buildings, part of which stand compactly with the chief street, and part are picturesquely and airily sprinkled over the immediate vicinity. The town occupies a beautiful site; has a remarkably clean, neat, and cheerful appearance; and contains numerous good houses, which are let, during the summer months of the year, to the families of sea-bathers, and of the merchants of Belfast. The church is a curious old structure, 78 feet by 24 in the clear, and about 20 feet high, with a remodelled square tower of about 10 feet on each side. The whole structure was originally built in an early variety of the pointed style, but has been so greatly mutilated and modernized as to have become bereft

of its honours before all eyes except those of peering antiquaries. A Franciscan friary or priory at one time stood in the village,—founded by nobody knows whom; and the church is believed to have been the priory chapel. One of the Presbyterian meeting-houses is a very handsome cruciform structure, completed in July 1841. A florid and vaporizing but still quotable account of it in the Presbyterian Almanack, says, with the pouting and pleonasm of a pedant, that "it is built in the perpendicular pointed Gothic style;" and adds, "The nave and transepts are occupied with pews, and that part of the building which, in other churches, is designated the chancel, contains a lobby and staircase, vestry-room, minister's room, and, in the second story, a large lecture or class room. The principal entrance leads into the basement story of a square tower, having a groined ceiling, and communicating right and left with the inner doors and the stairs to the gallery. The tower rises to the height of 70 feet, having louvre windows, octagonal buttresses, and pinnacles at the angles, and crowned with an embattled parapet. The Gothic forms are strictly observed in the external architecture and internal ornaments of the edifice. The transepts are lighted by two large windows, 8 feet wide and 18 feet high, divided into 5 lights by mullions, and having the heads of the windows filled with tracery. The other windows are similar in design, though of smaller dimensions, all being surmounted with label mouldings. The design of the pulpit is noble and striking; behind and above it is the singing gallery, supported by 5 Tudor arches, with octagonal columns, presenting a highly effective arrangement. The ceiling, which rises in the centre, and is ornamented with Gothic ribs, terminating in perforated spandrels, is in harmony with the rest of the building; and though an evident simplicity prevails in every part, yet the general effect is exceedingly pleasing." A dispensary in the town is within the Belfast Poor-law union, and serves for a district strictly identical with the parish; and, in 1839, it expended £64 6s., and administered to 1,558 patients. In 1841, the Hollywood Loan Fund had a capital of £483, circulated £2,443 in 643 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £1 17s. 10d. A small pier at the town is used by fishermen, but requires repairs and extension. Only about 14 or 16 of the inhabitants are fishermen; but a large number are mixedly agriculturists and weavers. A badly attended fair is held every three months. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,288; in 1841, 1,532. Houses 263. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 75; in manufactures and trade, 127; in other pursuits, 119. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 33; on the directing of labour, 120; on their own manual labour, 135; on means not specified, 33.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish in the barony of West Balrothery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Naul, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,997 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,022; in 1841, 1,022. Houses 164. The surface consists of land of average quality; and is traversed by the road from Naul to Dublin. A height on the eastern boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 471 feet; and one in the north-east corner has an altitude of 586 feet. The hamlets are Nag's Head, Naptown, and Bulrickard; and the demesnes are Damastown and Mallahow.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £68 7s. 9d.; glebe, £16. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate; and a portion of them, compounded for £29 10s., belongs to W. Dutton Pollard, Esq., while a larger portion of them, compounded for £122 4s., belongs to George

Pepper, Esq., the lessee of the impropiator. The vicarages of HOLLYWOOD, NAUL, and GRALLAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Hollywood. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,016. Gross income, £136 0s. 11d.; nett, £88 12s. 2d. Patron the Marquis of Drogheda. The church is situated in Naul. Sittings 100; attendance 20. The Hollywood and the Naul Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 300 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Clonmethan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 1,005; the Protestants of the union to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 1,954; and 2 pay daily schools—the one in Hollywood, and the other in Naul—had on their books 29 boys and 36 girls.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, 5½ miles south by west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Area, 18,383 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches,—of which 13 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches are water. The King's river rises in a series of head-streams in the east, whose sources have elevations of respectively 1,045, 1,280, 1,345, 1,400, and 1,459 feet; and the channel of all the streams on to their exit, is of such height as to show the average basis of the entire parish to be at least 550 feet. About three-fourths of the surface are upland moor and bog. The chief residences are Grove and Rathattin. The census of 1831 exhibits the parish in two parts, called Hollywood-Bolies and Hollywood-Lowlands. Pop., in 1831, of the former, 1,550; of the latter, 1,300. Pop., in 1841, of both, 2,770. Houses 422. The village of Hollywood stands in Hollywood-Lowlands, 3 miles south by east of Ballymore-Eustace. Pop., in 1831, 161. This village is pronounced by the author of the Guide to Wicklow, "one of the most miserable places imaginable." Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 3, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1. The road from the village to Ballymore-Eustace, distant 2½ miles, traverses the common of Broadley, in which are some standing stones and sepulchral tumuli.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £172 6s. 6d.; glebe, £40. Gross income, £212 6s. 6d.; nett, £198 12s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Carrigallen in the dio. of Kilmore, and the sinecure and unendowed archdeaconry of Kilmore. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 100; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and both it and the parish-church are situated in Hollywood-Lowlands. In 1834, the Protestants of Hollywood-Bolies amounted to 131; and the Roman Catholics to 1,464; the Protestants of Hollywood-Lowlands to 83; and the Roman Catholics to 1,255; and 5 daily schools in Hollywood-Lowlands—one of which was aided with £2 a-year and school books from the rector—had on their books 141 boys and 103 girls.

HOLMPATRICK, a parish on the coast of the barony of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the town of SKERRIES: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 2,131 acres, 36 perches,—of which 38 acres, 29 perches are islands, and 28 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches form a detached district. Pop., in 1831, 3,109; in 1841, 3,152. Houses 627. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 553; in 1841, 735. Houses 129. The surface consists in general of good tillage and pasture land. Near Skerries is Milverton, the seat of G. Woods, Esq.; and in the vicinity of Milverton is Hacketstown, formerly the seat of the proprietor of the town, J. H. Hamilton, Esq., but now the residence of his agent.

Opposite the town, but nowhere more distant from it than about ¼ of a mile, lies a group of rocky isles and islets, the chief of which are called St. Patrick's, Shenick's Red, and Colt Islands. These islets are principally of the kind called Skerries, and gave the town its name; while St. Patrick's Island seems to have given name to the parish. That island itself acquired its designation from the fancied connection of an old ecclesiastical establishment upon it with St. Patrick; and that establishment, as a matter of course, is currently exhibited by topographers as an abbey. Yet current story in this instance is not quite so gaping in its passion for connection with St. Patrick as common legend and popular tradition are, but contents itself with ascribing "the abbey" on the island to Sitrick Mac-Murchard, towards the close of the 9th century; and adds that, "the site proving inconvenient, the establishment was removed to the mainland, between 1213 and 1228, by Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin. A synod of 15 bishops, 200 priests, and several other clergy, is said to have been held in 1148, in the monastery on the island by Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Malachy O'Morgair, papal legate, and to have been removed in the same year to Armagh, and there concluded. The monastery on the mainland was, with all its appurtenances, granted, in the 20th year of Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Baginbun and Thornycastle, and its ruins still exist at a short distance from the town of Skerries. Martello towers stand on Red Island and Shenick's Island.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Gross income, £92 6s. 5½d.; nett, £72 6s. 5½d. Patron, James Hans Hamilton, Esq. The tithes are wholly inappropriate in the patron. The church was built in 1719, by means of private subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 70. The Roman Catholic chapel at Skerries is attended by 1,200, and that at Millwood, by from 80 to 90; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 148, and the Roman Catholics to 2,961; and 3 pay daily schools had an average attendance in summer of about 115 children; and 2 other pay daily schools made no report of the number attending them. In 1840, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school in Skerries.

HOLYCROSS, a parish in the baronies of Eliogurty and Middlethird, 3½ miles south-south-west of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Middlethird section contains the village of Holycross. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Eliogurty section, 6,321 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches; of the Middlethird section, 1,816 acres, 33 perches. Pop., of the whole, in 1831, 2,935; in 1841, 3,446. Houses 539. Pop. of the Eliogurty section, in 1831, 2,224; in 1841, 2,653. Houses 417. The surface is a fertile, beautiful, and ornate part of the valley of the Suir; and is traversed by the road from Thurles to Cashel. The chief residences are Beakstown, Raheen, Farney, Prior-Lodge, Whitefort, Holycross-house, Springfield, Suir-Cottage, Suirville, and Graiguenoe.—The village of Holycross is at present a small and poor collection of houses, remarkable only for fairs on May 11, Sept. 24, and Oct. 18, and for standing in ugly juxtaposition with one of the most superb ecclesiastical ruins in the kingdom. But as the Dublin and Cashel railway will probably send off a principal branch from this village, by Tipperary, to Limerick, it is likely soon to rise into comparative importance. "As a romantic ruin, the abbey of Holycross ranks in popular esteem as one of the first in Ireland. But it is perhaps as a whole scarcely

deserving of so high a character; and its effect upon the mind is greatly diminished by the cabins and other objects of a mean character by which it is nearly surrounded. Like most monastic structures of considerable importance, its general form is that of a cross, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, with a lofty square belfry at the intersection of the cross; but it is distinguished from other structures of the kind, in having in both of its transepts two distinct chapels beautifully groined, a feature which imparts much interest and picturesqueness to the general effect. Between two of these chapels and the south transept, there is a double row of three pointed arches, supported by twisted pillars, each distant about 2 feet 4 inches from the other, and having a similar pointed arch in front. The object of this singular feature has given rise to much conjecture; but the more rational opinion seems to be that it was designed as a resting-place for the dead bodies of the monks and other persons previously to interment in the abbey or its cemetery. In addition to this, the interior of the church has another very unique and remarkable feature, namely, that the choir arch is not placed as usual beneath the tower, but 30 feet in advance of it; thus making the choir of greater length by 14 feet than the nave, which is but 58 feet long, the entire length of the church being 130 feet. This peculiarity appears, however, to be an after-thought, and not the design of the original architect, which was evidently to limit as usual the length of the choir to the arch in front of the tower, and the second arch is unquestionably of more modern construction. The steeple rests on four beautiful groined arches, the supporters of which are connected in the centre by a great variety of ogives passing diagonally from their angles; and the roof of the choir, as well as those of the side chapels, is similarly enriched. The nave appears to have been of meaner architecture, and has lost its roof; but it has aisles formed by four pointed arches on each side, and which lead into the transepts. Of the windows of this church, we may observe generally that they are of very elegant taste of design. The east end is so thickly matted with ivy, that the great window is nearly choked up, yet admits a few dispersed rays to fall with picturesque effect upon a tomb which tradition assigns to Donald More O'Brian, King of Limerick and founder of the abbey, but which judicious criticism and historical evidence unhesitatingly assert to be commemorative of either Eleanor, the wife of the fourth Earl of Desmond, or Elizabeth, the first wife of the fourth Earl of Ormonde. This monument is exceedingly beautiful,—indeed, is regarded by many as the most beautiful in Ireland; but it was much injured about 20 or 24 years ago by a party of recruits who, while on their march through the village, battered the canopy, pillars, and arches of the monument with the butt-ends of their muskets. Several other tombs are of very elegant character. The whole of the abbey is built of hard and durable black marble, well fitted to resist the erosion of the elements; but it has sadly suffered from dilapidation, and, though somewhat protected by the cares and art of its proprietor, it continues to be accessible by idle urchins who delight to leave their scratches on its sculpture. "The broken walls," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "afford easy access to intruders, as we can ourselves testify; for, during our visit, we saw a parcel of idle boys amusing themselves by pelting stones at the carved mullions and pillars, one of which had been very recently broken by a mischievous scoundrel, who must have exerted no inconsiderable strength to deface it." The abbey was founded in 1182, for Cistercian monks, by Donald More O'Brian; and is

alleged to have had both its origin and its name from the circumstance of Pope Pascal II. sending to Donough O'Brian, monarch of Ireland, and grandson of Brian Boromh, a piece of the pretended wood of the true cross, encased with gold and set with precious stones. This relic was about 2½ inches long, and half-an-inch broad, but very thin; it was deposited in a shrine of the abbey, some curious remains of which still exist; and it is said by Camden and others, to have attracted the resort of an incredible number of pilgrims and devotees of all ranks in society. The abbey was endowed with peculiar privileges; its charter was confirmed by John, Henry III., Edward III., and Richard II.; and its abbot was a peer of parliament, and bore the title of Earl of Holycross. At the dissolution, the abbey and its possessions were granted to Gerald, Earl of Ormonde, *in capite*, at a rent of £15 10s. 4d. The main trunk railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners, comes within a statute mile of Holycross. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 126. Houses 18.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Cashel. Glebe, £35. The tithes are compounded for £242 12s. 5d., and are wholly inappropriate in C. Clark and W. B. Armstrong, Esqs. The perpetual curacies of Holycross and RATHKENNAN, and the rectory of GEAL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Holycross. Pop., in 1831, 3,877. Gross income, £250 9s. 2½d.; nett, £202 19s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 60 to 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballycahill. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 2,994; the Protestants of the union to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 3,224; and 4 daily schools in the union—all of which were in the parish, and one was salaried with £20 from the incumbent—had on their books 184 boys and 115 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Holycross.

HOLY ISLAND, an islet, south of the mountain called the Eagle's Nest, and situated in the stream which connects the Upper and the Middle Lakes of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster.

HOLY ISLAND, a celebrated island in the Shannon Lough Derg. See **INNISCALTHRA**.

HOLY TRINITY. See **CORK** (County of the City of).

HONEY PARK, a village in the parish of Monkstown, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 351. Houses 71.

HOOK, or **HOOK**, a parish, 4½ miles south-south-west of Fethard, and at the southern extremity of the barony of Shelburne, co. Wexford, and the province of Leinster. It contains the villages of **CHURCHTOWN** and **SLADE**: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,000 acres, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 489; in 1841, 523. Houses 86. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 181. Houses 26. The surface consists of good land, and forms the southern part of the long and narrow peninsula which screens the east side of Waterford Harbour. On the north border is the noble seat of **LOFTUS HALL**: which see. At the southern extremity, on a point of land high above the ocean, and overlooking the entrance to Waterford Harbour, stands the 'conspicuous landmark and useful beacon of Hook Tower or lighthouse. Several romantic stories are locally told respecting its origin; a favourite tradition ascribes it to **Rose Macrume**, the fair foundress of New Ross; see

vague conjectures of learnedness dispose of it as a companion to the pillar-towers of Ireland; the continuator of Grose inclines to believe that it was erected by the Danes; and the Chevalier de Montmorency contends that its uncorrupted name is the Hougue Tower, and that the structure was founded by an Anglo-Norman knight, called Florence de la Hougue, who, in 1172, attended Henry II. into Ireland. The tower has extremely thick walls; and was eventually raised to the height of 100 feet, and converted into a lighthouse. Its summit commands a brilliant view of the coast, with its numerous creeks and bays, its bold barrier of rocks, and its flanking of islets which stud the surface of the ocean. During the year 1840, the lighthouse cost £786 10s. 4d.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 5s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £48 7s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ely. The vicarage of Hook, and the inappropriate curacy of TEMPLETOWN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Hook. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3¼. Pop., in 1831, 1,876. Gross income, £44 11s. 9½d.; nett, £9 18s. 5½d. Patron, the Marquis of Ely. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Killcubbeen and Mackully, in the dio. of Ossory. The church and the Roman Catholic chapel are situated in Templetown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 457; the Protestants of the union to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 1,747.

HORE-ABBEY, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, immediately adjacent to the south-west side of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,520 acres, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 451; in 1841, 536. Houses 86. The whole of the surface is profitable land. The chief residences are Castle-Lake Cottage, Marvile, Ballynamona, and Beerpark. The abbey whence the parish has its name, is almost immediately overhung by the Rock of Cashel, and bears the alias appellation of St. Mary's Abbey of the Rock of Cashel. It was founded, in 1272, for Cisterrians, by David MacCarvill, archbishop of Cashel, and endowed with the revenues of the Benedictines, whom he expelled from an abbey on the Rock. The ruins are in good preservation, and nearly in the same state as when they were described in the following terms by Mr. Archdall: "The steeple is large, and about 20 feet square in the inside, which is supported by a variety of ogives from each angle, some meeting in an octagon in the centre, and others at the keystones of the vault, and the structure is supported by two fine arches, about 30 feet high. The choir or chapel which adjoins the east side of the steeple is about 29 feet in length, and 24 in breadth on the inside: the east window is small and plain, and in the sidewalls are some remains of stalls, &c. The nave is 60 feet in length, 23 in breadth, and on each side was an arcade of 3 Gothic arches, the north side whereof is levelled with lateral aisles, which were about 13 feet broad. Between this and the steeple is a part, but we are equally ignorant as to its name and the use it was applied to; it is 31 feet in length, of the same breadth with the nave, and divided from the steeple by a plain wall; on each side are similar arcades of two arches only, and this opens with the west arch of the steeple. On the south side of the steeple is a small door leading into an open part, about 30 feet long and 24 broad; the side walls are much broken, and in the gable end is a long window; there is a similar division on the north side of the steeple. Here is a small, low, arched apartment which seems to have been a confessional, as there are niches in

the walls, with holes," &c.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £166 3s.; nett, £157 11s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Mogorban in the dio. of Cashel. A curate for Hore-Abbey receives a salary of £5 for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 496; and a pay daily school had on its books 55 boys and 20 girls.

HORETOWN, a parish in the barony of West Shelmalier, 2¼ miles south-west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3¼ miles; breadth, 2¼; area, 3,991 acres, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,149; in 1841, 1,262. Houses 219. The land is, for the most part, of second-rate quality. The road from Taghmon to Ballyhack passes through the interior. Horetown-house, the seat of Jacob Goff, Esq., stands on an eminence, in the midst of flourishing plantations, near the village of Foulksmill; and Tottenham Green, the seat of Lord Robert Tottenham, stands on the east border, about a mile from Taghmon. The other chief residences are Raheen-duff, Dalton, Hillburn, and Cullenstown. A Carmelite monastery was founded at Little Horetown, in the 14th century, by the family of Furlong, formerly proprietors of the Horetown estate, but now extinct in the male line; and after the dissolution, this monastery was granted to Sir John Davis, and passed successively to the families of Talbot and Goff.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £213 6s. 10d. The rectories of Horetown and KILGARVAN, the vicarages of INCH and BALLYLENNAN, and the appropriate curacies of DONOWNY and BALLYINGLY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Horetown. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2¼. Pop., in 1831, 3,599. Gross income, £483 6s. 3½d.; nett, £406 13s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also a vicar-choralship in the cathedral of Lismore. The church is of unknown date. Sitings 350; attendance 80. The Horetown Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 470; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Adamstown and Newbawn. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilgarvan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 69, and the Roman Catholics to 1,089; the Protestants of the union to 168, and the Roman Catholics to 3,487; a Protestant Sunday school was attended by about 20 children; and 4 pay daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish—had an average attendance of 310 scholars.

HORN-HEAD, a promontory in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. The "horn," or protuberance whence its name is derived, screens the south side of the entrance of Sheephaven; but the entire promontory, or rather peninsula, extends 3¼ miles north-eastward between the Atlantic and Dunfanaghy Harbour, has an extreme breadth of 1¼ mile, and is connected with the mainland at the head of Dunfanaghy harbour by an isthmus of no great breadth. The whole of this peninsula, amounting to upwards of 1,000 acres, is one enormous well-stocked rabbit-warren, the property of W. Stewart, Esq., of Horn-Head House; and the precipitous cliffs of the seaward extremity are the summer resort of countless millions of the gull, the gannet, the penguin, the petrel, the albatross, and numerous other aquatic fowls that live and sleep upon the ocean. Though the highest summit has an altitude of only 833 feet above sea-level, the cliffs are such a mixture of precipices, shelving descents, and yawning caverns, and are so terrifically lashed by the long and tremendous

swell of the Atlantic, as to possess very great sublimity of character. "Did Shakspeare," says the Rev. Caesar Otway, "see these enormous battlements of Ireland? No; but he could fancy what his eye had not seen. Dover cliff, of which he gives such a sublime description, is perhaps magnified in his imagery; but certainly I conceive Horn-Head comes up to his representation. One would think the muse had caught up from Stratford-upon-Avon the poet of nature, and dropped him on this mighty promontory, until he had made up in his mind's eye the whole magnificent scene. * * Nothing indeed could be more astonishing than the whole scene. There was a mist hanging over the Atlantic that gave a mysteriousness to its magnificence; like the way into the eternal world, 'shadows, clouds, and darkness rested upon it.' There was no wind, it was a perfect calm, and yet the roll of the waves and the roar of the tides, as they rushed and rolled amid the caverned cliffs, communicated an awful grandeur to the whole scene. It was as the morn of suffering endurance, under the ceaseless vexation of the Atlantic." Horn-Head House is situated outside of the peninsula, and in the vicinity of Dunfanaghy.

HORSE (GLEN OF THE). See **GLEN OF THE HORSE**.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet at the west side of the entrance of Castlehaven Harbour, 2 miles south of Castletownsend, co. Cork, Munster. A tower has been erected on it as a landmark to vessels.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet in Roaring-Water bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Ringrove, co. Cork, Munster. It comprises an area of upwards of 90 acres, and contains copper ores of considerable value.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet about the middle of the west side of Ballinakelligs bay, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster.

HORSELEAP, a village. See **ARDNORCHER**.

HORSEPASSBRIDGE, a village, 4 miles south-south-west of Blessington, and on the western verge of the barony of Talbotstown and county of Wicklow, Leinster.

HORSE-SHOE, an insulated rock in the barony of Carlow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of the nearest part of the mainland, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Wicklow Head.

HORTLAND. See **BALLYSKULLOGH**.

HOSPITAL, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Small County, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 3,999 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,061; in 1841, 2,538. Houses 368. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,930; in 1841, 1,757. Houses 239. It lies on the eastern margin of the county, at the watershed between the basins of the Shannon and the Suir; yet it consists, for the most part, of good land. The village of Hospital stands on the road from Bruff to Tipperary, 4 miles east of Bruff, and 9 west of Tipperary. Fairs are held on May 10, July 9, Sept. 8, and Oct. 30, and are distinguished for their shows of horses and cattle. Though upwards of 2 miles north-east of Aney, the village is usually designated in old records the Hospital of Aney. "A commandery for Knights Hospitallers," says Archdall, "was founded here, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, in the reign of King John, by Geoffrey de Mariscis, who was chief governor of Ireland in the year 1215. Queen Elizabeth granted this hospital and its possessions to Sir Valentine Brown, who erected a magnificent castle on the site of the same, which castle is now in ruins. The walls of the ancient church yet remain; and, in a niche on the north side of the high altar, is the tomb of a knight in alto relievo, which is said to be the tomb of the founder." Area of the vil-

lage, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,131; in 1841, 781. Houses 129. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 52; in manufactures and trade, 84; in other pursuits, 26. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 84; on their own manual labour, 56; on means not specified, 19.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ANEY [which see], in the dio. of Emly; but, though called a vicarage, it is wholly inappropriate, and its tithes are compounded for £395, and belong to J. D. Freeman, Esq. of Castlecor. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 3,178; and a hedge-school was usually attended by about 70 children.

HOW-STRAND, a coast-guard and a fishing station, in the barony of Courceys, between Courtmacsherry Harbour and the Old Head of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. The number of fishermen within the coast-guard district is about 290; and the fishing-craft used by them are almost exclusively row-boats.

HOWTH,

A parish in the extreme east of the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,609 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches. But this area includes 58 acres, 24 perches in **IRLAND'S EYE**: which see. Pop., in 1831, 1,707; in 1841, 1,538. Houses 282. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 910; in 1841, 846. Houses 152. It screens the outer part of the north side of Dublin bay, forms a peninsula of curious and picturesque character, and contains a village, a large artificial harbour, an old abbey, a castle, a noble demesne, and one or two other objects of prominent interest; and these we shall notice in a short series of paragraphs.—This parish is a prebend, and, though called merely a curacy, is practically a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin; and, jointly with the curacies of BALDOYLE and KILBARRACK [see these articles], it constitutes the benefice of Howth. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 3,084. Gross income, £231 0s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; nett, £165 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes of Howth and Kilbarrack are compounded for £231 0s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and constitute the incumbent's gross income; and the tithes of Baldoyle are in abeyance, and seem to be disputed in claim between the corporation of Dublin and the incumbent. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d., and a gift of £738 9s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance, from 120 to 180. The Howth and Baldoyle Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 900 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kinseely. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 297, and the Roman Catholics to 1,395; the Protestants of the union to 337, and the Roman Catholics to 2,593; 5 daily schools in the parish had on their books 173 boys and 158 girls; and these schools and 3 in Baldoyle had 243 boys and 219 girls. Each of two of the Howth schools was salaried with £20 from the National Board; and each of other two, with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and a sum not named from subscription and a charity sermon.

The Peninsula.—The peninsula of Howth is connected with the mainland in the vicinity of the village of Baldoyle, by a low sandy isthmus of about half-a-mile in breadth; and extends, in an east-south-easterly direction, to the length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The character and the breadth of the isthmus, though with a slight and progressive increase of the latter,

continue for some distance along the peninsula; and then the surface expands from narrowness and heaves up from tameness, to form the bold and stupendous nodule of cliff and rock and upland called the Hill of Howth. This hill constitutes the outer and by far the broader part of the peninsula; it terminates toward the sea in a semicircular sweep of very bold and beetling coast; and it figures, in nearly every view of the bay of Dublin, as the most imposing and romantic feature of a famed and gorgeous landscape. It measures about 2 miles in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, 1,772 acres in area, and 563 feet in altitude; it drops nearly sheer down to the sea, on its south and east sides, in cliffs and precipices; it presents an impressive picture at a part of its rocky skirts, afterwards to be noticed, where its natural pinnacles, called the Needles, stand as sentinel-posts to its lighthouse; and it blends, on the north, with the near islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambay, the receding coast of Nethercross and Balrothery, and the far-away mountains of Mourne, to form one of the grandest coast landscapes which ever painter copied on canvass. The low parts of the peninsula consist, in general, of good and well-cultivated soil; and the Hill of Howth consists mixedly of arable grounds and moorland pasture,—the latter lying principally along the higher elevations. Quartz rock and clay slate constitute the main part of the hill; and, while they overlie one another in no fewer than twelve great and very many small alternations, they occasionally fuse into each other, so as to enclose a rock of intermediate character. A huge bed of porphyritic greenstone runs from the water's edge on the south side into the heart of the hill, and then separates into two smaller and gradually diverging veins. A bed of dolomite, accompanied by a greyish limestone, looks up near the harbour, sweeps round the base of the promontory, and reappears near Sutton, where it is quarried, and whence it was formerly exported to England for the sake of its magnesian earth; and out of this dolomite Dr. Henry of Manchester manufactured his well-known patent magnesia, so famous for the fortune it is understood to have yielded to himself, and the confiding place assigned to it among the medicines of the nursery. The Hill of Howth is believed to have been once covered with wood; and its plants possess as much interest for the botanist, as its rocks and its minerals for the geologist and the mineralogist.

The Village.—The village, or—as Irish taste and custom require it rather to be called—the town of Howth extends along the north side of the hill, 7 miles east-north-east of Dublin. It consists chiefly of one long street; and, though not long ago spruce and prosperous in appearance, it seems now half forsaken and desolate; for it became a place of great public resort and of much bustle and promise during the years of its being the place of embarkation with the packet-vessels of England; and, when Kingstown burst into favour, and attracted the steam-ships, and took firm hold of Dublin by its fine railway, Howth became neglected, and was allowed to decline suddenly from the status of the chief packet-station of the kingdom to that of little more than a mere fishing-village. Yet it continues, in connection with the romance of its situation, the striking artificial objects which adjoin it, the fascinating properties of rock and plant and surface in its neighbourhood, and the splendid views which vantage-grounds in its vicinity command of Dublin bay and the adjacent coasts, to possess strong interest for persons of taste and science. Strangers who first set foot here upon Irish soil, feel their fancy stirred and not a little stimulated, and conclude that they have entered a country altogether worthy of their zealous investi-

gation; and even the citizens of Dublin resort frequently hither for the purposes both of feasting the imagination, and revelling in the fashionable luxuries of pleasure-excursions, horse-racings, and miscellaneous amusements. In the main street of the town are a Roman Catholic chapel and a hotel,—the latter now or lately unoccupied; at the east end is the parish-church; in the centre are the ruins of the old abbey; adjacent to the town is the large artificial harbour; and, in the near vicinity is Howth-castle, the residence of the Earl of Howth. The Howth and Baldoyle dispensary is within the North Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 3,722; and, in 1839, it expended £93 11s., and administered to 1,502 patients. Area of the village, 35 acres. Pop., in 1831, 797; in 1841, 692. Houses 130. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 85; in other pursuits, 39. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 36; on their own manual labour, 94; on means not specified, 15.

The Harbour.—Howth harbour is sheltered on the north by Ireland's Eye, distant about a mile. Its site was selected by government, in 1807, as suitable for a Packet and Asylum Harbour; and its plan was originally designed by Mr. Rennie, but subsequently carried out by Mr. Telford. The works cost, from July 1807 till January 1832, no less a sum than £420,472; and, including contingent and additional expenses, as well as the cost of preservation down to 1843, they may be estimated, in round numbers, to have gulped down half a million of money. Yet they have been practically condemned as totally useless for their intended purposes; and, regarded in even the most favourable light, they yield an utterly shabby and utterly ridiculous compensation for the enormous cost of their construction. The western pier is 2,700 feet in length; the eastern pier consists of three limbs, of respectively 1,200, 200, and 860 feet in length; and these two piers leave an entrance opening between their jetties of 320 feet, and enclose an area of 52 statute acres. The base of the western pier is 130 feet broad, and its causeway is 40 feet; and the base of the eastern pier is 200 broad, and its carriage-way 50 feet. The low water depth at the entrance is 11 feet; and the tide rises from 9 to 12 feet. The harbour does not admit vessels of great draught; yet, had it been constructed a furlong farther east, it might have given shelter and anchorage in either ebb or flood, to the largest ships of the British navy. Much expense was incurred in raising rocks from the bottom, by means of the diving-bell; but all was money thrown away; for the harbour is still encumbered with much rock, it is rapidly filling with sand, and even the entrance to it is not clear or quite safe. The best anchorage is outside of the harbour; and one-half of the space enclosed within the piers is dry at half-ebb, and two-thirds at low water. On the extremity of the east pier is a lighthouse, displaying a red light. But the great lighthouse of Howth, called that of the Bailey or Green Bailey, stands at the extremity of the peninsula, on a lofty and precipitous rock, which has the form of a frustrated cone, is almost insulated, and communicates with the mainland by a bridge. This object, as seen from almost any point of view, is very beautiful; and, particularly as seen from the mainland, through the vista between the two remarkable pinnacled rocks known to seamen as "the Needles" or "the Candlesticks," it stands so boldly among the waves, and so completely commands both the southern and the eastern iron-bound cliffs of the great promontory, and blends so finely

with wave and precipice and acuminated rock in the formation of a romantic picture, as to have a most imposing effect. An ancient circular fortress or "ballium," popularly ascribed to the Danes, crowned the conoidal rock previous to the construction of the lighthouse, and bequeathed to the place the name of "the Bailey." The lighthouse was erected by the Ballast Board in 1814; the light is 110 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible in clear weather at the distance of 17 nautical miles; the illumination is produced by a set of reflectors, ground to the parabolic form, and having placed in their foci 20 large oil lamps; and around the dome is a lightly but securely railed outer-gallery. During the year 1840, the Bailey lighthouse cost £638 10s. 7d.; and the lighthouse on the pier cost £328 5s. 4d. A former lighthouse, called "the Howth Light," stood on an elevation to the north of the Bailey, at an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level; but being often involved in mist and clouds, it was abandoned.—Howth Harbour is so suitable at every state of the tide for fishing-craft, and so conveniently situated for access both to the fishing-grounds and to Dublin market, that it speedily became the rendezvous of all the boats engaged in immediate subserviency to Dublin. "The fish," says Mr. Nimmo, "are carried from hence by land-carriage to Dublin, and the boats are enabled to put to sea again without delay. Though this be not the only cause of the late great reduction in the price of fish in Dublin market, yet certainly it must have materially contributed thereto. And I think it would not be going too far to say, that this very reduction will in a few years compensate for the whole expense of Howth harbour." In 1835, the fishing-craft within the coast-guard station of Howth and Baldoyle amounted to 16 decked vessels of aggregately 574 tons with 131 men, 5 half-decked vessels of aggregately 46 tons with 28 men, and 10 row-boats with aggregately 50 men.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities.—*"Howth Abbey"* is a popular name loosely but conveniently applied to a cluster of ecclesiastical ruins near the middle of the village. The chief is the ruin of a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Mary, and believed to have been built during the prelacy of Archbishop Luke, who was appointed to the see of Dublin in 1228. Six pointed arches, three of which are smaller and less ancient than the other three, divide the church into two aisles; some of the windows are round-headed, and some are pointed; the principal entrance is by a circular doorway; and the steeple or belfry is ascended by a flight of steps constructed on its exterior. The most ancient sepulchral monument in the church is ornamented with a crosier and a cross-florée, and seems commemorative of an abbot; and the most interesting is an altar-tomb to the memory of the thirteenth Baron of Lowth and his lady. Adjacent to the church are some decaying walls of a monastic edifice, probably founded by the St. Laurence family, but not noticed in authentic record; and at a short distance are the vestiges of a building, locally called the College, some ruinous apartments and recesses of which were occupied not long ago as the sad and chilly homes of several poor families. These ecclesiastical ruins are encompassed by an embattled wall, with a double or graduated parapet, so as to exhibit a mixture of military and ecclesiastical character; and they occupy so conspicuous and romantic a situation, impending over the sea, as to form a principal object in the first view of Howth. In a secluded vale on the east side of the Hill of Howth are the remains of a cromlech, the covering stone of which has fallen on one side to the ground.

The Castle.—The Castle of Howth is agreeably situated at the base of the Hill of Howth, amidst a fine mass of ornamental wood, which climbs the hill till its further progress is arrested by a bold and rocky escarpment; and in front of it is a well-stocked deer-park, several points of which command sea-views of striking grandeur. The castle is an old and spacious pile, altered at different periods, and exhibiting incongruities of style, and inattention to architectural beauty; but may be described as a long battlemented structure, flanked by square towers, and approached by a large flight of steps. The interior is commodious rather than splendid; the hall of entrance extends along the whole front of the building, and is ornamented with weapons and armour of ancient days; and the saloon contains, among other works of art, a curious full-length portrait of Dean Swift, painted by Bindon in 1735, and representing Wood, the "Goliath armed in brass," abject and agonized at Swift's feet. The estate attached to the castle extends over the whole of Howth peninsula, and has been in possession of the St. Laurence family during considerably upwards of six centuries. Sir Armoricus Tristram, the founder of that family, ranked as one of the most courageous of the Anglo-Norman invaders; and, in 1177, debarked at Howth, in conjunction with Sir John de Courcey, and at the head of a body of bold followers. In an engagement which speedily took place with the natives, at the bridge of Evora, on the north side of Howth, he obtained a signal victory, lost seven near relatives, and was rewarded with the lands and the baronial title of Howth; and a two-handed sword, with which he is alleged to have hewn down his antagonists in the fight, is preserved among the old weapons in the entrance-hall of the castle. The occasion of the change of the family name to St. Laurence is not very satisfactorily ascertained; but it is usually supposed to have been the obtaining of some subsequent victory on the festival of St. Laurence. Sir Armoricus Tristram was the brother-in-law of Sir John de Courcey; and was killed, in 1189, in a battle with O'Connor, King of Connaught. His eldest son succeeded him as second Baron of Howth; and his descendant, the twenty-seventh Baron, was, in 1767, created Viscount St. Laurence and Earl of Howth.—George IV. landed at Howth on Aug. 12, 1821.

HUGGINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Aughaviller, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the eastern margin of the parish, 3 miles south-south-west of Knocktopher; and it has a Roman Catholic chapel and a constabulary station. Several cattle-fairs are held. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 283; in 1841, 273. Houses 56.

HUNGRY HILL, a mountain in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 2½ miles west-north-west of the head of Ardagh bay, a creek of Bantry bay, 3½ miles east-north-east of Castletown-Berehaven, and 12½ miles, in a straight line, west-north-west of Bantry. It has an altitude of 2,249 feet; it rises up, first in rocky, rugged, and steep acclivities, and then in a soaring and alpine precipice; and it is celebrated for a stupendous waterfall which it flings from a lake on its summit. The stream falls toward the east-south-east so as to place its sublime cascade right in the view of Bantry; and it afterwards courses to the south, so as to embouch at the head of Ardagh bay. The upper part of the mountain, down one-third or even more than one-third of its entire descent, is so mural, that the stream falls sheer over it, without break or obstruction; and afterwards it descends so archly and brokenly in huge projecting knolls of rock,

that the stream "thunders on its impetuous course, a broad torrent of foam, and mist, and refracted sunbeams, from height to height, till it gains the declivity of the mountain base, from which it tumbles into the bay." After a heavy fall of rain, the cascade and the cataract form a noble and impressive object, even to spectators 12½ miles away at Bantry, or to persons on board of vessels sailing near the head of Bantry bay.

HULIN ROCKS, a cluster of rocks in the North Channel, 6½ miles north-east by north of Larne, and 7 miles east by south of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster.

HUNTINGDON, a demesne in the vicinity of Clonegall, and on the west border of the barony of Scarewalsh, and co. Wexford, Leinster. The mansion is in the corrupted style of castellated architecture which prevailed in the early part of the 17th century; and was built by Sir Laurence Esmond, the second baronet of his family, and named after the seat of his ancestors in Lincolnshire. It eventually passed from the Esmonds to Sir Edward Lesley, Bart., of Tarbert; and was leased to the predecessor of its present occupant, Dr. Durdin.

HUNTLY GLEN, a dell in the basin of the Bann, a little below the town of Banbridge, district of Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Here is a large thread-spinning factory; and at Seapatrick, in its vicinity, is an extensive establishment for weaving union cloth by machinery.

HY-BRASSIL, or **HY-BRAZIL**, a fictitious island, rich, fertile, and of great extent, far out in the Atlantic ocean. A belief in its existence, and a concurrence as to its name, may be traced along the whole western coast of Ireland from Hornhead in co. Donegal to Mizenhead in co. Cork. Both popular tradition and old Irish poetry describe it as "a country of perpetual sunshine, abounding in broad havens and noble rivers, in forests, mountains, and lakes; castles and palaces arise on every hill-side, or beetle above winding streams; and as far as the eye can reach, it is covered with delightful groves, and bowers embracing soft and silent glades, presenting to the happy beholder scenes and vistas of surpassing loveliness, and filling the soul with dreams of beauty and of wonder." The popular belief in such a place among the rude peasantry of "the wild and far west," while indicating in one

view their enslavement to legendary absurdity, indicates as distinctly in another view the poetic tendency of their mind, and the picturesque character of the scenery around their homes. In the ancient topography of Ireland, there were two districts of the name of Hy-Brassil,—the one in the territory of Ophaly, and the other, now Clanbrassil, in Armagh.

HY-CONALL, the old name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, co. Limerick, Munster.

HYDEPARK, the site of extensive print-works, 6 miles from Belfast, near the east road thence to Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. Mr. Atkinson, noticing these works, in 1823, says that they were reputed to be the most extensive in Ulster, that they could annually bleach and print 50,000 pieces of calico, and that the sum of £26,000 was said to have been expended on them, within a few years before he wrote, in buildings, machinery, and utensils.

HY-FALGIA, the old name of the baronies of Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster.

HY-KINSELAGH, an old territory on the coast of Leinster. It included the present barony of Gorey in co. Wexford, and part of the baronies of Shillelagh and Arklow in co. Wicklow. The family of O'Kinselagh, who ruled it as princes or toparchs, were descendants of Morough, and a younger brother of Dermot MacMorough, king of Leinster. Morough O'Kinselagh was supreme lord of the territory in 1169, and always took part with the Anglo-Norman invaders. His descendants took their designation from the district, till they were dispossessed partly at the distribution of Ireland into counties by Queen Elizabeth, and finally, in 1606, by James I.; and so totally have they been abased, that now not one individual of the legitimate line of the former princes of Leinster is to be found in a higher station than that of a petty shopkeeper, or a small farmer.

HY-MEITHTIRE, the former name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster.

HYNE (LOUGH). See **HINE**.

HY-TUIRTRE, the former name of a small territory, on the east shore of Lough-Neagh, co. Antrim, Ulster.

I

IAR-CONNAUGHT. See **CUNNEMARA**.

IBANE AND BARRYROE, an united barony on the coast of the county of Cork, Munster. It is bounded on the east, south, and south-west, by the sea, and, on other sides, by Carbery. Its greatest length west-south-westward is 10 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7½; and its area is 35,291 acres. It forms two peninsulæ, that of Ibane on the west between Ross Harbour and Clonakilty bay, and that of Barryroe on the east between Clonakilty bay and Courtmacsherry bay; and these peninsulæ are mutually separated even at their head by the intersection of a tongue of land containing the town of Clonakilty, and terminating

at the head of Clonakilty bay. The coast is indented with many navigable creeks, and has several sandy strands, which are rich in sea-manure. The name Ibane signifies "the fair territory," and seems to have been adopted in invidious contrast to the adjoining rough country of Carbery; and this "fair territory" was originally under the sway of the Carbery princes, and, after the Conquest, was wrested from its old proprietors by Lord Arundel, and passed from him to the Barrymore family. Barryroe anciently belonged to the O'Cowigs, who were subject to the princes of Carbery, and became extinguished soon after the Conquest; and it passed to a branch of the Barry family, and took from them

its present designation.—The barony of Ibane and Barryroe contains the whole of the parishes of Abbeymahon, Ardfield, Kilsillagh, Donaghmore, Lislee, and Templeomalus; and part of the parishes of Castle-Ventry, Dysert Island, Kilgariff, Kilkeranmore, Rathbarry, Kilmeen, Rosscarbery, Templequinlan, and Timoleague. The towns are Timoleague and Courtmaesherry. Pop., in 1831, 23,164; in 1841, 24,349. Houses 4,092. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,408; in manufactures and trade, 469; in other pursuits, 367. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,603; who could read but not write, 546; who could neither read nor write, 8,553. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 802; who could read but not write, 586; who could neither read nor write, 9,256.—This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Bandon, Dunmanway, and Skibbereen. The total number of tenements valued is 2,020; and of these, 678 were valued under £5,—389, under £10,—281, under £15,—192, under £20,—146, under £25,—99, under £30,—102, under £40,—60, under £50,—and 73, at and above £0.

IBERCON. See IDA.

IBERIUS (ST.), a parish on the south coast of the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of BROADWAY: which see. The surface lies at the head of Lough Ta, and consists in general of very good land. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 891 acres. Pop., in 1831, 543; in 1841, 528. Houses 106. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 383; in 1841, 408. Houses 81.—This parish is an impropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the curate are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial tithes for £22 18s. 11d.; and the latter belong to the Earl of Portsmouth. The impropriate curacies of St. Iberius and St. Mary's Island constitute the benefice of St. Iberius. See MARY'S ISLAND (ST.). Pop., in 1831, 782. Gross income, £56 18s. 5½d.; nett, £55 1s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of the adjoining parish of Kilscoran. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in St. Mary's Island. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 421; the Protestants of the union to 93, and the Roman Catholics to 688; and there was a daily school in St. Mary's Island.

IBERIUS (ST.), a parish in the north corner of the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area, 15 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. It forms civilly a part of the borough of Wexford, and ecclesiastically a part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford. See WEXFORD.

IBRICKANE, a barony on the coast of co. Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Corcomroe; on the east, by Inchiquin, Islands, and Clonderalaw; on the south, by Moyarta; and on the west, by the Atlantic. Its greatest length south-south-westward is 15 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 8; and its area is 57,028 acres, 8 perches,—of which 508 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches are water. The southern part is almost all bog; and the northern part is a mixture of very deteriorated argillaceous arable land with pastoral uplands and very improveable moorish hills. On the north-east boundary is Mount Callan; and off the coast are Mutton and Enniskerry Islands. The chief marine indentation is Doonbeg bay; and while nearly all the coast is bold and iron-bound, some portions of it exhibit highly-imposing scenery.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilmacduane, and the whole of the parishes of Kilfarboy, Killard, and Kilmurray, the town of Miltown-Mal-

bay, and the villages of Doonbeg, Kilmurray, and Mullagh. Pop., in 1831, 20,451; in 1841, 25,166. Houses 3,912. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,411; in manufactures and trade, 608; in other pursuits, 243. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,267; who could read but not write, 864; who could neither read nor write, 6,810. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,092; who could read but not write, 885; who could neither read nor write, 8,888.—Ibrickane is partly in the Poor-law union of Ennistymon, and partly in that of Kilrush. The total number of tenements valued is 2,697; and of these, 1,397 were valued under £5,—801, under £10,—265, under £15,—94, under £20,—60, under £25,—21, under £30,—25, under £40,—12, under £50,—and 22, at and above £50.

ICANE. See ISLAND-ICANE.

IDA, IGRIN, AND IBERCON, an united barony, in the south-east of the county of Kilkenny, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Gowran; on the east, by the river Barrow, which divides it from the counties of Carlow and Wexford; on the south, by the river Suir, which divides it from the county of Waterford; and on the west, by the baronies of Iverk and Knocktopher. Its greatest length, in a direction a little west of south, is 16½ miles; its greatest breadth is 6½; and its area is 61,703 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 1,596 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are fresh water, and respectively 1,019 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, 237 acres, 37 perches, and 314 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are tideway in the Barrow, the Nore, and the Suir. Ida proper forms a district of 5½ miles by 5½ in the north, has Brandon mountain on its boundary with Gowran, and is divided from Igrin and Ibercon by the river Nore. Most of that part of the united barony which comprises the parishes of Gaulskill and Dunkit consists of excellent land on a limestone bottom; and most of the remainder consists of low and slaty hills, covered by a light, dry, argillaceous soil, rarely moorish, and generally very productive, after calcareous manure.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Jerpoint-West, Listerling, and Rossinan, and the whole of the parishes of Ballygurrin, Cluin, Dysertmoon, Dunkit, Gaulskill, Kilbride, Kilcoan, Kilcolm, Kilmakevogo, Rathpatrick, Rosshercon, Rower, and Shambo. The chief villages are Tullagher, Ballygub, Ballinamona, Ballinerea, and Rosshercon. Pop., in 1831, 18,647; in 1841, 20,869. Houses 3,108. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,552; in manufactures and trade, 365; in other pursuits, 299. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,713; who could read but not write, 1,612; who could neither read nor write, 4,616. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,044; who could read but not write, 1,859; who could neither read nor write, 6,359. Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon barony lies partly in the Poor-law union of New-Ross, and partly in that of Waterford. The total number of tenements valued is 2,377; and of these, 630 were valued under £5,—455, under £10,—401 under £15,—256, under £20,—168, under £25,—115 under £30,—135, under £40,—74, under £50,—and 143, at and above £50.

IDOUGH. See CASTLE-COMER.

IDRONE (EAST and WEST), two baronies of the county of Carlow, Leinster. They are bounded, on the north, by Queen's county and the barony of Carlow; on the north-east, by the barony of Forth; on the east, by the county of Wexford; on the south, by the barony of St. Mullins; and on the west, by the county of Kilkenny. Their greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 15½ miles.

and their greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 8. Area of East Idrone, 52,857 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches,—of which 138 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches are in the river Barrow. Area of West Idrone, 23,066 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 110 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches are in the river Barrow. The river Barrow, running southward, first separates West Idrone from Carlow barony and East Idrone, and then divides East Idrone from co. Kilkenny. The eastern declivities of the Castle-Comer mountains occupy the western district of West Idrone, and Mount Leinster occupies the extreme east of East Idrone; but the greater part of the remainder of the baronies consists of good and fertile land.—The barony of East Idrone contains part of the parishes of Ballyellin, Fenagh, Killinane, Myshall, Ullart, and Nurney; and the whole of the parishes of Augha, Clonegoose, Dunleckney, Kiltennell, Lorum, and Slyguff. Its towns are Borris, Bagnalstown, and part of Leighlin-bridge; and its chief villages are Ballynocken, Killedmund, and Nurney. Pop., in 1831, 19,664; in 1841, 20,765. Houses 3,492. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,754; in manufactures and trade, 711; in other pursuits, 323. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,675; who could read but not write, 1,882; who could neither read nor write, 3,300. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,202; who could read but not write, 2,972; who could neither read nor write, 4,257. This barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Carlow. The total number of tenements valued is 3,333; and of these, 1,809 were valued under £5,—514, under £10,—275, under £15,—172, under £20,—96, under £25,—62, under £30,—133, under £40,—61, under £50,—and 211, at and above £50.—The barony of West Idrone contains part of the parishes of Cloydagh, Killinane, and Wells; and the whole of the parishes of Old Leighlin and Tullowcrine. Its only town is part of Leighlin-bridge; and its chief villages are Royal Oak and Old Leighlin. Pop., in 1831, 8,081; in 1841, 8,435. Houses 1,404. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,111; in manufactures and trade, 208; in other pursuits, 146. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,594; who could read but not write, 1,028; who could neither read nor write, 1,027. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 907; who could read but not write, 1,499; who could neither read nor write, 1,350. This barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Carlow. The total number of tenements valued is 1,059; and of these, 416 were valued under £5,—209, under £10,—116, under £15,—103, under £20,—59, under £25,—45, under £30,—29, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 56, at and above £50.

IFFA AND OFFA (EAST AND WEST), two baronies in the south of co. Tipperary, Munster. They are bounded on the north by the baronies of Clanwilliam, Middlethird, and Slieveardagh; on the east, by co. Kilkenny; on the south, by co. Waterford; and on the west, by the counties of Cork and Limerick. Their length, from east to west, is 26 miles; and their breadth varies between 2½ and 12½. Area of East Iffa and Offa, 57,219 acres, 5 perches; of which 84 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches are tideway of the river Suir, and 255 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches are fresh water. Area of West Iffa and Offa, 117,175 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches; of which 257 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches are water. The western and very considerably the broader district consists, to the extent of 9 or 10 miles, of the southern declivities of the Galtie mountains, the northern declivities of the Knockmeledown mountains, and the intervening valley; and the greater part of

the remainder of the baronies consists of the richest sweep, or rather series of sweeps, of "the golden vale" of the Suir. The Lingay rivulet traces the boundary with co. Kilkenny; and the Suir comes down upon the barony at the eastern termination of the Galtie mountains, runs 8 miles southward and south-south-eastward across its interior, and then makes a sudden deflection to the north, and thence, for 4 miles northward and 12½ eastward, traces the boundary with Waterford to the confluence of the Lingay. The barony of West Iffa and Offa contains part of the parish of Cahir, and the whole of the parishes of Ardfinane, Ballybacon, Derrygrath, Molough, Mortlestown, Neddins, Newcastle, Rochestown, Shanrahan, Templetenny, Tubrid, Tullaghorton, Tullamellon, and Whitechurch. Its towns are Cahir, Clogheen, and Ballyporeen; and its chief villages are Ardfinane and Newcastle. Pop., in 1831, 40,192; in 1841, 43,694. Houses 6,833. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,696; in manufactures and trade, 1,160; in other pursuits, 482. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,267; who could read but not write, 2,118; who could neither read nor write, 10,675. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,874; who could read but not write, 2,271; who could neither read nor write, 13,947. This barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Clogheen. The total number of tenements valued is 7,295; and of these, 4,782 were valued under £5,—1,068, under £10,—509, under £15,—278, under £20,—184, under £25,—117, under £30,—121, under £40,—59, under £50,—and 177 at and above £50. The barony of East Iffa and Offa contains part of the parishes of Donaghmore, Garran-Gibbon, Newtown-Lennan, Innislounoughy, Killoloan, Kilsheelan, and St. Mary's of Clonmel; and the whole of the parishes of Ballyoleraghan, Carrick, Kilgrant, Kitegan, Kilcash, Kilmurry, Lisronogh, Newchapel, Rathronan, and Temple-Etny. Its towns are Abbey, and the principal parts of Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir; and its chief villages are Ballyoleraghan, Toberaheena, Kilcash, and Kilsheelan. Pop., in 1831, 38,702; in 1841, 41,696. Houses 5,650. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,802; in manufactures and trade, 2,905; in other pursuits, 1,292. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,887; who could read but not write, 2,357; who could neither read nor write, 7,095. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,684; who could read but not write, 3,584; who could neither read nor write, 11,160. This barony is partly in the Poor-law union of Clonmel, and partly in that of Carrick-on-Suir. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of the borough of Clonmel, is 4,059; and of these, 2,221 were valued under £5,—542, under £10,—283, under £15,—188, under £20,—130, under £25,—116, under £30,—142, under £40,—113, under £50,—and 324, at and above £50.

IGHTERMURROUGH, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 2½ miles east-south-east of Castle-Martyr, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **LADIES'-BRIDGE**, and part of the town of **CASTLE-MARTYR**: see these articles. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,556 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,627; in 1841, 3,092. Houses 497. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,396; in 1841, 2,349. Houses 384. The surface is watered by the Dower rivulet; and consists, for the most part, of excellent tillage land. On the west border, adjoining Castle-Martyr, is the residence of Carey's Wood.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £638 18s. 4½d.; glebe, £6 5s. Gross income, £645 3s. 4½d.; nett, £559 15s. 2½d.

Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Robertstown, and Monasternenagh, in the dio. of Limerick. The church was built upwards of a century ago. Sittings 100; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballymacoda and Shanbally. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 2,632; and 2 daily schools, one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, had on their books 55 boys and 30 girls.

IGRIN. See **IDA**.

IKEAN. See **ISLAND-ICANE**.

IKEATHY AND OUGHTERANY, an united barony, on the north border of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Meath; on the east, by the baronies of Salt; on the south, by the barony of Clane; and on the west, by the baronies of Clane and Carbery. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is 5; and its area is 25,753 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. The surface is flat and tame; and declines partly north-eastward toward the Liffey, and partly north-westward toward the Boyne. Mr. Rawson estimating the area at 15,747 acres, stated that 1,276 acres are bog, and 14,471 acres are arable land. The Royal Canal passes along the northern border. —This barony contains the parishes of Balraheen, Cloneurly, Scullogestown, Clonshambo, Donadea, Dunmurbill, Kilcock, and Mainham. Its only town is Kilcock. Pop., in 1831, 6,659; in 1841, 6,162. Houses 1,046. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 657; in manufactures and trade, 118; in other pursuits, 315. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,240; who could read but not write, 593; who could neither read nor write, 991. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 697; who could read but not write, 803; who could neither read nor write, 1,148. Ikeathy and Oughterany barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Celbridge. The total number of tenements valued is 901; and of these, 406 were valued under £5,—155, under £10,—57, under £15,—28, under £20,—29, under £25,—69, under £30,—38, under £40,—22, under £50,—and 150, at and above £50.

IKERRIN, a barony at the north-east extremity of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by King's co.; on the east, by Queen's co. and co. Kilkenny; on the south, by the barony of Eliogurty; and on the west, by the barony of Lower Ormond. Its length, from north to south, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 69,381 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 60 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are water. Its southern district is deeply indented up the middle by a projection of Eliogurty; its western district consists chiefly of the northern half of the Devil-Bit mountains; its central district is the vale of the nascent Suir, which rises on the northern border, and runs southward right down the middle of the barony; and its eastern district consists, to a large extent, of bog. The lands on the Suir are generally fertile.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Borrisnafarney, Corbally, Cullenwaine, Templemore, and Templetuohy, and the whole of the parishes of Barnane, Kiltavenoge, Killea, Killoekahan, Bournay, Rathnavogue, and Templeree. The only town is Roscrea; and the chief village is Templetuohy. Ikerrin gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Carrick. Pop., in 1831, 27,077; in 1841, 30,261. Houses 4,835. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,739; in manufactures and trade, 946; in other pursuits, 633. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,

4,862; who could read but not write, 2,644; who could neither read nor write, 5,555. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,352; who could read but not write, 3,859; who could neither read nor write, 7,059.—Ikerrin lies partly in the Poor-law union of Roscrea, and partly in that of Thurles. The total number of tenements valued is 4,227; and of these, 2,179 were valued under £5,—894, under £10,—425, under £15,—220, under £20,—136, under £25,—107, under £30,—79, under £40,—64, under £50,—and 123, at and above £50.

ILANMORE, one of the largest of the many islands of Clew Bay, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Westport, co. Mayo, Connaught.

ILEAGH, a quondam barony of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is now included in **KILNEMASAGH**: which see.

ILEN (THE), a rivulet of the district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It rises among the mountains, and flows about 9 miles in a southerly direction, and past the town of Skibbereen, to the head of Baltimore harbour; but its name is often popularly and even officially given to the estuary over a distance of 6 miles below Skibbereen, on to the vicinity of the town of Baltimore. It is tidal and navigable by small boats to a mile above Skibbereen; and the estuary is navigable for vessels of burden to within 3 miles of that town. The salmon fishery of the Ilen is the private property of Lieut.-Col. Townsend.

ILLUD. See **ULLID**.

IMLAGH, co. MEATH. See **EMLAGH**.

IMLAGH, a bog on the north side of Ballinskelligs bay, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies in a semicircular basin open to the sea, and is drained by a rapid rivulet of its own name, which might be turned to good account, by irrigation. Area, 3,076 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The upper part of the bog, under Killierly, is a deep red swamp; but the rest is a firm and easily reclaimable bog. The estimated cost of reclamation, jointly with 711 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Ballinskelligs bog, is £1,324 9s.

IMOGEELY, or MOGEELY, a parish in the barony of Inokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the town of **CASTLE-MARTYR**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,430 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,047; in 1841, 3,121. Houses 482. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,217; in 1841, 2,224. Houses 352. The surface is partly hill and partly dale; and while the soil of the former is inferior, that of the latter is excelled by little or none in the barony. The chief seat is Castletown, the residence of Mr. Uniacke.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-MARTYR** [which see,] in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £390; glebe, £16 16s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are of the same value as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in Mr. William Davis. The church of the benefice is in Imogeely, and was built about 95 years ago. Sittings 220; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dungourney and Clonmult. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 197, and the Roman Catholics to 3,053; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the incumbent of Castle-Martyr, £5 10s. from the rector of Ightermurrough, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and one with £6 from the parochial Roman Catholic Clergy—had on their books 141 boys and 76 girls. In 1840, a National school at Castle-Martyr was salaried with £15 from the Board, and had on its books 228 boys.

IMOKILLY, a barony in the extreme south-east

of co. Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Barrymore; on the north, by the barony of Kinataloon; on the north-east, by Coshbride in co. Waterford; on the east, by Youghal Harbour, which separates it from Decies-within-Drum in co. Waterford; on the south-east and south, by the Atlantic Ocean; and, on the west, by Cork Harbour, which separates it from the baronies of Kerryourrihy and Barrymore. Its greatest length south-south-westward is 17 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 11; and its area is 91,976 acres, of which 656 acres are tideway. This is a pleasant and fertile tract, neither encumbered with mountain nor monotonously level. The greater part of it consists of two fine valleys, the one extending from nearly the middle of the east side of Cork Harbour to the head of Ballycotton bay, and the other extending parallelly from Middleton to Youghal. The rising grounds and hills which divide and flank these valleys, are, to a great extent, scarcely less fertile than the plains; and they both compose and command numerous charming landscapes,—some close or confined to a part of one demesne, some comprehending a large amount of hill and valley, and some spreading away beyond vistas of exquisite middle-grounds to the ocean, the harbours of Cork and Youghal, and the lofty mountains of Waterford and Tipperary. The coasts and bays of the barony have been amply enough noticed in our article on Co. Cork. A limestone abounds in the valleys which is excellent, both as manure and as a building material; and in several places, it is so hard, compact, finely granular, and beautifully coloured as to constitute a very beautiful marble. A range of hills extends along the north-western boundary with Barrymore, and the northern boundary with Kinataloon.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Clonmult, Dungourney, Garranekenefick, Middleton, and Mogeesh, and the whole of the parishes of Ardagh, Aghada, Ballintemple, Corkbeg, Inch, Rostellan, Titeskin, Trabolgan, Ballyoughtera, Bohala, Clonpriest, Cloyne, Dangan, Garryroe, Imogeely, Ightermurrough, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Kilmaedonogue, Kilmahon, and St. Mary of Youghal. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred one townland in Dungourney and two in Garranekenefick from Imokilly to Barrymore,—pop., in 1841, 522; and one in Titeskin, one in Aghada, and one in Corkbeg, from Barrymore to Imokilly,—pop. 810. The towns are Cloyne, Castle-Martyr, Middleton, and Youghal; and the chief villages are Aghada, Farsid, Whitegate, Gyleen, Ballymaooda, Ballinacreen, Ballycotton, Killeagh, Ladies-Bridge, and Churchtown. Pop., in 1831, 58,620; in 1841, 62,170. Houses 9,613. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,736; in manufactures and trade, 2,933; in other pursuits, 1,452. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,355; who could read but not write, 2,819; who could neither read nor write, 15,096. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,878; who could read but not write, 3,318; who could neither read nor write, 20,322.—Imokilly lies wholly in the Poor-law union of Middleton. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of the borough of Youghal, is 5,544; and of these, 2,296 were valued under £5,—742, under £10,—537, under £15,—419, under £20,—306, under £25,—241, under £30,—283, under £40,—180, under £50,—and 540, at and above £50.

IMPER. See EMPOR.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a parish, 4½ miles north-west by north of Doneraile, and partly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½.

Area of the Fermoy section, 3,145 acres; of the Orrery and Kilmore section, 966 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,385; in 1841, 1,459. Houses 225. Pop. of the Fermoy section, in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,268. Houses 199. The surface is watered by the beautiful and classic Awbeg; and within its limits is the villa of Velvetstown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LISGOOLD [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £129 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £6 3s. 9½d. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 1,419.

INA, a romantic lake, a vale, and a mountain pass, in the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. The lake is overhung by part of the Binabola mountains, receives several of the torrents which leap down from their sides, and is the most northerly of the chain of lakes which lie at their base. The vale sweeps along the east base of the mountains, and is stupendously flanked on the south by naked and almost perpendicular precipices of 1,200 feet in altitude. The pass is an alpine defile between the two great groups of Binabola, cutting these groups mutually asunder, and bearing the name of Maam Ina. At the mouth of the vale rises the insulated and lofty hill of Coolnacarton, commanding a view of the lakes of Ina, Derryclare, and Ballinahinch. See BINABOLA and COOLNACARTON.

INAGH, a parish in the barony of Inchiquin, 6 miles south-east by east of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 19,887 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches,—of which 231 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 4,192. Houses 690. The surface is, for the most part, a series of moors, bogs, and poor uplands; and its aspect is almost everywhere bleak and repulsive. Slievecallan, on the western boundary, has an altitude of 1,282 feet; and some heights in the interior have altitudes of very nearly 500 feet. The chief stream is the Brockagh. The roads from Ennistymon and Milltown-Malbay to Ennis traverse the interior.—This parish is not recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions of the Established church; yet ranks as a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Killaloe, and has chapels at Inagh and Kilnamona.

INCH, a Roman Catholic parish in co. Clare, and dio. of Killaloe, Munster. Its post-town is Ennis; and its chapels are situated at Inch, Kilmealy, and Incur.

INCH, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Imokilly, 3½ miles east of the entrance of Cork Harbour, and 4½ south by west of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. Length, from Castle-Mary to Poor-Heads, 5½ miles; breadth, from Inch-bridge to Shanaber, 2½; area, 3,823 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,854; in 1841, 1,617. Houses 262. The Census of 1831 includes the pop. in that of Aghada. The surface consists, for the most part, of excellent land. The chief feature of the coast is the promontory of Poor-Head; and one of the most interesting features of the interior is the demesne of CASTLE-MARY: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £524 8s.; glebe, £12 14s. 6d. Gross income, £537 2s. 6d.; nett, £498 19s. 5d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent serves, without emolument, the curacy of Garranekenefick. Inch, previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, formed part of the benefice of Aghada. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 270; attendance 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 140, and the Roman Catholics to 1,808; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 and other advantages from the Bishop of Cloyne—had on their books 28 boys and 13 girls.

INCH, an island, and a parish, in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. The island lies on the west side of Lough Swilly, 1 mile west of Churchtown, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Buncrana; and is separated by a deep and narrow channel from Rathmullen. It is reached by various ferries from the mainland, the shortest of which connects with Quigley's Point about a mile from Burnfoot bridge. The surface is varied and rising, but on the whole forms a sort of cone, whose summit bears the name of Inch Top, and has an altitude of 737 feet above sea-level. The land amounts to 3,100 acres, and is disposed principally in tillage and pasture. The chief artificial features are a small village, three places of worship, Mr. Kennedy's seat of Inch-house, and the fortified and garrisoned barrack, called Down Fort. Off the north side, overlooked by the fort, is a good roadstead for vessels bound to Letterkenny and Rathmeltan; and close to the shore is a valuable bed of oysters. Pop., in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 978. Houses 172.—The parish of Inch includes also the mainland district of Barr of Inch, or **MINTIAGH'S**: which see.—The parish, jointly with the parishes of Burt and Muff, was formerly considered as within the parish of Templemore, the remainder of which is identical with the western Liberties of the city of Londonderry; and its tithes are appropriated to the deanery of Derry. Inch itself is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Gross and nett income, £92 6s. 8d. Patron, the Dean of Derry. The church was built about 76 years ago, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 130 to 190, and the Roman Catholic chapel by from 150 to 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to two chapels in the benefices of Burt and Muff. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 124 Churchmen, 452 Presbyterians, and 612 Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by from 20 to 30 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 80 boys and 41 girls.

INCH, a parish, partly in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, but chiefly in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Arklow, on the road thence to Gorey; and contains the village of **COOLGRANEY**: which see. The surface is partly mountainous; yet most of its land is of a good quality. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Wicklow section, 860 acres; of the Wexford section, 5,943 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 2,006. Houses 311. Pop. of the Wicklow section, in 1841, 277. Houses 44.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £28 17s. 6d. The rectory of Inch, and part of the vicarage of **KILGORMAN** [which see], constitute the benefice of Inch. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 2,489. Gross income, £508 17s. 6d.; nett, £476 9s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1830, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 185. The Inch and Kilgorman Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 169, and the Roman Catholics to 1,347; the Protestants of the union to 206, and the Roman Catholics to 2,241; and 4 daily schools in the union and parish—one of which was aided with an annual grant from the rector—had on their books 189 boys and 134 girls.

INCH, a parish on the west border of the barony

of West Shelmalier, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Taghmore, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 1,389 acres. Pop., in 1831, 407; in 1841, 526. Houses 84. The surface extends along the Corug rivulet, and consists in the aggregate of second-rate land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **HONINGTON** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £30, and the rectorial for £40; and the latter are inappropriate in **Cæsar Colclough, Esq.** In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

INCH, an old castle about 3 miles north-east of Athy, and in the parish of Moone, and barony of East Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It was built by De Vesey in the reign of King John, and enlarged by the 6th Earl of Kildare about the year 1420. Though only one tower now remains, yet the great extent of traceable foundation proves the castle to have been a place of considerable importance. About a furlong to the south of it is a small tumulus, rendered interesting by a popular local story of the plague in 1439. Two hillocky ridges which run parallel to each other north of the castle, and are mutually separated by an intervening marsh, form the only exception to the prevalence of a dead flat in the circumjacent country; and on these heights, in 1642, the armies of Ormonde and Mountgarret marched in sight of each other on the evening previous to the battle of Kilrush.

INCH, a peninsula in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It projects south-south-eastward from the main body of the barony, at a point 10 miles east by south of Dingle; and separates Dingle bay from Castlemain Harbour, leaving an entrance to the latter between its own extremity and the barony of Iveragh. Its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its mean breadth, rather less than half-a-mile. It consists of one continued range of sandhills, some of which are from 30 to 40 feet high; and though plentifully covered with sedges, lady's bed-straw, sea-holly, coltsfoot, and similar sand-and-sea-loving plants, it produces very little grass. Cattle fed on it eat chiefly the lady's bed-straw, and are thriving. Considerable quantities of white pease grew at one time, and perhaps still grow, spontaneously upon its extremity; but they are conjectured to have been originally sown by the dispersion of pease in some shipwreck.

INCH, an islet at the head of Lough Allen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains some vestiges of an ecclesiastical structure, which is alleged to have been built by St. Beorg; and around which is a cemetery.

INCH, co. Tipperary. See **INCH-DOVEA**.

INCH, or **INNISCOURCEY**, a parish in the barony of Lecale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Downpatrick, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 6,494 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,857; in 1841, 2,489. Houses 418. The surface lies along the south-west arm of Lough Strangford, up to the mouth of the Quoile or **Bal-linahinch** river. Nearly three-fourths of it consist of land of scarcely second-rate quality; and the remainder consists of very impracticable rocky ground and cut-out bog. An embankment has been made on the Quoile to stop the tide-water. The north road from Downpatrick forks at Quoile bridge into two lines which pass through the parish toward respectively Killyleagh and Saintfield. The quay of Quoile serves the inhabitants of Inch quite as facilely as those of Downpatrick. Adjacent to the Quoile is the demesne of **Finebrogue**. The abbey of Inch was founded, in 1180, by **Se**

John de Courcey, for Cistercian monks, whom he brought from the abbey of Furness in Lancashire. Though now a very dilapidated ruin, it exhibits both evidences of great former importance, and vestiges of considerable architectural beauty. It was a cruciform structure, with a tower or lofty belfry on the south side. An arch which supported the tower still remains, and appears to have been of very elegant construction. The chancel, or east part of the church, is the chief part of the existing ruin; and it has, in its east wall, three noble lancet windows upwards of 20 feet in height, and in each of its side-walls two windows of similar form, and nearly equal grandeur. Sir John de Courcey is alleged to have founded this abbey as an amends for demolishing a previous Benedictine abbey, which had been converted by the native princes into a strong military post; and a very old ruin, of simple form and antique architectural features, stands on the verge of the parish, and claims, according to some antiquaries, to be the original abbey. Within the church was buried Sir James Melville, the supposed descendant of the famous knight, who was secretary to Mary, Queen of Scots.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £286 3s. 1d. The rectories of Inch and ARDKEEN, and the vicarage of WITTER [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Inch, and the corps of the prebend of St. Andrews. The other parishes are 9 miles distant from Inch. Pop., in 1831, 6,139. Gross income, £565 3s. 1d.; nett, £518 10s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ballintoy in the dio. of Connor. A curate has a salary of £100. Inch church was built about the year 1730, by means of private subscription and parochial assessment. Sitings 350; attendance, from 100 to 400. Ardkeen has been erected into a perpetual curacy, and has a church of its own. The Roman Catholic chapel of Inch has an attendance of about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Crossgar, Kilmore, and Killyleagh. In 1834, the parishioners of Inch consisted of 1,123 Churchmen, 709 Presbyterians, and 1,015 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by from 27 to 57 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Mr. Maxwell, M. P., £5 from the rector, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 169 boys and 109 girls. In 1840, there was a National school at Rann.

INCHEGEELAGH. See INCHEGEELAGH.

INCHCLORIN, or QUAKER ISLAND, an interesting islet of Lough Ree. See QUAKER ISLAND.

INCHCLOYNE, an islet in Lough Ree, between Incheclorin and Inchenagh, co. Longford, Leinster.

INCHCRONANE. See INCHICRONANE.

INCH-DOVEA, an united parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 4½ miles north-west of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,889 acres, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,928; in 1841, 1,983. Houses 304. The district formerly constituted two parishes,—Inch, or Incheclorin, and Dovea. The surface is part of the west side of the basin of the Suir, but is chiefly drained southward by the Clodiagh, a small affluent of that river; and it consists in the aggregate of middle-rate land. The seats are Inch-house, George Ryan, Esq.; Dovea, John Trant, Esq.; and Bouladuff.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLOCHER [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £160, and the rectorial for £140; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700

to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drom. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 2,004; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 150 boys and 97 girls.

INCHEGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a parish, partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6. Area of the Carbery section, 5,576 acres; of the Muskerry section, 39,839 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,785; in 1841, 6,357. Houses 1,006. Pop. of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 5,172; in 1841, 5,680. Houses 902. This district contains the sources and the upper part of the course of the river Lee; it forms at once one of the most sublime, one of the most rugged, and one of the most romantic sections of the great western mountain border of the county; it is impressively featured with the lakes of Allua and Gougane-Barra, the stupendous chasm or ravine of Cooleagh, and some of the most alpine summits, and wild mountain-escarpments of the south-west of Ireland; and it abounds, on the one hand, in such historical associations and traditional legends, and, on the other, in such rare productions of mineralogy and botany, as to make the contest of attraction nearly equal to the poetic dreamer and the man of science. Most of the features of chief interest, however, have been already noticed in the articles ALLUA, COOLEAGH, and GOUGANE-BARRA: which see. Mr. Crofton Croker, speaking of the village of Inchegeelagh, thus succinctly and graphically notices the east end of the parish: "The walls of a barrack, which has been long disused, are all that speak the former consequence of Inchegeela; its church and parsonage are inconsiderable and ruinous; and, at the distance of a mile, on a small height above the river, stands the castle of Carrinacurra, now called Castle-Masters. It is backed by considerable mountains; the most prominent is Sheehy, whose blue peak,

'A doubtful object, mingling with the clouds,'

towers above all the others, the chief of which are Douse, an enormous and heavy lump, and Coolnagreenane, or the mountain unknown to the sunbeams, a name highly descriptive of its general gloomy appearance; behind these, the rugged points of Carrigaprehaun, or the Raven's Rock, may be distinguished boldly eminent over Lough Lua." Though by far the greater part of the surface consists of rock and mountain, yet a large aggregate exists of arable land, and there is a sufficiency of bog for the local supply of good fuel. Many of the mountains now clothed with heath were formerly tilled; for when the heath is pulled up and burned, the ridges and furrows made by the plough are visible. Near the village, says Dr. Smith, "many pieces of a metallic substance have been found in the form of cubes, as hard as iron, and glittering with sparks, intermixed, of a pale yellow, shining like gold." The name Eveleary was given to the district now forming the parish from the O'Learys, ancient lords of the soil, and proprietors of the castles of Carrignacurragh, Carrigneneelagh, and Drumcaragh. Carrignacurragh Castle, noticed in our extract from Mr. Croker, is described by Dr. Smith as a pile upwards of 100 feet high, and was garrisoned by Cromwell, and forfeited by Conohar O'Leary in consequence of his taking part in the rebellion of 1641. The parish is traversed from east to west by the north road from Cork to Bantry,—by the road, identical here with the former, from Cork to Kenmare,—and by the projected line of railway to Castletown-Berehaven. See BEREHAVEN. The

village of Inchegeelagh stands on these lines of thoroughfare, and in the Muskerry section of the parish, 7 miles west-south-west of Macroom, 27½ miles west by south of Cork, and 153½ miles south-west of Dublin. Fairs are held on May 31, Aug. 31, and Dec. 3. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 233. Houses 38.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £400; glebe, £80. Gross income, £480; nett, £433 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of St. Paul's in the dio. of Cork. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £125 5s. 11d., and are impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. A curate has a salary of £18, and the use of the glebe-house and a glebe of 242 acres. The church was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £230 15s. 4½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Inchegeelagh and Ballingarra have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 54, and the Roman Catholics to 5,950; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 11 children; and 5 daily schools—each of three of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £10 from the rector—had on their books 116 boys and 48 girls.

INCHENAGH, an island of Lough Ree, co. Longford, Leinster. It is situated about 3½ miles south by west of Lanesborough.

INCHGARRA, an islet of Lough Ree, co. Longford, Leinster.

INCHIANLY. See **INCH-DOVEA**.

INCHICRONANE, **INCHRONANE**, or **INNISCRONAN**, a parish in the barony of Upper Bunratty, 5½ miles north-east by north of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **CRUSHEEN**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 17,438 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 597 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,601; in 1841, 5,118. Houses 866. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,285; in 1841, 4,924. Houses 834. Most of the surface is rough, rocky, and upland; a large proportion, especially in the east, is waste; and the aggregate of good land is very small. The highest ground appears to be a summit of 829 feet in altitude on the eastern border. The chief residences are Drumcor, Doon, Glenwilliam, Garlick-hill, Viewmount, Abbeyview, Brodagh, Derrynagullion, and Durra. The antiquities are Moyvee and Inchicronane castles, Kiltalagh and Killyakee churches, and Inchicronane abbey. The lake of Inchicronane, on the southern border, is upwards of 1½ mile in length; and on an islet in this lake Donald O'Brien, king of Munster, founded, in 1190, an abbey for Canons Regular. The road from Ennis to Gort passes close by the west side and superfluence of the lake.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILNEBOY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £133 17s. 3d. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 5. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 350 and 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 4,922; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 256 boys and 146 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £111 5s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Ballanruan.

INCHIDONY. See **ISLAND (THE)**.

INCHIGEELAGH. See **INCHEGEELAGH**.

INCHIHOLAHAN, or **CASTLE-INC**, a parish on the north border of the barony of Shillelogher,

2 miles south-west of Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,367 acres. Pop., in 1831, 472; in 1841, 492. Houses 81. The surface consists in general of pretty good land; and is traversed south-westward by the road from Kilkenny to Cork.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £197 8s. 11½d.; glebe, £49 10s. The rectories of Inchiholahan and **OUTRATH**, and the vicarage of **TULLOHANBROGUE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Inchiholahan. Length, 5 miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,621. Gross income, £528 18s. 11½d.; nett, £459 4s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Rower in the dio. of Ossory. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 300; attendance, from 6 to 7. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Outrath. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 475, the Protestants of the union, to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 2,643; one pay daily school in the parish had on its books 43 boys and 25 girls; and 3 daily schools in the union had 143 boys and 75 girls.

INCHINABACKY, or **ROXBOROUGH**, a parish on the south-east border of the barony of Barrymore, 3 miles north-west of Castle-Martyr, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,475 acres. Pop., in 1831, 515; in 1841, 543. Houses 94. The surface consists in general of good land, and is drained south-westward by the Middleton rivulet.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £152 5s. 8d.; glebe, £1. Gross income, £153 5s. 8d.; nett, £144 8s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds the stipendiary curacy of a benefice in the vicinity of Cork. Inchinabacky, previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, formed part of the benefice of Middleton; it has no church; and its duties are performed by the curate of an adjoining parish for a salary of £25. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship; and has an attendance of 14. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 511.

INCHIQUN, a barony of the county of Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by co. Galway; on the east, by Bunratty; on the south, by Islands; on the south-west, by Ibrickane; on the west, by Corcomroe; and, on the north-west, by Burren. Its length southwards is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10 miles; and its area is 88,387 acres, 3 perches,—of which 2,854 acres, 3 perches are water. The eastern part, immediately upon the Fergus, consists chiefly of flat, calcareous, rocky, light land; the west is generally moorish, with some vales of great fertility; and the part immediately adjacent to Corcomroe is highly improvable, as limestone can be very easily obtained. About Tully O'Dea, there is some excellent tillage ground. Nearly in the centre of the barony lies the beautiful lake Tedano; about a mile west of this lies Lough Inchiquin, a picturesque sheet of about 300 acres; and respectively north-north-eastward and south-south-eastward of Tedano, extend two chains of subordinate lakes. These sheets of water possess great aggregate beauty, and have all subterranean communications. Closely adjoining Lough Inchiquin stand the ruins of Inchiquin Castle, once the residence of the O'Briens, Earls of Inchiquin, and now Marquises of Thomond. The O'Briens are descendants of the famous Brian Boroiagh, monarch of Ireland. In 1543, Murrough O'Brien, brother of Conor O'Brien, king of Thomond, and usurper of the son of Conor O'Brien's rights, submitted to Henry VIII., was created Earl of Tho-

mond, with remainder to his deposed nephew, and Baron of Inchiquin, with remainder to his own heirs-male. In 1654, William O'Brien, sixth Baron of Inchiquin, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Inchiquin; in 1800, Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, was created Marquis of Thomond; and, in 1826, the second Marquis was made Baron Tadcaster in the peerage of Great Britain. The barony of Inchiquin was granted, in 1585, by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Inchiquin; and it then assumed its present name, but was previously called Tullagh O'Dea. Mr. Hely Dutton remarks, that "Tradition, which is often a liar, says the barony takes its title from a small island in the lake of Inchiquin, that it anciently belonged to a family of the Quins or Cuinns, and was called Innis-O'Quin, or Quin's Island, and that O'Quin was starved to death on it."

—This barony contains the parishes of Dysert, Inagh, Kilkeedy, Killneboy, Kilmaona, Rath, and Ruan. The only town is Currofin. Pop., in 1831, 18,566; in 1841, 21,231. Houses 3,393. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,089; in manufactures and trade, 334; in other pursuits, 154. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,964; who could read but not write, 1,195; who could neither read nor write, 5,145. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,183; who could read but not write, 1,186; who could neither read nor write, 6,721.—Inchiquin is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Ennis, Ennistymon, and Gort. The total number of tenements valued is 2,250; and of these, 848 are valued under £5,—619, under £10,—303, under £15,—117, under £20,—83, under £25,—72, under £30,—71, under £40,—37, under £50,—and 100, at and above £50.

INCHQUIN—anciently **INCHECOIGNE**—an old castle in the parish of Clonpriest, barony of Imokilly, about 3 miles south-west of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. The manor connected with it anciently belonged to the see of Cloyne, but afterwards passed to the house of Ormonde, and formed a distinct barony in itself.

INCHQUIN, or **INNISQUIN**, an island at the north-west extremity of the barony of Clare, and on the north border of the county of Galway, Connaught. It lies in Lough Corrib. An abbey which stood here is alleged by Archdall, '*et hoc genus omne*,' to have been originally founded by St. Brendan, and to have been presided over by his disciple St. Meldan, who died before the year 626.

INCH-ISLAND. See **INCH**, co. Donegal and co. Leitrim.

INCHKENNY, or **INNISKENNY**, a parish, 4 miles south-west of Cork, and in the baronies of Cork and East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the barony of Cork section, 2,900 acres; of the Muskerry section, 959 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,290; in 1841, 1,390. Houses 212. Pop. of the barony of Cork section, in 1831, 1,049; in 1841, 1,093. Houses 168. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; and is traversed by the road from Cork to Bandon. The Muskerry section belonged, till quite recently, to the barony of Barretts.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £369 4s. 7½d.; nett, £343 3s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1803, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 1,234; and a daily school was aided with £6 a-year from subscription, and had an average attendance of 18 scholars.

INCHMACNERIN, an island in Lough Key, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. A priory of Canons Regular which stood here is supposed to have been originally a Culdee establishment, founded in the 6th century; and by an inquisition taken in 28 Elizabeth, it was found possessed of a church, two ruinous houses, the island of Inchevickrynn, various lands, woods, and uplands on the shores of the lake, part of the Curlew mountains, and several tithes and vicarages.

INCHMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Castle-Rickard, barony of Upper Moyfenragh, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 72.

INCHMORE, an island in the barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is situated in Lough Ree, 1½ mile north of Hare Island, and 4½ miles north of Athlone.

INCHMORE, an islet in the barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. It lies in Lough Gouna; contains some uninteresting ecclesiastical ruins; and is supposed to have been very early the site of a Culdean establishment.

INCHMORE, a small peninsulated tract of land on the banks of the Nore, 4 miles from Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The highly picturesque and beautifully situated ruins of Inchmore-castle on this peninsula, consist of a strong and considerably ancient square keep, united to a very large and splendid mansion in the architectural style of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The mansion was one of the many baronial residences of the illustrious family of Grace [see **COURTSTOWN**]; and was built by Robert, Baron of Courtstown, and member of parliament for the county, who died in 1639 or 1640.

INCH-ST.-LAURENCE. See **ISERTLAURENCE**.

INCHYANLY. See **INCH-DOVEA**.

INCHYCRONANE. See **INCHICRONANE**.

INCHYDONY. See **ISLAND (THE)**.

INCHYFOYARTY, an alias name of Inch in co. Tipperary. See **INCH-DOVEA**.

INCHYGEELAGH. See **INCHEGEELAGH**.

INCHYMORY. See **INCHMORE**, co. Longford.

INGARD, a headland on the west shore of Balyleague bay, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated in the northern vicinity of the celebrated Bagenbon headland, in the east-south-eastern vicinity of Fethard, and about 5 miles north-north-east of Hook Tower lighthouse.

INIS- and INISH-. See **INNIS-**.

INNISBEG, an island in Baltimore Harbour or the estuary of the Ilan, district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies in the upper part of the estuary, 3½ miles south-south-west of Skibbereen; and measures 1½ mile in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth.

INNISBEG, an islet in the barony of Kilma-crenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, 3 miles south-south-east of Tory Island, and 5½ north-east by east of Bloody-Foreland.

INNISBEG, an islet in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, about ¾ of a mile north of the Great Glasquet Island, and 1 mile west by north of Dunmore Head.

INNISBEG, a name meaning "the small island," and applied to numerous islets in Ireland, the chief of which are noticed in the three preceding articles.

INNEY. See **INNY**.

INNISBEGIL, an island in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies nearly in the middle of Achill Sound; extends lengthwise from east to west; and is separated by narrow sounds from respectively the island of Achill on the west, the island of Annagh on the south, and the mainland of Erris on the east. Its length is about 2 miles, and its breadth about

1½. A powerful tide runs in the sound at the narrows, called the Bull's Mouth, between Innisbegil and Achill; and the southern part of the sound is fordable at low water. Innisbegil is a coast-guard station. See **ACHILL**.

INNISBOFFIN, an island in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, about 1 mile north of the nearest part of the mainland, and 3 miles east-north-east of Bloody-Foreland. It measures about 1 mile in length, and between 3 and 4 miles in circumference. It is a coast-guard station, and has about 10 row-boats and 50 men engaged in the fisheries. "Safety harbours," says a witness quoted in the Fishery Reports, "could be constructed, and are much required, in Tory and Innisboffin islands. The want of them is a great 'pull-back' on the north-west fisheries, as there is not any convenient place of safety to which fishing-boats may run in north or north-west gales, which are always severe on this coast."

INNISBOFFIN, **ENNISBOFFIN**, or **BOFFIN**, an island and a parish in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,151 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 41 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,462; in 1841, 1,612. Houses 285. It extends east and west; is divided by a narrow sound from Innishark on the south-west; and is partly encircled with a zone of isles, islets, and rocks, the chief of which is Davilín. Though politically within co. Mayo, it lies in considerably closer topographical position to co. Galway; being 9 miles west by south of the nearest part of the mainland of Mayo, and only 2½ west-north-west of Claggan Point, and 4½ west of Renvyle Point, both in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway. It formerly belonged to the Marquis of Clanricarde; but was exchanged a number of years ago to the Marquis of Sligo. The north coast is a precipitous cliff, indented with two wild bays or inlets; the west coast has at its upper end an interior lagoon, divided from the sea by a bench of stones; and the south coast has an excellent natural harbour, with 9 or 10 feet of depth, and well suited for fishing-vessels. This harbour faces the south-west, and is protected in that direction by some low rocks and the island of Innishark; and its upper end is landlocked, and has a bottom of soft mud. So important did this harbour appear in the time of the Commonwealth, that a blockhouse, which still exists, was built for its defence on an islet at its mouth; yet, in addition to some minor defects, it lies under the serious inconvenience of being entirely shut in southerly winds, so that sometimes, for many days in succession, any communication with the mainland is rendered altogether impracticable. Mr. Nimmo recommended the construction of a pier harbour, to cost about £1,500. An abbey is alleged to have been founded in Innisboffin, in 667, by St. Colman.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £9 12s.; glebe, £40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballinakill and Cuilmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 1,564; and 2 pay daily schools were attended on the average by 67 children.

INNISBOFFIN, or **INCHBOFFIN**, an island in the barony of Rathline, co. Longford, Leinster. It lies in Lough Ree. An old abbey which stood here is said to have been plundered, in 1089, by the Danes, and is alleged by Archdall and others to have been founded and presided over by St. Rioch, son of St. Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick.

INNISBOYNE, an islet in the barony of Ark-

low, 4 miles south-south-east of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Archdall says that St. Baithen was abbot here.

INNISCALTHRA, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Cork, Munster, but chiefly in the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It includes some isles in Lough Derg, lies mainly along the west shore of that lake, and is situated 3½ miles north-east by east of Scariff. Its Connaught section contains the village of **MOUNT SHANNON**: which see. Length and breadth, each 4 miles. Area of the Munster section, 684 acres, 14 perches,—of which 279½ acres are in Lough Derg; of the Connaught section, 10,599 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 1,532 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 2,378. Houses 383. Pop. of the Munster section, in 1831, 394; in 1841, 212. Houses 29. Pop. of the rural districts of the Connaught section, in 1841, 1,805. Houses 297. The surface of the mainland is a belt of low ground on Lough Derg, immediately backed by the declivities of the Slieve-Baughta mountains; and it blends with the lake and the circumjacent country in the formation of a brilliant landscape. About a mile south-west of Mount Shannon stands Woodpark, the seat of Mr. Reade. The rivulet Bora separates from each other the two sections of the parish, and at the same time forms the boundary between Connaught and Munster; and the joint road from Scariff toward respectively Portumna and Loughrea passes up the margin of the lake. The principal islands are, in the Munster section, Red Island; and, in the Connaught section, Inniscalthra, Young's Island, Basley Island, and Cribby Island.—The celebrated island of Inniscalthra, which gives name to the parish, but is itself more usually called the Holy Island, lies about half-a-mile from the shore, and 2½ miles east by north of Scariff. It is the chief of a group of three isles; and contains an area of about 20 acres, while Bushy Island and Red Island contain respectively about 7½ and 5 acres. Inniscalthra has been famous from very early ages as the site of ecclesiastical structures and the scene of superstitious observances. It has a pillar-tower 70 feet high, in good preservation, and remarkable for being one of the very few antiquities of its class which are traceable in record. The passage which relates to it occurs in the Four Masters, and has been construed into evidence in support of the theory that the turroghan or pillar-tower is of heathen origin, and was used for the worship of the sun. Inniscalthra, in common with Glendalough, Clonmacnoise, and other places, boasts also the popular fame of having "Seven Churches;" but its ecclesiastical piles, whatever was their number, seem to have been chiefly cells or oratories, and are now all prostrate ruins. The usual confusion, absurdity, and fable which compose the pretended history of similar places, are most prolific and stupid respecting everything which relates to these "Seven Churches;" and form such a melée of discrepancies as would hinder even a gaping dupe of legendary lore from acquiring any tolerable idea as to when or how they are pretended to have been constructed. Mr. and Mrs. Hall's off-hand way of gulping down such difficulties in a mouthful of the first that offers, is as harmless as any other: "The principal church is called Teampol Camín, or the chapel of St. Camín, because that saint was either the founder or patron. From the little delivered to us by the old hagiologists, we collect that Camín flourished in the first half of the 7th century, that he was of the princely house of Hy-Kinselagh, in Leinster, and half-brother of Guaire the generous king of Connaught. Betaking himself to the seclusion of Iniscalthra, he there led a

life of contemplation and great austerity, the fame of which attracted to its shores numbers desirous of imitating his virtues and receiving instruction. The concourse of these disciples became at length so great that the holy man was compelled to found a place for their reception and shelter, and thus originated a monastery, which, in after times, enjoyed a far-spread reputation, and was deemed one of the asylums of Ireland. Camin died somewhat about the year 658. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms collated with the Hebrew text, a copy of which was seen by Archbishop Usher. Of the civil history of the island, the facts are few; they may be classed under the head of Danish invasions, which succeeded each other in 834, in 908, and 946. The Irish themselves sometimes also disregarded the sanctity of this holy islet, as we find a devastation of this kind by some unscrupulous freebooter in 949, just three years after the last wasting by the northern Vikings. In 908, the heroic monarch, Brian Boru, re-edified the church of Iniscealtra. The island is much frequented by devotees, and like the island of similar character in the Donegal Lough Derg, it has its St. Patrick's Purgatory.—Inniscealtra parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £23, and the rectorial tithes are estimated to be worth £20, and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Killaloe cathedral. The vicarages of Inniscalthra, MOYNOE, CLONRUSH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Inniscalthra. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 3; area of arable and pasture lands, 25,736 acres. But the union includes also a large tract of wild mountain, attached to each of its three parishes; and it extends from within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the town of Woodford to within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the town of Scariff. Gross income, £191 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £159 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at Mount-Shannon, and was built about the year 1785, by means of a gift of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits, and enlarged with the addition of a steeple, in 1830, by means of a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 400. A private dwelling, used as a Protestant Dissenters' meeting-house, has an attendance of 60. The Roman Catholic chapels of Inniscalthra and Clonrush have an attendance of 650 and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 446, and the Roman Catholics to 1,658; the Protestants of the union to 713, and the Roman Catholics to 5,578; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 from the Baptist Society—had on their books 44 boys and 80 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had 385 boys and 371 girls.

INNISCARAGH, an islet in the parish of Templecroan, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Arran, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ west of Innisfree.

INNISCARRA, a parish formerly in the barony of Barretts, but now in that of East Muskerry, 5 miles west by south of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Dripsey: see DRIPSEY. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4; area, 10,190 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,432; in 1841, 4,407. Houses 653. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,769. Houses 575. The river Lee flows along the southern boundary; the Dripsey traces the western boundary; and the Bride, though nowhere within the parish or in contact with it, flows into the Lee opposite the parish-church, and contributes to the general beauty of the scenery. The church stands on a fine bend of the Lee, and gracefully lifts its spire out of a clump of trees.

The neat parsonage-house is in the vicinity; on a rising ground, a mile to the north, is Ardrum, the seat of the baronet family of Colthurst; and, in the vicinity of Ardrum, is the village of Cloghroe. The general surface is pleasantly diversified, and has a considerable aggregate of embellishment; and the average quality of the land is middle-rate, and worth about 20s. a-year of average rental. The ancient name of the parish was Tuainnara; and here St. Senant of Inniscattery is said to have founded a house for the reception of eight of his austere disciples.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £636 5s. 9d.; glebe, £20. The rectories of Inniscarra and MATTEHY [see that article], constitute the benefice and prebend of Inniscarra. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 5,598. Gross income, £1,178; nett, £952 5s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 50. There is a chapel-of-ease at Kilmurry. The Roman Catholic chapels of Cloghroe, Benring, and Mattehy have an attendance of respectively 700, 1,100, and 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 117, and the Roman Catholics to 3,496; the Protestants of the union to 162, and the Roman Catholics to 5,700; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 20 children; and 4 daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish, and one of these supported by about £50 a-year from subscription—had on their books 234 boys and 106 girls. The Inniscarra dispensary is within the Cork Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 6,600; and, in 1839-40, it expended £131 11s., and administered to 1,954 patients.

INNISCARROW, a reef distinguished as a crowded retreat of seals, in Clew bay, about 8 miles from Westport, co. Mayo, Connaught.

INNISCATTERY,—popularly SCATHERY, and anciently INNISCATHAL,—an island in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It lies in the Shannon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Kilrush, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the nearest part of the mainland. It contains about 100 acres; the soil good, well stocked with cattle, and abounding with rabbits and wild fowl; but though inhabited, its population is not specially returned. It is a low-browed island, remarkable for hardly anything in its configuration or natural structure and produce; yet, when its size and physical insignificance are considered, it figures so prominently in history and archæology as to be one of the wonders of Ireland. Its sound or roadstead was early ascertained by the Vikings to be one of their most convenient harbours for making descents upon Ireland; and the island, in consequence, was for a long period a bone of contention and a scene of strife between them and the Irish. In 975, Brian Boromh, at the head of 1,200 Dalgais troops, and assisted by Domnhall, king of Toambuein, recovered the island from the Danes, by defeating their leader Tombar and his two sons in a pitched battle, and slaying in the strife 800 of the Danes who had fled to the place for protection. Owing to this and other battles, and still more perhaps to its having been for many ages a favourite burying-place, the whole island is strewed some feet deep with human bones; and in some places where the sea has worn down the shore to a mural face or mimic perpendicular cliff, a stratum of human bones is visible 6 or 7 feet from the surface. At a late and more peaceful period, the merchants of Limerick had castles and stone dwelling-houses on the island,

"with a provost or warden, who might dispend 100 marks yearly;" in the reign of Henry VIII., Edmund Sexton recommended it as a proper site for a fortress, which, with one ship of 60 guns and two or three galleys, would overawe all the territory which now forms the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork; and even in our own day, it figures as strong military ground, or at least as the site of a small fort.

But Inniscattery, after all, owes its main importance to its ecclesiastical antiquities and associations. An alleged bishopric is said to have been established on it by St. Patrick, and to have been governed for a time by himself, and then transferred to St. Senanus; and this supposed bishopric is asserted to have been united in the 12th century to the see of Limerick. St. Senanus, who makes the principal figure in whatever relates to the ecclesiastical associations of the island, is nearly as phantasmagorical a personage as St. Kevin of Glendalough, and forms the subject of probably as many and as wild legendary tales; but, on the whole, he may be described, according to the pictures of him by credulous admirers, as having been so chaste a monk as never to look at a woman or suffer one to be on the island, and so zealous a propagator of monasticism as to found many monasteries in Munster. Not one of the stories, grave or gay, which are narrated respecting him, can be received without enormous abatement and alteration; and the whole of them may be handed over to the poet Moore, with whom they have found favour, or to any similar writer of imagination, as incomparably a fitter person to deal with them than a plodding matter-of-fact topographer. Eleven churches are asserted to have been built on the island by Senanus; but the remains of only seven ecclesiastical structures—including under that name hermitage, sanctuary, oratory, tomb, or whatever else comes under the comprehensive old category of "kill" or "cella"—can now be traced, and three of these evince themselves, at a glance, to have been built long after the time when Senanus is said to have flourished. The cathedral, St. Mary's church, and another of the seven structures, are in the pointed style of architecture, but possess no particular attraction; the four other structures—one of them called Semon's Own, and another Teampul-an-Eird—measure only from 12 to 24 feet in length, and were lighted each with only one or two very small windows, little superior to loopholes; and such other objects of local note as are pointed out in connection with St. Senan or his followers, have no interest for any eye but that of a vulgar and fanatical devotee. But proudly over all the ruins and all the surface of the island soars one of the finest pillar-towers in the kingdom, springing from a base of 22 feet in circumference, shooting aloft to an altitude of 120 feet, wearing still its barrad or conical cap, and, though very long ago split by lightning almost from top to bottom, still retaining its integrity and its vertical position. This turraghan at once forms an useful landmark to mariners, and combines with the surface of the island and the surrounding objects to constitute a fine landscape as seen from Revenue-Hill in the vicinity of Kilrush.—Inniscattery is, of course, a favourite place of devoteism and pilgrimage. "A holy well in the island," says Mr. Hely Dutton, "is resorted to by great numbers of devotees, who, as they term it, take their rounds about it annually on their bare knees; and it is a frequent practice for those who cannot conveniently perform this penance, to pay at this and other holy wells a trifling gratuity to some persons to perform this ceremony for them; I have known a woman to make a trade

of this mummary. The common people have a great veneration for this island and its ruins; they carry pebbles taken from it as preservatives against shipwreck, and the boatmen will not navigate a boat that has not taken a round about Scattery in a course opposite the sun."—The island gives an alias name to the Roman Catholic parish of Kilrush, which is in the dio. of Killaloe, and has chapels at Kilrush, Killimey, and Meagh.

INNISCLOGHRAN, or INNISCLOTHRAN, an islet in the barony of Rathline, co. Longford, Leinster. It lies in the vicinity of Innisboffin. St. Diarmid, usually called Dhiarmuet Naoimh, a contemporary of St. Senanus, and a descendant of the illustrious house of Hy-Fiachri in Connaught, is said to have founded here, about the year 540, an establishment which became famous for its schools, and for the large numbers of learned men who studied within its walls. Some prayers and litanies ascribed to him are thought by Dr. Lanigan not to have proceeded from his pen.

INNISCOO, an islet in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, in the vicinity of Rutland Island; and measures about half-a-mile by $\frac{1}{4}$. The narrow sound between it and Rutland forms the harbour of the latter island. Inniscoo has a pier in good order; and, a number of years ago, was made the site of a building-yard.

INNISCROONAN. See INCHICRONANE.

INNISCRONE. See ENNISCRONE.

INNISCOURCEY. See INCH, co. Down.

INNISDADROM, an island, a little south of the centre of the estuary of the Fergus, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Newmarket, co. Clare, Munster. It extends south-westward; and though proportionately narrow, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length. The incumbent of the benefice of Latteragh in the dio. of Killaloe, reports that it is mentioned in his titles as a rectory and vicarage, but that it is not in his possession.

INNISDONEY, an islet in the barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It lies in Lower Lough Erne, and contains about 24 acres.

INNISDOOH, an islet in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north-north-east of Innisboffin.

INNISDRISCOL, an island in the district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies on the east side of the lower part of Roaring-Water bay, and across the mouth of the creek of Ringcove; and is separated by a narrow sound on the south-east from Innisherkin. Its length is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and its breadth about 1.

INNISDUFF, an islet in Fintra bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster.

INNISFALLEN, a beautiful island, nearly in the centre of the Lower Lake of Killarney, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the town of Killarney, Munster. It comprises an area of 16 acres, is richly wooded, and has a sinuous shore-line partly of shallows and partly of bold rocks. "The view of Innisfallen, on the approach from any side," says the Guide to Killarney, "is of a totally different character from that of any other island on the lake: it impresses the visitor with an idea of luxuriance, comfort, and tranquillity: the surface of the glebe is spread with the brightest verdure over which flourish, in rich foliage, the greatest possible varieties of trees and shrubs. Groups of lofty oaks fling their arms over the sward beneath and the intervals between them are generally occupied by various shrubs, so that only an occasional glimpse is permitted, through the woods,

the lake and distant mountains; occasional openings are left, where the richest imaginable pasture is unfolded, beautified by an undulating surface, and embosomed in sylvan scenery. In walking round the island, the variety to be met with in so small compass almost exceeds belief, and delights the admirer of the soft, the beautiful, and the gentle in nature to ecstasy." The lions of the island are fine specimens of the arbutus and the sorbus, very noble specimens of various forest trees, a holly of 14 feet in girth round the stem, a large hawthorn piercing the centre of a monumental stone, a crab-tree perforated with a large oblong aperture, called 'the eye of the needle,' a projecting rock overshadowed by an aged yew, and called 'the bed of honour,' and, above all, the ruins, monuments, and associations of an ancient abbey. The name Innisfallen may mean 'the beautiful or healthy island;' and the word Innisfaithlen, of which that name is possibly a corruption, means 'the island in the beautiful lake;' but the ancient name of the place was Innis-Nessan, or Innis-mac-Nessan, 'the island of the son of Nessan;' and this latter name was suggested by the circumstances of St. Dichull, the son of Nessan, and the reputed abbot of the island in 1640, being adopted as the patron saint of the locality. The abbey of Innisfallen is usually alleged to have been founded, toward the close of the 6th century, by St. Finian the leper, son of Alild, king of Munster; but, though its celebrated 'Annals' have the reputation of being one of the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories, hardly anything is known respecting the establishment till 1180, when, according to the translation of the Annals by Walter Harris, the Irish antiquary, "This abbey of Innisfallen being ever esteemed a paradise, and a secure sanctuary, the treasure and the most valuable effects of the whole country were deposited in the hands of the clergy, notwithstanding which, we find the abbey was plundered in this year by Maolduin, son of Daniel O'Donoghue; many of the clergy were slain, and, even in their cemetery, by the Macarthy's." In the reign of Elizabeth, the extensive possessions of this abbey and those of the abbey of Mucruss, were granted to Robert Collan for ever, in fee-farm, at a rent of £72 3s. The ruins of the abbey are rude, inconsiderable, nearly level with the ground, and indicative of a much later date than that of the alleged original founding of the establishment. But an older pile, an oratory, stands on a projecting cliff at the south-east end of the island, and has a Saxon arch, with chevron mouldings, partly quite perfect and very beautiful; and this little oratory, with rather doubtful taste, has been fitted up by Lord Kenmare as a banquetting-room, and provided with a large bay window, which commands charming views of Ross, Mucruss, Mangerton, Turk, and Glenna. The Annals of Innisfallen were written by one monk down to the year 1215, and continued by another to the year 1319; so that, on any matters earlier than the eleventh century, they cannot be regarded as of much, if any, greater authority than if they had been composed by a recluse of the present day; and, though containing extracts from the Old Testament, a history of the world down to St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland, and a view of Irish civil affairs from 432 to 1319, they are so exceedingly brief and superficial as to comprise only 57 leaves of medium quarto parchment. The original work is in the Bodleian library, and copies of it are in the libraries of the Duke of Chandos, the Duke of Buckingham, and the University of Dublin.

INNISFARNARD, an islet at the north side of the entrance of Coolac bay, barony of Bere, co.

Cork, Munster. It is separated by a very narrow channel from Kilcathrine Point in Bere, and lies 4½ miles south-east by south of Lamb Head in Kerry.

INNISFREE, an islet and a bay in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The islet lies 1½ mile east-north-east of Crail Island, and about the same distance west of the entrance of Guidore bay; and the bay is a small indentation on the seaward side of the peninsula which separates Guidore bay from the Atlantic.

INNISFREE, a small island in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It measures about 2 miles in circumference; and lies 1 mile south of Rutland Island, and midway between the village of Dunglo and the island of Arran.

INNISGLORA, a rocky islet in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the Atlantic, 1½ mile west of the nearest part of the Mullet, and 4 north by east of North Inniskeen.

INNISGOULA, an islet in the barony of Burishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, ¾ miles west-south-west of Newport-pratt.

INNISHAE, an islet between Mannin bay and Ardbear Harbour, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

INNISHANNON, a parish, partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. The Kinnalea section contains the town of Innishannon. Length of the parish, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Carbery section, 2,832; of the Kinnalea section, 4,321 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,840; in 1841, 3,615. Houses 596. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 1,104; in 1841, 1,071. Houses 176. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 2,083; in 1841, 1,919. Houses 326. The surface forms one of the finest parts of the basin of the Bandon river; and exhibits, especially on the immediate banks of the stream, a large aggregate of beautiful scenery, and of villa and plantation adornment. Some of the land is prime; most is good; and all, with trivial exceptions, is fit for tillage. The chief mansions are the well-wooded seat of Mr. Adderly, adjoining the town, and Shippool, the seat of William H. Herrick, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £632 6s. 1½d.; nett, £548 11s. 10½d. Patron, the Crown, during the incapacity of Cuthbert Kearney, Esq. The church was partially rebuilt in 1761, at an expense of about £184 12s. 3½d., raised by subscription. Sittings 250; attendance 200. The Methodist chapel is attended by 45, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Knockavilla. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 438, and the Roman Catholics to 3,348; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 35 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 from the trustees of Sir E. Smith—had on their books 304 boys and 181 girls. In 1840, a National school was salaried with £18 from the Board, and had on its books 166 boys and 104 girls.

INNISHANNON, a small post-town in the parish of Innishannon, barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on a beautiful bend of the Bandon river, and on the road from Cork to Bandon and Skibbereen, 3½ miles north-east of Bandon, 12 south-south-west of Cork, and 138 south-west by south of Dublin. Its site is on the left bank of the river, amidst woods and brilliant land and river scenery. Dr. Smith says that it was formerly a walled town, and that it exhibited the foundations of

several castles and other large buildings. But, in spite of both its quondam importance and its fine situation, it long continued to be a poor decayed village; and did not begin to revive till about the middle of last century, when Thomas Adderley, Esq., erected a range of slated houses for linen-manufacturers, and established a bleaching-yard, with accompanying conveniences. The linen manufacture appears to have obtained a flattering footing, and to have promised fair to raise the town to a flourishing condition; yet though still in existence, it seems to have been almost irretrievably stunned by the blow inflicted on the general linen trade of the kingdom. A manufactory of calico and dimity was also established, but does not appear to have experienced tolerable success. The Bandon river is here tidal, and brings up vessels of considerable burden from Kinsale. Fairs are held on May 29 and Oct. 23. A dispensary in the town is within the Bandon Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 10,336; and, in 1839-40, it expended £133 10s. 10d., and administered to 1,550 patients. In the first year of Henry V., the town and its ferry were granted by letters patent, to Philip de Barry. A good stone bridge now carries the highway across the river. Area of the town, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 653; in 1841, 625. Houses 94. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 65; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 7.

INNISHARGIE, a parish in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the town of KIRK-CUBBIN: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,516 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,014; of the rural districts, 2,391. Houses in the whole, 577; in the rural districts, 459. The surface is principally a part of the east sea-board of Lough Strangford; yet extends on the north to the Irish Channel. The land, on the average, is of only middle-rate quality. The chief seats are Glashy, Innishargie, Nunsquarter, and Ballybeggan.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of St. Andrews, in the dio. of Down. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £149 13s. 2d., and the rectorial for £290 6s. 4d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Armagh, and held under lease by F. Savage, Esq. of Glashy. The other statistics are given, in cumulo with those of Ballywalter and Ballyhalbert, under the word St. Andrews.

INNISHARK, an island in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is separated by a narrow sound from the south-west side of **INNISHOFFIN** [which see]; and is proximately of a circular form, and rather upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter. It is equally near a valuable fishing-bank as Innishoffin; but has no harbour or tolerably fair landing-place. Its pop. is nearly 200.

INNISHARN, an islet in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Killery Harbour, immediately west of the contraction of that romantic marine inlet.

INNISHEGILL, a common topographical misprint for **INNISHEGIL**: which see.

INNISHERE, an insular parish in the barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught. It is the most easterly of the Arran Islands; and is separated by the South Sound from co. Clare, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Length, from east to west, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,400 acres, 12 perches,—of which 16 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are water in Lough More. Pop., in 1831, 442; in 1841, 456. Houses 69. The highest ground has an altitude of 202 feet. Here

are ruins of two churches.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £1 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial for £3 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Rev. John Digby and his heirs. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

INNISHERKIN, or **SHERKIN**, an island in the parish of Tullagh, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It extends southward down the mouth of Baltimore bay, and away seaward to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Cape Clear Island; and, along with islands, islets, and rocks in its vicinity, it renders Baltimore bay an intricate though mimic archipelago. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$; its general breadth is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Pop., in 1831, 1,026. The northern extremity is called Wren Head; and the southern extremity, Sleamore Point. The east side is all a high, bold, rocky coast, yet has a cove called the Horse-shoe; and adjacent to Wren Head, is another inlet, called Coney-Cove. The land is occasionally very good, and aggregately much superior to that of Cape Clear Island. The castle of Dunelong in Innisherkin stood opposite that of Dunashad; and the two were the property of the O'Driscolls, and defended the entrance of Baltimore Harbour; and, after the defeat of the Spaniards in 1601-2, they were surrendered by their proprietor to Captain Harvey. A regular fortification was afterwards erected on the island, and was garrisoned in the time of Queen Anne; but, about the middle of last century, was dismantled. Near it, when Dr. Smith wrote, were the remains of a barrack, and some old pieces of ordnance lying on the rocks. About a mile to the south of the fortress' site, stand the ruins of a Franciscan abbey, which was founded, in 1460, by Florence O'Driscoll, and built after the model of that of Kilcrea. The pile is smaller than its model, and in tolerably good preservation; and it exhibits a low square tower, and a nave with a southern arcaded wing. In 1537, the island was ravaged, and its public buildings damaged or destroyed, by the citizens of Waterford. Dr. Smith supposes the name Innisherkin to be a corruption of Inniskieran, 'the island of St. Kieran.'

INNISHMURRY. See **INNISMURRY**.

INNISHONAN. See **INNISHANNON**.

INNISHOWEN, or **ENNISHOWEN**, a peninsulated barony in the extreme north-east of co. Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by Lough Foyle; on the south, by the Liberties of Londonderry and the barony of Raphoe; and on the west, by Lough Swilly and the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from Innishowen Head south-westward to the vicinity of Burt on Lough Swilly, is 22 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Malin Head south-eastward to the entrance of Lough Foyle, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. and its area is 197,860 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 354 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches are water. The coast is varied, yet, over the greater part, is bold, clifly, high, fissured, and romantic, and occasionally exhibits much grandeur in the combination of precipice, cavern, and ocean-swell: but ampler notices of it belong properly to the articles **DONEGAL (COUNTY OF)**, **CULDAFF**, **CLONCHA**, **MALIN-HEAD**, **MAGHERGARD**, **FOYLE**, and **SWILLY**: which see. The chief indentations of the sea are the open bay of Culdaff on the north, and the intricate bay of Struthbreagy on the west. The surface of both seaboard and interior is nearly all upland, wild, moorish, and pastoral, with stripes and intersections of arable land; and, regarded in the aggregate, it presents more of the sternness and

deariness than of the sublimity and the occasional brilliance of a Highland region. The mountains, hills, and moors, do not possess any well-defined arrangement; but may, in a general view, be regarded as declining off on all sides from the central and monarch summit of Slieve-naught, situated a little south-east of the centre of the peninsula. A district of about 14 square miles, which stretches past the Liberties of Londonderry and along the upper part of Lough Swilly, and includes the island of Inch, has much softness and amenity of character compared to that of the rest of the barony. Innishowen whiskey was long a household word throughout all the north of Ireland; and illicit distillation is said to have been carried on to such an enormous extent as to consume most of the grain raised within the barony. In 1831, the Earl of Belfast, eldest son of the Marquis of Donegal, was made a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Innishowen.—This barony contains the extraparochial districts of Effishbrella, and Currohill, and Mintiaghs, and the parishes of Burt, Cloneha, Clonmany, Culdaff, Dysertegney, Donagh, Lower Fahan, Upper Fahan, Inch, Lower Moville, Upper Moville, and Muff. The towns are Buncrana and Carndonagh; and the chief villages are Malin, Ballyliffin, Muff, Moville, Ballygorman, and Cleaugh. A recent arrangement has divided the barony into the two districts of Innishowen-East and Innishowen-West. Area of Innishowen-East, according to the statement of the Poor-law documents, 123,311 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches; annual valuation, £23,098 1s. 8d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer, 1841, £2,224 18s. 4d., and £1,741 10s. 9d. Area of Innishowen-West, 74,321 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches; annual valuation, £20,929 11s. 9d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer, 1841, £1,829 4s. 8d., and £1,455 6s. 3d. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 55,217; in 1841, 55,462. Houses 9,688. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,138; in manufactures and trade, 2,526; in other pursuits, 562. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,283; who could read but not write, 5,690; who could neither read nor write, 10,639. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,670; who could read but not write, 7,190; who could neither read nor write, 15,062. Innishowen lies partly within the Poor-law union of Innishowen, and partly within that of Londonderry. The total number of tenements valued is 7,251; and of these, 3,819 were valued under £5,—2,165, under £10,—593, under £15,—239, under £20,—130, under £25,—65, under £30,—115, under £40,—46, under £50,—and 79, at and above £50.

The Innishowen Poor-law union ranks as the 119th, and was declared on September 18, 1840. It lies wholly in the barony of Innishowen, and comprehends an area of 159,323 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 43,238. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Carndonagh, 2,833; Gleneganon, 1,359; Glentogher, 1,123; Whitecastle, 1,977; Redcastle, 1,661; Castle-Cary, 1,523; Moville, 2,392; Greencastle, 2,616; Turmone, 2,480; Gleneely, 1,868; Culdaff, 2,154; Carthage, 2,058; Malin, 2,026; Ardmalin, 2,851; Ballyliffin, 2,363; Straid, 2,160; Dunaff, 1,927; Dysertegney, 1,913; Mintiaghs, 1,256; Illies, 1,215; and Buncrana, 3,486. The number of elected guardians is 23, and of ex-officio guardians 6; and of the former, 2 are elected by each of the divisions of Carndonagh and Buncrana, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of valued tenements is 6,252; and of these, 3,533 were valued under £5,—1,917, under £10,—

457, under £15,—140, under £20,—82, under £25,—30, under £30,—48, under £40,—14, under £50,—and 31 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £36,930; the total number of persons rated is 6,184; and of these, 375 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—797, not exceeding £2,—951, not exceeding £3,—823, not exceeding £4,—and 786, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was opened in October, 1843; it contains accommodation for 600 paupers; and on December 2, 1843, it had only 20 pauper inmates. The medical charities within the union are dispensaries at Buncrana, Clonmany, Culdaff, Donagh, and Moville; and, in 1839, they received £273 6s. 1d. from subscription, and £273 6s. 1d. from public grants, expended £353 in salaries to medical officers, £150 1s. for medicines, and £49 6s. for contingencies, and administered to 9,770 patients. Some public documents give the name Carndonagh to the Innishowen Poor-law union.

INNISHRATER, an island in Lough Corrib, co. Galway, Connaught. It is upwards of 1½ mile long; and lies 2¼ miles east-north-east of Oughterard.

INNISHRUIN, an islet in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies in the Atlantic, about ¼ of a mile west of Renvyle Point.

INNISHUGH, an islet in the barony of Burris-hole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, 5 miles west-south-west of Newportpratt.

INNISIRRER, or **INNISURRER**, an island in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is upwards of a mile in length; and lies half-a-mile west of the nearest part of the mainland; and 3 miles south-south-west of Bloody-Foreland.

INNISKEA, two islands, and a fishing-bank, in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The islands are mutually distinguished by the prefixes of North and South; and they lie parallel to the southern part of the peninsula of the Mullet at the distance of from 2¼ to 4 miles, to the west, and, in their nearest parts, are 4½ miles west-north-west of Blacksod Point, and 9 north by east of Achill Head. North Inniskea is 2¼ miles long, and extends from north to south; South Inniskea is 1½ mile long, and extends from north-north-east to south-south-west; but the two practically form only one island, being mutually separated by a sound not 50 fathoms wide. Their west side is a cliff with several wild coves; and their east side, especially that of North Inniskea, is an extensive blowing sand. A tolerable anchorage occurs on the east, nearly opposite the sound; a practicable cove occurs, in the North Island, about a mile from this anchorage; and a boat-cove and landing-place, long in use, occur on the flanking islet of Rusheena, and communicate with Inniskea by a strand which is dry at half tide.—Inniskela bank extends from 5 to 8 leagues westward of the islands; is abundantly stocked with ling; and is much frequented, from May to August, by wherries with spiller and long lines.

INNISKEEL, a parish, 11 miles north of Killybegs, partly in the barony of Bannagh, and partly in that of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 11,432; in 1841, 12,606. But part of the parish is ecclesiastically included in the *quoad sacra* parish of **ARDARA**: which see. Pop. of the remaining district, or of the *quoad sacra* parish of Inniskeel, in 1831, 8,266. The whole parish is also politically divided into the two parishes of Upper Inniskeel and Lower Inniskeel, the former of which is in Bannagh, and the latter in Boyleagh, while the two are mutually separated by the sea-lough called Loughrusmore. Area of Upper Inniskeel, 21,627 acres, 2 roods, 27

perches,—of which 198 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,560; in 1841, 2,880. Houses 504. Area of Lower Inniskeel, 80,453 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches,—of which 730 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches are tideway of the Guibarra, and 1,671 acres, 38 perches are water in lakes. Pop., in 1831, 8,872; in 1841, 9,726. Houses 1,596. The entire district includes some islets in the Atlantic; conflicts wildly with the ocean from Gull island northward to the Guibarra estuary; and extends north-eastward from the Glen river, through the moorish, broken, and chaotic basin of the Awinea, the Stracashel, the Finn, and the Guibarra rivers, to the rugged mountainous region around Lough Muck—a lake whose elevation above sea-level is 678 feet. Though the surface presents some pendicles of good land, it pre-vaillingly riots in wilderness of bog, moor, and partially pastoral mountain. Rochrow summit in Upper Inniskeel has an altitude of 1,649 feet; and Aughta summit in Lower Inniskeel has an altitude of 1,958 feet. The chief lake in Upper Inniskeel is Nalughraman, and has an elevation of 593 feet; and the chief lakes in Lower Inniskeel are Finn, 438 feet,—Fa, Kip, Macew, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Doon, Derkmore, Nacroaghy, Drumnalough, and Muddy. The sea-lough, called Loughrusbeg, deeply indents Upper Inniskeel. The village of GLENTIES [which see], is situated in Lower Inniskeel.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £512; glebe, £30. Gross income, £542; nett, £405 11s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £70. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance 125. There is a church also in the perpetual curacy of Ardara. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 10, and the Glenties and Finntown Roman Catholic chapels by respectively 1,600 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Ardara. In 1834—exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Ardara—the inhabitants consisted of 576 Churchmen, 11 Presbyterians, and 8,039 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. and other advantages from Robinson's Fund,* and one with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 115 boys and 46 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Killelooney, attended by 64 boys and 28 girls; and granted £111 5s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Glenties.

INNISKEEL, an islet in the above parish, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies adjacent to the mainland, off the entrance of the Guibarra estuary, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile west of Inniskeel church.

INNISKEEN. See **ENNISKEEN**.

INNISKELTAIR, an alias name of **INNISCALTHERA**; which see.

INNISKENNY. See **INCHKENNY**.

INNISKERACH, an islet in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of Innisglora, and 5 miles north-north-east of North Inniskea.

INNISKERRY. See **ENNISKERRY**.

INNISKEY. See **ENNISCOFFEY**.

INNISKILLEN. See **ENNISKILLEN**.

INNISLACKEN, a small island at the middle of the entrance of Roundstone bay, parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is a coast-guard station; and within the district belonging to that station, there are employed in the fisheries 100 half-decked vessels of aggregately 950

tons with 450 men, 14 open sail-boats with 60 men, and 250 row-boats with 1,000 men.

INNISLIRE, an islet of the barony of Burris-hoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Newportpratt.

INNISLONNAGH, or **INNISLOUGH**. See **ABBEY**.

INNISMACAINT, or **ENNISMACAINT**, a parish, partly in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, but chiefly in the barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Donegal section contains the villages of Bundoran and Single-Street, and part of the town of BALLYSHANNON; and the Fermanagh section contains the village of DERRYCONNELLY, and a small portion of CHURCHILL: see these articles. Length of the parish, 20 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the co. Donegal section, 7,126 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches,—of which 27 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are in the river Erne. Area of the Fermanagh section, 45,867 acres, 32 perches,—of which 886 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in part of Lough Melvin, 567 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches are in the river Erne and in small lakes, and 8,002 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are in part of Lower Lough Erne. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,874;* in 1841, 14,693. Houses 2,585. Pop. of the Fermanagh section, in 1831, 8,254; in 1841, 9,124. Houses 1,599. Pop. of the rural districts of the Donegal section, in 1841, 3,866. Houses 690. The surface, with the exception of some insulated ground in Lower Lough Erne, consists of a belt or band of country, extending along the left bank of Lower Lough Erne and the river Erne, from a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Enniskillen, away to Lough Melvin and Donegal bay below the embouch of Ballyshannon Harbour; and, in nearly all its distinctive character, as to contour and scenery, it has already been partly noticed in the article **ERNE**: which see. About one-fifth is irreclaimable mountain and bog; about one-fifth is pastoral mountain; and the remainder is good land, partly pastoral and partly arable. The road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon passes down the margin of the lake. Mr. Fraser, noticing the most interesting parts of the route along that road and within the parish, says, "Churchill is a village on the top of one of the numerous ridges which rise, summit over summit, till they blend with the more elevated and westerly hills of Shean and Glenalong. A little to the south of the village of Churchill are the small but romantically situated loughs of Carrick and Bunnahone, the sources of the Sillies river. * * From the glebe-house of Churchill to the church of Ruscar, our road continues along the shores of the lake, and discloses at every turn some new and striking combination of wood and water on the one hand, or hill and dale on the other. At two miles from the glebe, we reach the rocky dell of Phoul-a-Phouca, which forms a part of the wild and picturesquely broken acclivities of Shean-North, the most remarkable for its elevation and shape of the hills along the whole course of the Erne. As the most extensive, if not the best views of the Lower Lough, its shores, and islands, are obtained from the eminences near Phoul-a-Phouca, we would recommend the tourist, anxious to know the topography of the district, to ascend the steeps of Shean. In addition to the views of Lough Erne, its islands and boundaries, &c., the tourist will be gratified with the mountain-scenery and the numerous small glistening tarns which are scattered along the dreary mountains lying westward between the hills of Shean-North and Glenalong." The summits of Glenalong and North Shean have altitudes above sea-level of

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831, = 14,778.

respectively 795 and 1,135 feet. The island of Innismacsaint, which gives name to the parish, is situated in Lough Erne, about half-a-mile from the shore, and 3 miles east-south-east of Churchill; and was the site of a somewhat famous abbey, which monastic writers allege to have been founded early in the 6th century by St. Nenn or Nernid of the blood royal of Ireland. "The saint's bell, ornamented with gold and silver," says Archdall, "is yet preserved here as a precious relique, and is holden in so great veneration amongst the lower class of people, that it is often judicially tendered them to swear on." The abbey-church was eventually made parochial; but was superseded, in the reign of Queen Anne, by a church on the mainland; and this, in its turn, was recently superseded, and is now in a state of ruin.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £321 19s. 8½d. Gross income, £821 19s. 8½d.; nett, £685 13s. 8½d. Patron, the Marquis of Ely. Three curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and a small amount of marriage-fees. The parish-church was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 250. Two chapels-of-ease at Slavan and Finnar can each accommodate 180 persons, and have an attendance of respectively 80 and 25; but the summer attendance at Finnar, in consequence of the vicinity of the bathing-place of Bundoran, rises far beyond 25, which is the winter attendance. Two school-houses connected with the Establishment, in the districts of Churchill and Slavan, have an attendance of respectively 45 and 30. A Methodist meeting-house in Churchill is attended by 50; a Primitive Methodist meeting-house at Cosbystown, by 60; and another Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 70. The Roman Catholic chapels of Ruscar and Knockaraven, have an attendance of respectively 650 and 850; the Roman Catholic chapels of Bundoran and Carrickbeg have each an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, each of these two pairs of chapels are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3,756, and the Roman Catholics to 10,342; 5 Sunday schools at Churchill, Bundoran, Conagher, Blacksieve, and Cosbystown, were attended, on the average, by 194 children; and 24 daily schools—three of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, one with the Kildare Place Society, and one with the Association for Discouraging Vice—had on their books 819 boys and 408 girls.

INNISMACKLELAN, the most southerly of the chief isles of the Blasquet group, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies 2½ miles south by west of the Great Blasquet.

INNISMAGRATH, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, 5 miles south-east of the village of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the village of **DRUMKEERAN**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 6½; area, 27,439 acres, 12 perches, —of which 4,026 acres, 8 perches are in Lough Allen, and 54 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,976; in 1841, 9,603. Houses 1,089. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,134. Houses 1,451. A district, comprising an area of 844 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches, lies detached 1½ mile north of the north-east extremity. The surface of the whole parish declines southward and eastward to the head and the west side of Lough Allen, and is to a large extent mountainous, yet contains a considerable proportion of good arable and pasture land. Two summits, the one on the west border and the other on the southern bound-

dary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,125 and 1,377 feet. The southern district is part of the chief mineral field of Connaught. See **CONNAUGHT** and **ARIGNA**. Corry Lodge, the seat of F. N. Cullen, Esq., stands on the shore of Lough Allen; and the glebe of Innismagrath is adjacent. —This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £220; glebe, £385. Gross income, £605; nett, £520 0s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice, though called a vicarage, is practically a rectory; but the incumbent pays £20 a-year in lieu of appropriation to the bishop. The church was built in 1829, at the cost of £1,115 14s. 6½d., of which £923 1s. 6½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £192 13s. was raised off the parish. Sittings 300; attendance 60. The Bog and Termon Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,500 and 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 483, and the Roman Catholics to 7,827; and 13 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from subscription—had on their books 681 boys and 190 girls.

INNISMAIN. See **ENNISMAIN**.

INNISMAKEERA, an islet in the barony of Kilmaecrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic, about 1¼ mile west of Rutland, and 1¼ south of Arran.

INNISMANAN, an islet in the barony of Kilmaecrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies in the Atlantic, about half-a-mile from the mainland, 1 mile south by east of Innisirr, and 1 north-east of Gola.

INNISMORE, an alias name of **ARRANMORE**: which see.

INNISMORE, an alias name of **CHURCH ISLAND** [which see], in Lough Gill, co. Sligo, Connaught.

INNISMORE, an islet in Upper Lough Erne, half-a-mile south of Belleisle, co. Fermanagh, Ulster.

INNISMOTT, **INNISMOTH**, or **INNISMOUTHY**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Lower Slane, and of the county of Meath, and 3 miles west-south-west of Ardee, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,457 acres. Pop., in 1831, 405; in 1841, 481. Houses 74. The surface is diversified in contour, and declines eastward along the course of the Dee; the upland part of it is good; but a great proportion of the remainder consists of lands subject to floods, and of a boggy quality.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, and gross income, £15; nett, £12 18s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Painstown and Ardmulchan in the dio. of Meath. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65; and are inappropriate in the sheriffs of Drogheda, but were lately transferred by them to the chaplain of the free church of Drogheda. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 416.

INNISMURRAY, a small island in the parish of Ahamplish, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies off the south side of the entrance of Donegal bay, 3 miles north of Gessigo Point, and 3¼ north-west of Ahamplish church. A gentleman who visited it in 1779, thus described it: "This island is a rock rising from the sea, with horrid precipices toward the ocean, but shelving gently like steps on the side opposite the mainland. It contains about 130 acres of a shallow soil, from 4 to 5 inches in depth, which serves to feed some sheep, a few cows, and 5 or 6 horses. The remainder of the island is a mere rock. The

habitable part contains about 40 or 50 people, children included, who live in 5 houses, with as many barns adjoining them. They intermarry amongst each other; and, when the land is overstocked with inhabitants, they seek their fortune on the great island of Ireland. They are one community, and live by selling their fish on the mainland. They speak Irish only, one man bowed beneath the weight of years excepted; and boast their having had this island in possession upwards of 700 years." Escape from the island or access to it is sometimes rendered impossible for successive months, in consequence of the perilous and exposed character of the only boat harbour. The inhabitants were, for many years, ingloriously distinguished by the practice of illicit distillation. The islanders make a loud and lusty but ridiculous boast of the alleged sanctity of their insular home; and are aided by monkish antiquaries in asserting a pretence that an abbey was built upon it by St. Molaisse and St. Columba, and governed in the 8th century by St. Dicholla. "What is called the abbey," says Dr. MacParlan, "is an enclosure of dry stones, from 5 to 7 and 8 feet thick. It is impossible to determine whether it is round or oval: more rude, inelegant workmanship never was seen. There are a few cells under ground, which receive their light, some by a hole at the top, others by loopholes at the sides; they are dark and horrible dungeons. There are also two chapels built with mortar, and quite in a gross state, as is St. Molaisse's cell, which has a stone roof, and where the saint's statue is preserved. One of the chapels standing by itself has an extraordinary window, the arch of which is one rough crooked stone, just in its original shape. Here is an altar, called the cursing-altar, which is covered with round stones; and north-west of this stands the altar of the Trinity." The inhabitants narrate some absurd traditions respecting a rude wooden image which they have of St. Molaisse.

INNISNEBROE, an islet in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is one of the Blasquet group; and lies between the Great Blasquet and Innismackelán.

INNISNEE, an island in Roundstone bay, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It, in a sense, screens the east side of Roundstone bay from Birterbuy bay, and an inlet of the latter toward the mouth of the Ballinahinch rivulet; and it extends upwards of 2 miles north and south, but is proportionally very narrow. See **ROUNDSTONE**.

INNISNEGANANAGH. See **CANON-ISLAND**.

INNISPATRICK, or **PATRICK'S ISLE**. See **HOLMPATRICK**.

INNISPOLLAN, a grange in the barony of Lower Glenarm, 1½ mile west of Cushendun, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 7 furlongs; area, 933 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. It descends from lofty ground, to the bottom of Cushendun glen; and is traversed by the road from Cushendun to Ballycastle. In ecclesiastical matters, it is included in the parish of Layd. Pop., in 1841, 135. Houses 19.

INNISQUIN. See **INCHQUIN**, co. Galway.

INNISROCHA, an islet in Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is alleged by monastic writers to have been the site of an abbey about the beginning of the 6th century.

INNISRUSH, a village in the parish of Tamlaght-O'Crailly, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 282. Houses 38.

INNISTALLA, an islet in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the Atlantic, ½ of a mile south-east of Innisturk.

INNISTEGIL, an islet in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies near the mainland, on the west side of the entrance of Killery Harbour.

INNISTIOGUE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the south border of the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles; area, 9,741 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 30 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 3,221; in 1841, 3,501. Houses 523. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,315; in 1841, 2,545. Houses 382. The surface extends along the right bank of the Nore; and exhibits a large aggregate of fertility, embellishment, and beauty. The Nore is here a broad and tidal stream, luxuriating among improved demesne-grounds, and between bold and wooded banks. Woodstock, the magnificent demesne of W. F. Tighe, Esq., adorns the vicinity of the town; and elsewhere are the demesnes of Firgrove, Brownsbarn, and Ballyduff. The highest ground is Skeaghanagh-hill, whose altitude above sea-level is 812 feet.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £230; glebe, £15. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are inappropriate in Caesar Sutton, Esq., co. Wexford. The vicarage of Innistogue and the rectory of **CLONEAMERY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Innistogue. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 3,998. Gross income, £380; nett, £288 3s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Kilbescon, Rosinan, and Killaghy, in the dio. of Ossory. The church was built in 1825, at the cost of £1,384 12s. 3½d.; of which £276 18s. 5½d. was gifted by W. F. Tighe, Esq., £830 15s. 4½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £276 18s. 5½d. was borrowed from that Board. Sittings 200; attendance 120. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 70; the Roman Catholic chapel of Innistogue, by 1,700; a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel in Innistogue, by 45; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Clodiagh in Cloneamery, by 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these Roman Catholic chapels are united to the chapel of Rower. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 276, and the Roman Catholics to 3,012; the Protestants of the union to 339, and the Roman Catholics to 3,742; and 5 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish—were attended, on the average, by 281 children. One of the Innistogue schools was aided with £20 a-year and a house and garden, from Lady Louisa Tighe; and one, with £25 from W. Tighe, Esq., £2 from Lady Louisa Tighe, and £2 from the rector. In 1840, a National school in Innistogue was salaried with £15, and had on its books 124 boys.

INNISTIOGUE, a small market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the above parish, is situated on the west bank of the Nore, and on the road from Kilkenny to New Ross, 4½ miles south-east of Thomastown, 7½ north-north-west of New Ross, and 62½ south-south-west of Dublin. It consists principally of one square of comfortable slated houses, with rows of lime-trees planted before the doors; and is so neat and cleanly in itself, sits so warmly embowered among wood, and melts so lusciously into one landscape with the exquisite demesne of Woodstock, as almost to charm even a churlish visitor. The base and part of the shaft of a lofty stone cross stand in the centre of the square, the former sculptured with the arms of Fitzgerald impaled with those of Morres. A handsome bridge of ten equal arches, built after a design by Mr. G. Smith, and ornamented on the south side with Ionic pilasters, connects the town with

the left bank of the Nore; and near it is an ancient tower or castle. The town was formerly protected with walls. Ruins exist of a priory for Augustinian canons, founded about the year 1210 by Thomas Fitz-Anthony, then seneschal of Leinster; but they do not evince the structure to have been either spacious or magnificent. The windows are of the lancet form; and two steeples remain,—the one octangular, and the other square, and somewhat like the tower of Dunbrody. A previous monastic establishment is alleged to have been founded at Innistogue so early as the year 800.

A charter of 6 James I. recites that Innistogue was an ancient borough, and had from time to time sent members to parliament; and grants that it should thenceforth be called the town and borough of Innistogue, and that it should have a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, 12 chief burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. In 1833, the officers were a portreeve, a recorder, and bailiffs; there were but 9 burgesses and 4 freemen; and a portreeve's court was held monthly, with jurisdiction in cases not exceeding £20 Irish. There is no corporation property; and the compensation of £15,000 for loss of franchise at the Legislative Union, was awarded to William Tighe, Esq., and the portreeve and burgesses. The charter grants a weekly market on Friday, and fairs are held on June 9 and 13, and Oct. 14. In 1841, the Innistogue Loan Fund had a capital of £163, circulated £604 in 268 loans, and realized £11 7s. 11d. of nett profit. A dispensary here is within the New Ross Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 3,221; and, in 1839–40, it expended £134 3s. 11d., and made 8,493 dispensations of medicine. Area of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 906; in 1841, 956. Houses 141. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 82; in manufactures and trade, 88; in other pursuits, 38. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 104; on means not specified, 15.

INNISTRAHULL. See **ENNISTRAHULL.**

INNISTRAVAN, an islet in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies in the sound which connects the heads of Kilkerran and Greatman's bays; and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north by east of Littermore.

INNISTUISKAR, a small island in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies in the Atlantic, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of the Great Blasquet, and 4 west-north-west of Dunmore Head.

INNISTURK, an island in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the Atlantic, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Innishoffin, $4\frac{1}{4}$ south-south-west of Clare Island, and 6 west of the nearest part of the mainland. Its length is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth is 1; and it extends in a direction south of west. It consists chiefly of slate rock. The western side is a steep cliff; but the eastern side is lower, and has several coves. The only landing-place or harbour is at one of two coves which fork from the head of a small bay, 100 fathoms broad, 50 fathoms long, and 4 fathoms deep, with a bottom of strong clay at the east end of the island. A pier was built here at an expense of £477 6s., but went to ruins; and the inhabitants, amounting to about 80 families, and chiefly dependent on the fisheries for support, became hardly able, though living in the centre of the most valuable fishery on the coast, to obtain a sufficient supply for their own support. A suitable artificial harbour was afterwards planned by Mr. Nimmo. Innisturk is a coast-guard station.

INNISTYMON. See **ENNISTYMON.**

INNISURRER. See **INNISRER.**

INNISVACHTUIR, an islet in Lough Sheelan, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Archdall alleges that St. Carthag built an abbey here in 540.

INNY (THE), a river of the north-west of Leinster. It issues from Lough Sheelan; and flows $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile on the boundary between co. Cavan and co. Westmeath, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the boundary between co. Longford and co. Westmeath, 10 in the interior of co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{4}$ again on the boundary between co. Longford and co. Westmeath, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in the interior of co. Longford, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ partly on the southern boundary, and partly in the interior of co. Longford; and it falls into the head of the extreme easterly expansion of Lough Ree, at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Saints' Island. The first half of its course is southerly; and the second half is south-westerly. In its progress, it passes through the side of Lough Keinail and the head of Loughs Dereveragh and Iron, and receives numerous tributaries, all of which are small. Much of the upper part of its run is through a flat, tame, boggy country; but the lower part of its run is through a district not only rich and beautiful, but rendered classic by association with the names and writings of Oliver Goldsmith and Maria Edgeworth. The river contains salmon, trout, pike, perch, roach, tench, bream, and eels; yet, we believe, is not a good trouting stream. A proposal was long ago made to render the Inny navigable to Lough Dereveragh; and few rivers present, for such a length of way, so much facility for water-carriage.

INNY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises among the lofty mountains on the east border of the barony, and has a westerly course of about 12 miles to the head of Ballinskelligs bay. A very large aggregate of its vale, amounting to an area of not less than 16,100 acres, is bog; and this lies in nearly the proportion of 8 parts on the north side to 3 on the south. In this great tract, there is every variety of depth, from 3 to 25 feet; but the red portions of the bog are principally on the north side. The estimated expense of reclamation is £3,774 15s.

INVER, a parish on the north border of the barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,773 acres, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 953; in 1841, 1,020. Houses 169. It contains the villages of **INVERBEG** and **INVERMORE**; which see. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 580; in 1841, 612. Houses 102. Lough Larne forms the eastern boundary; and Larne river forms the northern boundary, and divides Inver from the parish and post-town of Larne. One half of the land is of a good quality; and the other half is light and poor. The coast-road from Belfast to Glenarm passes northward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CARRICKFERGUS** [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 75 Churchmen, 863 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 54 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and had on its books 46 boys and 26 girls.

INVER, a fishing village in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the east shore of Broadhaven, immediately within the chief contraction of that great inlet, and about 6 miles north-east of Belmullet. Inver Point, adjacent to the village, was recommended by Mr. Nimmo as the most suitable site for the erection of small artificial harbour-works in Broadhaven. A recently made road runs from the village along the side of Carrowmore Lake to a junction with the central Erris road, and affords a ready communica-

tion with Castlebar, and other places in the interior; and the strands of Broadhaven above Inver are passable at low water, and serve as a road to Belmullet. Pop. returned with the parish.

INVER, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Bannagh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the villages of PORT and MOUNT-CHARLES: which see. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$; area, 36,810 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches,—of which 205 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,785; in 1841, 12,835. Houses 2,195. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 12,098. Houses 2,071. About one-third of the surface is tolerably fair arable land; and the remainder is heathy upland pasture, and wild irreclaimable mountain. Benbawn, the principal eminence, is very extensive, 1,490 feet in altitude, and entirely barren or heathy; and it forms part of a great chain which extends from the Atlantic about 20 miles eastward, and then deflects to the south, and extends toward Lough Erne. The Inver rivulet issues from a lake on the top of a mountain at the eastern extremity of the parish, tumbles headlong over the side of the mountain in a cataract called the Grey Mare's Tail, and runs about 6 miles south-westward to the head of Inver bay. One small lake near Mount-Charles, flings up some fine and indurated specimens of white cornelian; one called Lough Tawer, near the foot of Benbawn, contains a few small pearls; and one, called Lough Braddon, on the western boundary, produces fine trout, and emits a rivulet called the Oyley. Inver bay may be regarded as entering either between Durin Point on the east and St. John's Cape on the south-west, which are 5 miles asunder, or between Durin Point and the due westward part of Dunkaneely peninsula, which are $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles asunder; and, measured from the latter entrance, it penetrates the land $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, and gradually diminishes in width toward the head. It forms a good fishing ground, and contains almost all the kinds of fish which are common on the west coast. The small village of Inver, situated at its head, is dependent chiefly on fishing at the bar of the Inver rivulet; and though only small boats can surmount that bar, a good number of them pass it, and take harbourage behind sand-hills within. The village of Port-of-Inver is situated on the west side of the bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Inver; and there a pier was built, by public grant, at the cost of £1,600, with a view to encourage the fishery for whales, which then frequented the coast. But "this pier," says Mr. Nimmo in the Report of his Coast Survey, "has been neglected, and is now a total ruin; nevertheless we saw 23 boats sheltered behind it; and, if repaired, it would be of great service. There is a salt-house here, to which 2 or 3 vessels of 60 tons come yearly. The pier could be repaired for about £1,200." The mansions of the parish are the Hall, a small lodge of the Marquis of Conyngham; Seaview, the summer residence of the Earl of Belmore; Salthill, Mrs. Montgomery; Bonneyglen, M. Babington, Esq.; Cloverhill, Mr. H. Montgomery; and Kilmaeredan, R. Nesbit, Esq. A small Franciscan friary was founded at Inver in the 15th century; and Archdall says that St. Natalis, who died in 563, presided over a monastic institution which probably stood on the same site. The road from Donegal to Killybegs passes westward along the coast.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £346 3s. 1d.; glebe, £232 17s. 6d. Gross income, £579 0s. 7d.; nett, £463 12s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Templecrone, in the dio. of Raphoe. A curate has a salary of

£80. The church was built in 1807, at the cost of £1,384 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of which £461 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was raised by private subscription, and the remainder by parochial assessment. Sittings 500; attendance 260. A room in Mount-Charles is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 70. A school-house, used as a Methodist meeting-house, is attended by 40; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2,586, and the Roman Catholics to 9,199; 4 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 167 children; and 17 daily schools had on their books 481 boys and 246 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £11 1s. 6d., and other advantages from Robinson's Fund; one, with £30 and other advantages from Erasmus Smith's Fund; one, with £3 from subscription, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £5 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; and one with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Drimbarren. The Inver and Mount-Charles dispensary is within the Donegal Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £85 19s. 2d., and administered to 1,888 patients.

INVERAN, a creek on the north side of Galway bay, between Costello bay and Spiddle, barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It has been improved by the proprietor, Mr. Blake; and affords shelter to small boats.

INVERBEG, a village in the parish of Inver, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 133.

INVERMORE, a village in the parish of Inver, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 230. The villages of Invermore and Inverbeg appear to be jointly what the Census of 1841 returns as "part of the town of Larne." Area, 30 acres. Pop., in 1841, 408. Houses 67.

IRAGHTICONNOR, a barony in the extreme north of the county of Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by the county of Limerick; on the south, by the barony of Clanmaurice; and on the west, by the barony of Clanmaurice and the estuary of the Shannon. Its greatest length, south-eastward, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth, south-westward, is 13; and its area is 102,360 acres,—of which 14,139 acres are tideway. The greater part of the soil is bog and marsh, wet in winter, but dry and affording pasturage in summer. Two knots of hilly ground lie respectively in the north-west district and on the eastern border. The coast consists partly of high sand hills, and partly of a long and noble range of cliffs, famous for their old castles, and for their caves of Ballybunion. The Gale rivulet bisects the interior into two unequal portions; and the Feale and Cashen rivers trace the whole of the boundary with Clanmaurice, so as to cut off Iraghticonnor from the rest of Kerry. Most of the barony formerly belonged to the O'Connors of Kerry; and the whole of it takes from them its topographical name.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Duagh, Dysert, and Rattoo, and the whole of the parishes of Aghavallagh, Ballyconry, Gally, Killahinny, Kilconly, Kilnaughten, Knockanure, Lisselton, Listowel, and Murhur. The towns are Tarbert, Listowel, and Ballylongford; and the chief villages are Gunsborough, Ballybunion, Lisselton, and Newtownsand. Pop., in 1831, 29,481; in 1841, 34,535. Houses 5,424. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,560; in manufactures and trade, 937; in other pursuits, 466. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read

and write, 5,389; who could read but not write, 1,524; who could neither read nor write, 8,059. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,491; who could read but not write, 1,282; who could neither read nor write, 11,207. — *Iraghticonnor* lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Listowel. The total number of valued tenements is 5,310; and of these, 3,336 were valued under £5,—594, under £10,—421, under £15,—300, under £20,—218, under £25,—113, under £30,—135, under £40,—85, under £50,—and 108, at and above £50.

IRELAND. See GENERAL INTRODUCTION to this work.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet in the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It lies in the Irish Sea, nearly 1 mile north of the town of Howth, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Portmarnock peninsula. Its surface comprises an area of 53 acres, 24 perches; soars up in the form of a pyramid; and exhibits some broken and pinnacled rocks, which, as seen from the mainland, have a castellated appearance. The islet forms a natural breakwater to Howth Harbour, produces a number of rare wild plants, and figures most romantically in a brilliant and far-spread sheet of coast and ocean landscape; but, in other respects, it is of small value, and is overrun with rabbits. On its east side is a cluster of dangerous rocks; and on its south-west shore are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Monastic writers say that St. Necessan founded an abbey on the island, about the year 570, and that the Book of the Four Gospels, commonly called the Garland of Howth, and held in very high veneration, was preserved here. Ptolemy calls the island *Adri-Deserta*; Pliny calls it *Andros*; and Richard of Cirencester calls it *Edria*.

IRISHTOWN, a village in the parish of Donnybrook, and barony of Dublin, and on the south side of Dublin bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Ringsend, co. Dublin, Leinster. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin bears the name of Irishtown and Donnybrook, and has chapels in Irishtown, Donnybrook, and Upper Baggot-street. For a further notice, see **RINGSEND**. Area of the village, 57 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,109. Houses 161. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 50; in manufactures and trade, 82; in other pursuits, 94. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 19; on the directing of labour, 111; on their own manual labour, 64; on means not specified, 32.

IRISHTOWN, a village in the parish of Burry, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 149.

IRISHTOWN, a village in the parish of Ardea, barony of Portmahinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It forms a suburb of Mountmellick; and on the south side of it is the seat of Irishtown House. Area, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 186. Houses 25.

IRISHTOWN, the name of generally the oldest and poorest part of each of a considerable number of the old towns of Ireland. Whenever Anglo-Norman colonization was so strong as to construct a new town for the colonists, and to place a cordon round the natives, or to drive them into a corner, Anglo-Norman pride rarely failed to distinguish the two sections of what ought to have been a common town by the invidious appellations of *Englishtown* and *Irishtown*, and to fling upon the latter a similar opprobrium to that which for so many ages belonged to the 'Jews' Quarter' of many of the chief towns of Europe. The *Irishtown* section, centre, or suburb of the old town, is gradually wiping off its disgrace, and even discarding its very name; yet it still remains with topographical distinctness, and more or less of original characteristic poverty and oppro-

brium, in Kilkenny, Athlone, Limerick, Carrickfergus, and some other places.

IRON (LOUGH), a lake in the baronies of Moygoish and Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It extends north-westward; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by half-a-mile; receives at its head the stream which flows from Lough Ouil; and is traversed across its foot by the river Inny. Sir Henry Piers mentions a tradition, "that of old here was no lake at all, but wood, meadow, and woody pastures, the low grounds being watered by a small rivulet;" and in support of the tradition, he observes that this lake is not so deep as the other lakes of Westmeath, "for it is nowhere above 16 feet in depth, whereas the shallowest of our other lakes are so many fathom and more," and that "towards the banks or margin of it are seen under water trunks and stumps of trees;" and he adds, that "he has himself found, and taken up, in shallow water near the banks, stags' horns much decayed and rotten." On the south-west bank are the demesnes of **TRISTERNAGH** and **BARONSTOWN**: see these articles. The area of the lake comprises 259 acres, 18 perches in the parish of Leney, barony of Corkaree; 7 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches in Portnashangan, barony of Corkaree; 252 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches in Kilbiny, barony of Moygoish; 134 acres, 24 perches in Rathaspick, barony of Moygoish; and 15 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches in Templeoran, barony of Moygoish. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 204 feet.

IRVINESTOWN, or **LOWTHERSTOWN**, a post-town in the parish of Derryvullen, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the post-road from Enniskillen to Pettigo, 5 miles south by east of Kesh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ north of Enniskillen, and $88\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Dublin. It stands nearly 2 miles to the right of the direct road from Enniskillen to Pettigo, along the right bank of Lough Erne; yet both the mail-car and the stage-coach to Pettigo pass through it. The town, though small and secluded, is an improving place. In its vicinity is *Necarne*, the residence of William D'Arcy, Esq., where a small but handsome castle was recently erected. A fair is held on the 8th day of every month. Area of the town 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,047; in 1841, 1,388. Houses 229. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 155; in other pursuits, 39. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 141; on their own manual labour, 109; on means not specified, 4. A Poor-law union has its seat in the town, but bears the name of **LOWTHERSTOWN**: which see.

ISAINTLAURENCE. See **ISERTLAURENCE**.

ISERTKELLY, or **DYSERTKELLY**, a parish in the barony of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. It exists in two mutually detached sections, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 6 south-west of Loughrea. Area of the whole, 1,894 acres, 6 perches; of the smaller section, 667 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 282; in 1841, 209. Houses 38. It lies on the Gurtamackin river, and near the road from Loughrea to Gort; and is adorned with the plantations of Castleboy, the seat of R. H. Persse, Esq., and with the mansions of Cranagh and Woodville.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLINANE** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £34, and the rectorial for £6; and the latter are appropriated to the diocesan. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ISERTKERRIN, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Slieveardagh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster.

Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 1,429 acres. Pop., in 1831, 416; in 1841, 341. Houses 57. The land is of very good quality. The road from Fethard to Callen passes near the north-west boundary.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENAULE [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £115; glebe, £10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 424; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ISERTLAURENCE, ISAINTLAURENCE, or INCH-ST.-LAURENCE, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 6 miles south-east of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 2,203 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 840. Houses 120. The surface contains no waste ground; and consists wholly of dairy pasture and tillage land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLYBROOD [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £46 3s. 1d., and the rectorial for £92 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Cashel. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cahirconlish. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £12 from the National Board, and had on its books 67 boys and 42 girls.

ISHARTMON, a parish at the south-west corner of the barony of Forth, 4 miles south-west by west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 965 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres,—of which 338 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are detached. Pop., in 1831, 229; in 1841, 239. Houses 30. The surface is low but variegated and good ground on the coast.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of KILLINICK [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the impropriate curate are compounded for £36 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial for £24; and the latter belong to the Earl of Portsmouth, and Mr. Colclough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 203; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ISKAHEEN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Derry. Its post-town is Muff; and it has chapels at Iskaheen, Inch, and Burt.

ISLAND, or INCHYDONV, a parish, partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Carbery section, 1,367 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 1,309. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,444; in 1841, 1,436. Houses 225. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 704; in 1841, 655. Houses 98. It consists of a portion of the mainland on the shore of Clonakilty bay, and of the pleasant island of Inchydony on the bosom of that bay, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the town of Clonakilty. On the island is the seat of the Hungerford family.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILGARIFFE [which see], and at the same time forms the corps of Island prebend, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £260. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 1,565; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

ISLANDBAWN, an inhabited islet in Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

ISLANDBRIDGE, a village in the parish of St. James, partly in the barony of Uppercross, and partly in St. James' Ward of the city of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, and on the west margin of the new borough limits of Dub-

lin, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Dublin-castle. It contains many good houses, an artillery barrack, and the beautiful bridge across the Liffey, called Sarabridge. See DUBLIN. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 767; of the Uppercross section, 201.

ISLANDEADY, or ISLANDINE, a parish, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Castlebar, partly in the barony of Carra, and partly in that of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Burrishoole section, 8,941 acres, 27 perches,—of which 329 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches, are water in Lough Islandeady, 310 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches are water in small lakes, and 1,825 acres, 27 perches lie detached to the south-west. Area of the Carra section, 15,998 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches,—of which 615 acres, 10 perches are water in Lough Beltra, 90 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in Lough Lannagh, 140 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are water in Lough Islandeady, and 108 acres, 37 perches are water in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 8,564; in 1841, 8,463. Houses 1,510. Pop. of the Burrishoole section, in 1841, 4,190. Houses 758. The surface is variously mountain, bog, lake, and good tillage ground; and the upland and the bog predominate. The arable lands, and the shores of the waters present marked evidences of fertility and pleasant features of beauty. The principal part for variety and fineness of character is a large section of the vale which is occupied by the chain of the Castlebar lakes, and traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Westport. Islandeady Lough is the highest large lake of the chain; ranks next in extent to Castlebar Lake proper, measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by 1; embosoms two wooded islands and the nearly insulated peninsula of Islandeady; and is overlooked and enriched by the demesnes of Woodville, Cloonane, and Raheens. The highest ground in the parish is Croaghmoyle, which has an altitude above sea-level of 1,412 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CASTLEBAR [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £240. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Islandeady and Glan-Island have an attendance of respectively from 1,000 to 1,200 and from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 9,164; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 243 boys and 67 girls.

ISLAND-ICANE, or ISLAND KANE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Middlethird, and 8 miles south-south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 4,537 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods are in Lough Ballyscanlan. Pop., in 1831, 1,139; in 1841, 1,504. Houses 214. A summit in the north has an altitude of 436 feet; and the cliffs on the coast have an altitude of 191 feet. Dunhill Lodge is situated on the west border. Adjacent to the coast, and separated from it only by the action of the elements, are several rocky islets, partially covered with grass, but interesting only to a mineralogist. A coast-guard station is situated within Island-Icane, and has within its district about 18 row-boats and 72 men employed in the fisheries.—This parish is part of the wholly impropriate benefice of KILBRIDE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The tithes belong to the economy fund of Waterford cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of not less than 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dunhill. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was attended by from 50 to 70 children in winter, and about 120 in summer.

ISLANDINE. See ISLANDEADY.

ISLAND-MAGEE, a parish in the barony of Lower Belfast, 6 miles north-east by north of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,036 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches,—of which 11 acres, 39 perches are in the Isle of Muck, and 34 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,610; in 1841, 2,782. Houses 520. The peninsula of Island-Magee gives the parish its name, forms by far the greater part of its area, and extends southward between Lough Larne and the North Channel. The extremity of the peninsula is within a mile of the town of Larne, and is connected with it by a regular ferry; and its isthmus or southern extremity is within less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Black-Head, the north screen of the entrance of Belfast Lough. The islet of Muck lies adjacent to the coast 2 miles south-east by south of the entrance of Lough Larne. The surface of the peninsula consists of excellent land, and is free from waste ground. An old and curious manuscript account of it says that, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was a naturally fertile tract adulterated into the condition of a treeless desert inhabited by the Magees from whom it derives its name, and that it was then leased by the Queen to Savage, a follower of the Earl of Essex. A cromlech near the extremity of the peninsula, consists of a triangular covering stone, 6 feet in length, resting on three supporters, and inclining to the east; and a large stone, 10 or 12 tons in weight, near high-water mark on the south shore of Brown's bay, has often been pronounced a logan or Druidical rocking-stone, but really appears, both from its position, and from the comparative difficulty of setting it in motion, to have been worked into its poised site and character simply by the action of wind and tide, and to be in considerable hazard of trundling, at no distant period, into the sea under the lash of the surge. Along the east coast, southward of Portmuck, are the stupendous basaltic cliffs of the Gobbins—celebrated for various features and associations, and especially rife in dark fame for a transaction of the year 1642. See **GOBBINS**. Along the shore is an excellent fishery of herrings, turbot, and blockens; and in the interior are such treasures of rock and field as might powerfully contribute to raise Larne to a high rank among the trading towns of the north. A salt spring of such a character wells up as to suggest the probability of the existence of rock salt; a bed of red ochre exists, upwards of 200 feet thick; gypsum could be raised near Portmuck; and coal is believed by the inhabitants to exist beneath the surface,—but hardly with any probability, as the substratum of the peninsula is basalt, and the chalk and lias formations successively emerge from it at the northern extremity. Down to an incredibly recent period, Island-Magee was imagined by its inhabitants to be a theatre of sorcery.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CARRICKFERGUS** [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £400. The church is old. Sitzings 200; attendance 50. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly, the one formerly Secessional and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 130 and 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 235 Churchmen, 2,367 Presbyterians, 90 other Protestant dissenters, and 48 Roman Catholics; and 10 pay daily schools had on their books 166 boys and 105 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Upper Kilcoan, Lower Kilcoan, Mulloughboy, Brown's-Bay, and Mullaghdubb.

ISLANDMORE, an island in the barony of Burishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Newportpratt, and measures about a mile in length. A coast-

guard station here has within its district about 100 fishing-boats, chiefly row-boats, and about 370 fishermen.

ISLANDS, a barony of the county of Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Inchiquin; on the east, by Bunratty; on the south, by Clonderalaw; and on the west, by Moyarta and Ib-rickane. Its greatest length, eastward, is 11 miles; its greatest breadth is 8; and its area is 67,101 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 3,471 acres, 1 rood are tideway of the Fergus, and 3,932 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are water. The river and estuary of the Fergus form the whole of the eastern boundary; and the entire surface declines toward these waters. The western district is chiefly low moorish mountain; but the eastern district contains a share of the rich grazing lands called Corcasses, and is similar in soil to the barony of Bunratty.—The barony of Islands contains the parishes of Clare-Abbey, Clondegad, Dromeliffe, Killone, and Kilmealy. Its towns are Ennis and Clare. Pop., in 1831, 29,264; in 1841, 29,264. Houses 4,426. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,055; in manufactures and trade, 1,119; in other pursuits, 824. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,260; who could read but not write, 1,463; who could neither read nor write, 5,740. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,647; who could read but not write, 2,063; who could neither read nor write, 8,329.—Islands lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Ennis. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of those in the borough of Ennis, is 2,257; and of these, 962 were valued under £5,—636, under £10,—234, under £15,—118, under £20,—101, under £25,—29, under £30,—46, under £40,—41, under £50,—and 90, at and above £50.

ISLEALONG. See **ANNALONG**.

ISNALEARA, a waterfall in the rivulet and vale of **GLENARIFF**: which see.

ITERMORROUGH. See **IGHTERMURROUGH**.

IVARSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilfinaghta, barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 259. Houses 41.

IVEAGH (LOWER), a barony of the county of Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-west, by the county of Antrim; on the east, by the baronies of Castlereagh and Kinelearty; on the south, by the barony of Upper Iveagh; and on the west, by the county of Armagh, and a very small part, little more than a point, of Lough Neagh. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is 9; and its area is 93,734 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 550 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are water. The surface fully partakes the prevailing character of the great lowland division of the county,—so constantly undulated and hilly as to be a continuous sea of soft and gentle heights; and nearly all of it, especially over the northern and western section, is fertile, well-improved, thickly inhabited, and delightfully prosperous. Both agriculture and the linen manufacture walk athwart the district in strength and beauty. The Newry Canal traces part of the western boundary; the Upper Bann passes joyously across the south-west wing, luxuriating along a vale of many amenities; the Lagan flows circuitously through the centre and the west of the interior, and traces for several miles the boundary with co. Antrim; and the Lagan navigation and the Ulster railway pass along part of the northern border. Within what now forms the barony, lay the ancient territory of Kilwarlin, whose chief or toparch, MacSwine MacRory, gave bonaght to the O'Neils of Claneboy, but submitted to Queen

Elizabeth.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Aghaderg, Annahill, Blaris, Drumara, Garvaghy, Magheradroll, Magheralin, Seapatrick, and Shankhill; and the whole of the parishes of Donaghcloney, Dromore, Hillsborough, Magherally, St. Inn's of Moira, and Tullylish. Its towns are Dromore, Hillsborough, Gilford, and Moira. Pop., in 1831, 65,368; in 1841, 70,146. Houses 12,120. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,608; in manufactures and trade, 6,506; in other pursuits, 655. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 14,458; who could read but not write, 7,716; who could neither read nor write, 7,754. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,681; who could read but not write, 13,271; who could neither read nor write, 10,135.—By a recent arrangement Lower Iveagh is cut into the divisions of Lower and Upper. Area of the Lower Division, according to the statement of the Poor-law Reports, 45,402 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £36,477 7s. 4d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,303 8s. 5d., and £1,896 3s. 9d. Area of the Upper Division, 47,511 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Annual valuation, £42,651 19s. 7d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,672 3s. 9d., and £2,212 14s. 8d. The whole barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Banbridge, Lishburn, and Lurgan. The total number of tenements valued is 12,679; and of these, 7,635 were valued under £5,—2,206, under £10,—1,078, under £15,—615, under £20,—328, under £25,—181, under £30,—209, under £40,—112, under £50,—and 225, at and above £50.

IVEAGH (UPPER), a barony of the county of Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Iveagh; on the north-east, by the barony of Kinelearty; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the barony of Mourne, the counties of Louth and Armagh, and the lordship of Newry; and on the west, by the county of Armagh. Its greatest length from east to west is 18 miles; its greatest breadth from north to south is 16½; and its area is 159,037 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—of which 931 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are water. The Newry river and the upper part of Carlingford bay form the southern boundary below the lordship of Newry; the Newry Canal forms the western boundary all north of the lordship of Newry; and the river Bann runs northward and north-westward through the greater part of the interior, cutting the barony into two not very unequal sections. The Mourne mountains send over the southern border of Upper Iveagh huge and almost alpine off-shoots, the most westerly of which are whimsically called the Hen and Chickens, while the whole are more appropriately designated the Iveagh mountains. The Slievecroob group of mountains rises on the boundary with Kinelearty, and has its south-western declivities within Upper Iveagh. The rest of the surface partakes, in the aggregate, of the general character of the county. A topographical account of Down, written exactly a century ago, says, "Upper Iveagh is by much the largest barony in this county. It is an open hilly country, has but few plantations of trees and gentlemen's seats on it, with which the lower barony is well furnished; yet it is fully peopled, and, by means of marl culture, abounds in corn, chiefly oats. The whole country looks beautiful from the rising grounds in time of harvest." As this and Lecale were the specimen districts selected for affording an average view of the agriculture of the county, a glance at its present improved condition may be obtained by reference to our article on Down.

Iveagh is alleged to be a corruption of Hy-Veach, and that again of Hy-Eachach, "the country of Achaius;" and this name is pretended to have been derived from a certain Achaius, who is absurdly made to rank as grandfather of the 132d king of Ireland, and progenitor of the old Irish sept of Magennises and MacCartanes. A less incredible statement—though that too possesses no great interest—is, that both Upper and Lower Iveagh formed part of the old principality of Dalriada, and afterwards were the patrimony of the Magennises.—Upper Iveagh contains part of the parishes of Aghaderg, Drumara, Garvaghy, Kilmeigan, and Seapatrick; and the whole of the parishes of Annaghcloney, Clonduff, Clonallan, Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Donaghmore, Kilbroney, Kilcoo, Maghera, and Warrenspoint. The townland of Shanaghan, in the parish of Newry, was recently transferred from the Lordship of Newry to Upper Iveagh. Pop., in 1841, 379. The towns and chief villages are Loughbrickland, Warrenspoint, Rathfriland, Maghera, Scarvaghy, Hilltown, Rosstrevor, Newcastle, Castlewellan, and Banbridge. Pop., in 1831, 83,381; in 1841, 87,349. Houses 16,232. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9,589; in manufactures and trade, 5,930; in other pursuits, 1,237. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,673; who could read but not write, 9,586; who could neither read nor write, 11,212. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,434; who could read but not write, 15,976; who could neither read nor write, 16,544.—By a recent arrangement, Upper Iveagh is cut into the two divisions of Lower and Upper. Area of the Lower Division, 96,293 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £42,309 3s. 10d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,931 13s. 9d., and £2,660 13s. 7d. Area of the Upper Division, 63,213 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £46,976 2s. 4d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £2,517 1s. 6d., and £1,946 12s. 4d. The whole barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Banbridge, Downpatrick, Kilkeel, and Newry. The total number of tenements valued is 17,015; and of these, 9,759 were valued under £5,—3,967, under £10,—1,554, under £15,—668, under £20,—416, under £25,—194, under £30,—225, under £40,—89, under £50,—and 143, at and above £50.

IVELEARY. See INCHEGERLAGH.

IVERAGH, a barony on the coast of the county of Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Dingle bay; on the east and south-east, by the barony of Dunkerron; on the south, by Ballinskelligs bay; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its greatest length, south-south-westward from Rosbegh Point on Dingle Bay to Bolus Head, at the north side of the entrance of Ballinskelligs bay, is 23½ miles; its greatest breadth, east-south-eastward from Dowlas Head, is 11½ miles; and its area is 163,248 acres. The chief streams are the Tingariff or Carra, across the north wing, the Fartin to the head of Valentia harbour, and the Inny to the head of Ballinskelligs bay. On the coast are the large island of Valentia, the small islands of Beginish and Puffin, and the skerries or rocky islets of Skelligs and Lemon. The mainland of the barony is nearly all poor and heathy mountain, overrun and intersected by enormous expanses of bog, yet enclosing some pretty valley-ground, and a few noble specimens of Highland scenery. "The mountains," says W. J. Gisborne, Esq., in his official Report, "are covered with coarse grass and heather, and are

in general dry; but large tracts of soft, black peat are frequent in their hollows. Wet bogs occupy most of the lower flat grounds and valleys, and they are often many feet deep. The barony is occupied principally by farmers of a small class, tilling barely enough ground to support their cattle through the winter with straw and corn. Few keep so many as 20 head of cattle, with a few sheep; more of them have only from one to four cows. The climate is too wet and stormy to be favourable to the growth or ripening of any kind of grain, but especially of wheat. * * The cultivated land is chiefly on the dry sides of the hills, and in the flats occupied by the drier and shallower bogs. Much land in both situations is under tillage that could not profitably have been broken up where labour was dearer, or where the necessities of the occupiers had not driven them to every resource to raise potatoes for themselves, and winter fodder for their cattle. * * Extensive roads are at present making by proprietors to enable their tenants to cultivate fresh parts of their estates." An elaborate Report by Mr. Nimmo, on the geognosy, soils, bogs, resources, and geological improvement of the barony, may be seen on pp. 27—39 of the Fourth Report of the Commissioners on Irish Bogs.—This barony contains part of the parish of Killorglin, and the whole of the parishes of Cahir, Dromod, Killemlagh, Glenbeagh, Killinane, Prior, and Valentia. The only town is Cahirciveen. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred 14 townlands of Glenbeagh from Dunkerron to Iveragh,—pop., in 1841, 1,375; and 18 townlands of Glenbeagh, and 15 of Killorglin, from Magonihy to Iveragh,—pop., 1,754. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 22,444; in 1841, 28,139. Houses 4,894. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,253; in manufactures and trade, 637; in other pursuits, 239. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,215; who could read but not write, 777; who could neither read nor write, 7,996. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 797; who could read but not write, 665; who could neither read nor write, 10,716.—Iveragh lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Cahirciveen. The total number of tenements valued is 4,405; and of these, 3,000 were valued under £5,—1,042, under £10,—229, under £15,—58, under £20,—34, under £25,—14, under £30,—9, under £40,—9, under £50,—and 10, at and above £50.

IVERK, a barony at the south-west extremity of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Kells and Knocktopher; on the east, by the united barony of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon; on the south and south-west, by the county of Waterford; and, on the west, by the county of Tipperary. Its greatest length, south-south-eastward, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth,

in the opposite direction, is 5½; and its area is 41,368 acres, 2 roods, 52 perches,—of which 840 acres, 34 perches are tideway of the river Suir. The Lingan rivulet traces the whole of the boundary with co. Tipperary; the river Suir, the whole of that with co. Waterford; and a small affluent of the Suir, the whole of that with the barony of Ida. The northern district is occupied by high grounds, with a prevailingly dry and kindly soil upon an argillaceous base; and the southern district is a fertile champaign country, increasing in goodness as it approaches the Suir, and terminating in a tract of as rich and deep land as can be found in the county.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Fiddown and Muckalie, and the whole of the parishes of Aglish, Clonmore, Arderra, Ballytarsna, Portnascully, Tibberaghny, Tubrid, Ullid, Kilmacow, Poleroan, Rathkyran, Whitechurch, and Owing; and its chief villages are Pilltown, Aglish, Leccawn, Doornane, Grange, Mooncoin, Ballygorey, Licketstown, Fiddown, Kilmacow, Old Dangan, Poleroan, and Rathkyran. Pop., in 1831, 14,482; in 1841, 15,603. Houses 2,374. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,895; in manufactures and trade, 364; in other pursuits, 230. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,513; who could read but not write, 1,290; who could neither read nor write, 2,847. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,072; who could read but not write, 1,647; who could neither read nor write, 4,398.—Iverk lies partly within the Poor-law union of Carrick-on-Suir, and partly within that of Waterford. The total number of tenements valued is £1,676; and of these, 470 were valued under £5,—267, under £10,—175, under £15,—140, under £20,—120, under £25,—102, under £30,—173, under £40,—95, under £50,—and 134, at and above £50.

IVERNOON. See JOHN'S (ST.), co. Roscommon.

IVERUS, or IVEROSSA, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick, Munster. Post-town, Askeaton. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,765 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,884; in 1841, 1,991. Houses 332. The surface lies immediately east of the embouchure of the Deel, and along the estuary of the Shannon, directly opposite the estuary of the Fergus. It exhibits much beauty, and is ornamented with several neat villas.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of ASKEATON [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £80, and the rectorial tithes for £160; and the latter are inappropriate in Thomas Leland, Esq., of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Askeaton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 135, and the Roman Catholics to 1,843.

J

JACK'S HOLE, a coast-guard station, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated near Mizen Head, between Wicklow and Arklow, and has within its district about 12 fishing-boats, chiefly half-decked vessels, and about 70 fishermen.

JAGO, or YAGOE (ST.), or YAGOESTOWN, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Kilcullen-*Bridge*, and on the eastern margin of the barony of South Naas, and of the county of Kildare, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 1,520 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 14 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches are in the Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 340; in 1841, 291. Houses 47. The surface lies along the Liffey, consists of good land, and is beautified with the demesnes of Ardenod, William Brownrigg, Esq.; Boleybeg; and Annfield. The highest ground is Moor-hill, and has an altitude of 671 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLYMORE-EUSTACE** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £21, and the rectorial for £27 13s. 10d.; and the latter are appropriated to the sinecure prebend of St. Jago, in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1834, the number of Roman Catholics in the unappropriated townlands, or in the part constituting the vicarage, was 264.

JAMES' (ST.), a parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Fethard, and on the west border of the barony of Shelburne, and of the county of Wexford, Leinster. The ecclesiastical returns include in it the impropriate parishes of **DUNBRODY** and **RATHROE**; and the civil returns previous to the Ordnance Survey, include also the rectorial parish of **KILLESK**: see these articles. Area of St. James, Dunbrody, and Rathroe, 8,489 acres; area of these three parishes and Killesk, 11,309 acres. Pop. of St. James, Dunbrody, and Rathroe, in 1831, 4,122; in 1841, 3,693. Houses 622. Within the district are the villages of **ARTHURSTOWN**, **BALLYHACK**, **DUNCANNON**, and **RAMSGRANGE**: which see. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,438. Houses 399. The chief features and facts of interest will be found noticed in the articles already referred to, and in that on **WATERFORD HARBOUR**. The surface lies along the east shore of Waterford Harbour; and, with the exception of a very few acres of turbarry, it consists wholly of tillage-ground, most of which is excellent.—St. James' proper is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **KILLESK**, in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes of St. James, Dunbrody, and Rathroe, are compounded for £400, and are wholly impropriate in Lord Templemore. The church stands on the highest part of Ballyhack, surmounting an eminence on the margin of Waterford Harbour, and was built in 1788, partly by aid from the Marquis of Donegal. Sitings 200; attendance 35. The chapel of Duncannon Fort has an attendance of about 40, exclusive of the military. The Roman Catholic chapels of Duncannon and Ramsgrange have an attendance of respectively 600 and 2,300; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Templetown in Hooke, and Poulfar in Fethard. In 1834, the Protestants of St. James, Dunbrody, and Rathroe amounted to 131, and the Roman Catholics to

4,074; and 12 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, one with £12 from local subscription, and one with £5 5s. from the rector, the curate, and P. Babbington, Esq.—were attended on the average by about 300 children.

JAMES' (ST.), co. Dublin. See **DUBLIN** (County of the City of).

JAMESTOWN, a village, formerly a walled town and a borough, in the parish of Kiltogher, and barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It is situated on the river Shannon, and on the road from Dublin to Sligo, 1 mile north by west of Drumsna, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Carrick-on-Shannon. In 1833, it consisted of a Roman Catholic chapel, a school-house, 16 dwelling-houses of the yearly value of £10 and upwards, 6 of the yearly value of from £5 to £10, and 26 of an yearly value under £3. The remains of the old walls are still visible; and indicate the town, even in the days of its importance, to have been of small extent. Some small ruins, or rather vestiges, exist, of a castle which was built by Sir Charles Coote, in 1623, and was charmingly situated on the Shannon. In 1645, this castle was taken by the Earl of Carlingford, after the discharge of a few pieces of cannon; and, in 1689, the Enniskilleners, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, took it after sustaining a brisk fire, but were afterwards induced to abandon it, and to retreat to Sligo, at the approach of a strong Irish force under Sarsfield. A Franciscan friary, which formerly stood in the town, is remarkable as the place in which the Roman Catholic prelates assembled in Aug. 1650, and nominated commissioners to enter into treaty with any foreign power who might be ready to aid them. The Shannon at Jamestown suddenly passes from the character of a broad and deep river to that of a shallow, rapid, and unnavigable stream; and, making a bend to the north-west, winds round a tongue of land in the form of a horseshoe, and returns to the south-east at Drumsna. The whole of the peninsula thus formed lies within the county of Roscommon, and is occupied by a very beautiful demeane, part of the estate of Sir Gilbert King, Bart. The bridge of Jamestown consists of 7 arches, is 48 yards long, and 5 yards wide, and is approached at each end by an ascending road of about 15 yards in length; and it commands, immediately downward on the Shannon, a charming landscape of wooded hills, with the river flowing at their base, and gradually losing itself among the trees. The Jamestown Canal, constructed to connect the navigable stretches of the Shannon above and below the town, was in one part so narrow and ill-contrived, that even the common trade-boats of the Royal Canal could not, when laden, pass through it in low summer-water; but it was proposed by the recent Commissioners on the Shannon Navigation to be so improved as to suit steam-vessels, and to have a lock of 6 feet 2 inches in rise, with a chamber 130 feet long and 30 feet wide,—the entire improvements to cost £29,227 0s. 7d. Fairs are held on May 26, July 8, Sept. 1, and Dec. 20. The town was named Jamestown in honour of James I., and was incorporated by charter granted in the 19th year of his reign. The corporation was called "The

Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Jamestown," consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of commons, and was made a guild mercatory. A borough court was created, with civil jurisdiction to the extent of £20. The power of sending two members to parliament was vested in the corporation at large, but was eventually usurped by the sovereign, the burgesses, and two branches of the patron family of King; and when the borough was disfranchised at the Legislative Union, the £15,000 of compensation was granted to the sovereign, to such burgesses as were then living, and to Gilbert King, Esq., John King, Esq., and the Rev. John King, archdeacon of Killalla. Certain lands were granted as public property, but passed long ago into private hands. Adjoining the village is Jamestown Lodge, the seat of F. O'Beirne, Esq. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 311; in 1841, 315. Houses 49.

JAMESTOWN, a village in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

JAMESTOWN, a demesne on the north border of the barony of Moycashel, 4½ miles north by west of Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies in the ancient territory of MacGeoghegan; and is now the property of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., the descendant by the female line of the MacGeoghegan family. The mansion is a spacious and handsome pile, built by Kedagh Geoghegan, Esq., and enlarged with wings by Sir Richard Nagle, the father of the present Sir Richard. At this seat are preserved an interesting collection of portraits, many of which are family heir-looms, and a little museum of Irish antiquities, the most remarkable of which are rude military weapons used by the ancient Irish, and an oaken shaft overlaid with plates of copper, and called the baculum or crosier of St. Columb-Kill.

JENKINSTOWN, a demesne on the south border of the barony of Fassadining, midway between Castlecomer and Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It occupies the peninsula at the confluence of the Nore and the Dinane, exhibits a fine expanse of old timber, and is a striking and interesting feature in the general landscape. Its proprietor is George Bryan, Esq.

JERPOINT-ABBEY. See **ABBEY-JERPOINT**.

JERPOINT (CHURCH), or **EAST-JERPOINT**. See **CHURCH-JERPOINT**.

JERPOINT-WEST. See **ABBEY-JERPOINT**.

JIGGINSTOWN, an old castle in the south-west environs of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It was commenced on an enormous scale by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles I.; and its ruins now form a singular and striking object. See **NAAS**.

JOHN'S-PORT, a cove on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, 4½ miles south-south-east of Ballywalter, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated near Bur Island, is sheltered by a rock called the Plough, and has been provided with a good boat-quay. A few years ago, it had employed in the fisheries 3 cutters, 13 smacks, 20 wherries, 2 yawls, and several rowing-boats.

JOHN'S RIVER, a rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It rises in some marshy grounds about 3 miles south of Waterford; flows northward to the Suir within the bounds of the city; and is there navigable at high water for the largest description of boats. It is crossed within the city, by two old bridges, called John's-bridge, and William-street bridge, and by one of recent erection, situated near the old abbey of St. Catherine, and called Catherine's-bridge.

JOHN'S (ST.), or **IVERNOON**, a parish 7½ miles north by west of Athlone, and on the east border of the barony of Athlone and of the county of Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 11,634 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 3,616 acres, 20 perches are in Lough Ree, and 38 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches are in Lough Funcheon. Pop., in 1831, 3,136; in 1841, 2,806. Houses 551. The surface lies along Lough Ree, and consists almost wholly of profitable land, either arable or pastoral. The small peninsula of St. John's, extending south-eastward into Lough Ree, between St. John's bay and Safe Harbour, and terminating in St. John's Point, is a locality of curious and singular antiquarian interest. An ancient town appears to have stood here of the name of Rinduín, Randown, or Teacheon, and to have acquired the name of St. John's from a priory of Knights Hospitalers which was founded in it during the reign of King John; and the name St. John's eventually, though slowly, extended itself to the parish, whose designation in the Ecclesiastical Register still is Ivernoon. The chief ruins which remain are those of a remarkable round tower on the highest ground of the locality, a powerful castle near the point of the peninsula, a fortified wall across the isthmus, and a church dedicated to the Divine Trinity. The only tolerably authenticated facts respecting the place are, that the English strongly fortified the castle in 1226, that Phelim O'Connor pillaged the town in 1237, and that John de Funtayns was constable of the castle, with an annual fee of £40 sterling, in 1334. The round tower crowns a rising ground a little east of the castle; it is of different dimensions from the old ecclesiastical pillar-towers of Ireland, but equals them in obscurity of origin and purpose, and may have been either a windmill, a watch-tower, or a place of recreation; it measures about 14 feet in diameter, and is 4 feet thick in the walls; and it has an entrance and a window opposite each other, both facing the water, and the latter, surmounted by a flat rounded arch about 7 feet high, and commanding most pleasant views of the lake. The castle occupies a rocky eminence which rises abruptly from the north side of the point on the border of Safe Harbour, and was built nearly in the form of the letter P; the line represented by the stem of the P is short in proportion to the head, extends about 240 feet across the point, and is protected by a fosse of great depth and width; the part represented by the tail of the letter's stem was occupied by a spacious apartment which seems to have served either as a banqueting-hall or as a chapel; and the part represented by the head of the letter was a lofty, massive, and formidable keep upon the line represented by the stem, with a court before it, which was defended along the curve by a strong wall, with banquette and parapet, and with deep exterior ditches. The keep, as it now stands, presents a great tower of very considerable elevation, and of 50 feet in breadth next the fosse, and, as seen from either the land side or the lake, it appears a very imposing mass. The fortified wall across the isthmus measures 564 yards from water to water, and is 700 yards distant from the castle fosse; nearly in the middle of it is an arched gateway 24 feet by 21, with its defences still tolerably entire; and between this gate and each end of the wall, at unequal intervals of from 60 to 90 yards, are square towers, each about 15 feet broad, and advanced 13 feet beyond the line of the wall. These singular remains, so obscure in history, and so comparatively good in preservation, are interesting monuments of the military works of past ages. The church occupies a site in what must have been a

conspicuous part of the town; but while its remains are sufficient to show that the nave measured 60 feet by 24, and the choir 33 feet by 18, they are too ruinous and rubbishy to indicate the architectural style. Over the whole space between the castle and the wall across the isthmus, not a trace can now be discovered of any other building than this church; yet on the outer side of the wall, are some rude remains of other ecclesiastical buildings which were evidently in use at a later period than the church, and connected with which is still a crowdedly frequented burying-ground. On the south side of the point is one of the most pleasantly situated modern mansions, not only on Lough Ree, but in the county.—St. John's parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLENOY [which see], in the benefice of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £62 13s. 10d., and the rectorial for £60; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Clonbrock. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killenvoy, Kilmain, and Rahara. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 2,829; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from Col. Lloyd—had on their books 102 boys and 62 girls.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish, containing the greater part of the town of Sligo, in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the village of **MAHERARROY**, and part of the town of **SLIGO**: see these articles. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,256 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 750 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are in Lough Gill. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 13,299; of the rural districts, 3,445. Houses in the whole, 2,100; in the rural districts, 592. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 14,021; and by the Ecclesiastical authorities at 12,982. The rural districts contain some rough lands and mountainous ground; yet consist, for the most part, of good arable lands, some of which have been highly improved. The surface exhibits much beauty, and some fine subjects for the pencil. See **GILL (LOUGH)** and **SLIGO (town of)**. The chief rural seats are Prospect, Oakfield, Marino, Rathaller, Woodville, Kernsfort, Abbeyview, Carnsfoot, and Cloverhill.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £341 10s. 9d.; glebe, £46 3s. 1d. The rectories of St. John's, **KILLASPICBROWN**, and **KILMACOEN**, and the vicarage of **CALRY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of St. John's. Length, 8 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 17,501 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches, besides rough and mountainous land. Pop., in 1831, 17,090, exclusive of the inhabitants of Calry. Gross income, £945 13s. 9d.; nett, £718 6s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the vicar-generalship of the dio. of Dromore. A curate has a salary of £75 from the incumbent, and, as chaplain to the garrison, £12 from government. The parish of Calry has been erected into a perpetual curacy, and has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel. The church of St. John's was repaired and enlarged in 1821, at the cost of £4,259 17s. 1d.; of which £2,310 13s. 10d. was raised by parochial assessment, £564 10s. 11d. was borrowed from Owen Wynne, Esq., and £1,384 12s. 4d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,000; attendance 700. A private house in Kilmacoen is used as a parochial place of worship in summer, and has an attendance of 30. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 100; the Independent meeting-house, by 100; the Wesleyan meeting-house, by 500; and the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by 100. The Ro-

man Catholic chapels of St. John's and Killaspicbrown have an attendance of respectively 5,000 and 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Calry. A Conventual chapel has an attendance of 1,000, and is under the care of three friars. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 2,945 Churchmen, 150 Presbyterians, 82 other Protestant dissenters, and 9,906 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the benefice, exclusive of those in Calry, consisted of 3,292 Churchmen, the same number of Presbyterians and other Protestant dissenters as the parish, and 13,167 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools in the parish were attended, on the average, by about 610 children; and 26 daily schools in the benefice—24 of which were in the parish—had on their books 849 boys and 594 girls. Two of the daily schools in the parish were salaried with respectively £15 and £10 from the county; two, with £15 and £12 from the National Board, and £10 and about £8 from subscription; two, with £14 and £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society; and three, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Bantry, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 2,206 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 636; in 1841, 675. Houses 112. It lies along the river Slaney, and the rivulet Boro; consists of very good land; and is traversed by the west road from Enniscorthy to Wexford. On the north-east border is the mansion of St. John's, the seat of C. H. Hill, Esq.; on the banks of the Boro, is Borodale, the charmingly situated cottage of D. Beatty, Esq.; and in the interior are the seats of Sweetfarm and Tomnalossett.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ENNISCORTHY** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £212 10s. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 143 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, 10 other Protestant dissenters, and 552 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish, containing part of the town of Wexford, in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 525 acres, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,018; in 1841, 2,954. Houses 429. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 260. The chief rural residences are Maryville, Laurelbill, Prospectview, Sallyville, Riversfield, and Richmond.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £50, and the rectorial tithes for £12; and the latter belong to Caesar Colclough, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 430, and the Roman Catholics to 2,595.

JOHN'S (ST.), co. Kilkenny. See **KILKENNY** (County of the City of).

JOHN'S (ST.), co. Dublin. See **DUBLIN** (County of the City of).

JOHN'S (ST.), co. Waterford. See **WATERFORD** (County of the City of).

JOHN'S (ST.), co. Limerick. See **LIMERICK** (County of the City of).

JOHN'S (ST.), co. Kildare. See **ATHY**.

JOHN'S (ST.), or **JOHN BAPTIST (ST.)**. See **CASHEL**.

JOHN'S POINT (ST.), a cape in the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It forms the extremity of the peninsula which separates Killough Harbour from the bay of Dundrum. "Nothing," says Mr. Nimmo, in the Report of his Coast Survey, "is a

much wanted for shipping on this coast as a light-house on St. John's Point. It would be the means of preventing vessels from getting embayed in the dangerous bay of Dundrum, where frequent wrecks take place every winter, and, at the same time, direct them to the harbours of Killough and Ardglass, where alone upon this coast any shelter is to be found." The coast-guard station of St. John's Point has employed in the fisheries within its district 1 decked vessel of 22 tons with 7 men, 2 half-decked vessels of jointly 22 tons with 14 men, and 37 row-boats with 196 men.

JOHNSTON'S FEWS, a village in the district of Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Newtown-Hamilton, on the road thence to Dundalk. It is a poor place; and contains some vestiges of a barrack which was erected to overawe banditti who, about 150 years ago, infested the Fews mountains. "At this place," says Sir Charles Coote, "there is a tradition that a famous battle was fought between one of the chieftains of Louth and O'Neill, the chief of Ulster, who was slain here, with many of his people. Some antiquarians have mentioned that this chieftain was also called Blackbeard; and some liberties were taken with him at a feast given on this spot by the Louth chieftain. Near to this place are yet to be seen the lines of circumvallation of an encampment above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, where it is said the Irish army had hemmed in a large detachment of Cromwell's forces, and besieged them during an entire winter. This noted place is called Cloghameather."

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of North Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Area, 1,243 acres. Pop., in 1831, 192; in 1841, 192. Houses 30. Though sometimes called a vicarage, it is ecclesiastically regarded as only a townland of one of the adjoining parishes. The village stands on the rivulet Morell, and on the road from Naas to Dublin, 1 mile south-west of Kill, and 2 north-north-east of Naas. It is a neat collection of cottages, with a charity school supported by Lady Mayo, and a good and spacious inn. Closely adjacent is the demesne of Palmers-town, the residence of the Earl of Mayo; while on one side is Cardiffstown, and on another are Furness and Forenaughts, the latter two appearing as one richly-wooded demesne. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 101; in 1841, not specially returned.

JOHNSTOWN, a village in the parish of Fartagh, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Cork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Urlingford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Castle-Durrow, and 62 south-west by south of Dublin. It presents, in the neatness of its houses and the regularity of its street alignment, an agreeable contrast to the majority of Irish villages. On the high grounds in its vicinity is the Spa of BALLYWELLIN [which see]; and toward Urlingford are the mansions of Violet Hill, G. Hely, Esq., and Marymount, R. Neville, Esq. A dispensary in the village is within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 3,265; and, in 1839, its receipts amounted to £108 11s.; and its expenditure to £120. In 1841, the Johnstown Loan Fund had a capital of £764, circulated £3,304 in 1,298 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £5 17s. 3d. Area of the village, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 875; in 1841, 949. Houses 170. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 72; in manufactures and trade, 67; in other pursuits, 54. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 83; on their own manual labour, 74; on means not specified, 25.

JOHNSTOWN, barony of Carbery, co. Kildare. See **JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE**.

JOHNSTOWN, or **WATCH-HOUSE**, a village in the parish of Moyacomb, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the western verge of the county, a little above the confluence of the Derry and the Slaney, and about half-a-mile south of Clonegall. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 235; in 1841, 311. Houses 62.

JOHNSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish and barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 44.

JOHNSTOWN, a demesne in the barony of Forth, 3 miles south-west by south of Wexford, on the road thence to Duncormuck, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is the property and residence of Hamilton Knox Grogan Morgan, Esq., a descendant of the great Scottish reformer. The mansion is a spacious, modern, castellated structure, built entirely of Carlow granite, and equal in beauty and magnificence to most of the best mansions of the kingdom; and it occupies the site, and embodies one of the towers, of a very ancient structure. Immediately adjoining it is a noble artificial lake, formed at enormous expense, decorated all round by the hand of taste, and closely overlooked at the margin by several turrets of carved stone. The demesne occupies a hollow at the head of a fertile valley, and at a brief distance from the base of a picturesque mountain; yet, though acquiring little aid from the natural configuration of the ground, it is so elaborately finished off by art as to be charmingly beautiful. The circumjacent estate is extensive, highly improved, and excellently managed; and is the topic of two warmly eulogistic and rather long notices from the pen of Mrs. Hall, the one in Chambers' Journal, and the other in her own recent work on Ireland.

JOHNSTOWN AND CREGGAN, a bog in the barony of Moycarne, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,181 acres. It extends south-westward along the right bank of the Shannon from within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Athlone; and is bounded on other sides than that of the river, by the ridges or high grounds of Thomastown, Johnstown, Creggan, and Clonburne. Its average depth is 32 feet; and its surface is nowhere less than 10 feet, and in many places more than 20, above the level of the Shannon. A bed of gravel which forms its bottom is so singularly and boldly undulated, as to occasion very frequent and sudden changes in the depth of the bog, and as to crop repeatedly from the surface in the formation of derries. Of the whole area, 8,966 acres are red heath bog, and 1,215 acres are black bog. The estimated cost of reclamation is £13,934 7s. 5d.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Cadamstown, barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the road from Enfield to Edenderry, 1 mile south-south-west of Enfield, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Castle-Carbery. Fairs are held on March 31, May 29, Oct. 13, and Dec. 21. Area, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 381; in 1841, 182. Houses 32.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), a village, formerly a borough, in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the Foyle, and on the road from Londonderry to Lifford, 6 miles north of Lifford, 7 south-south-west of Londonderry, and 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dublin. It is now but a sorry collection of a few houses; and even long before the Legislative Union, it was known to its own inhabitants as a borough, only by a sheer proclamation ceremony on the occasion of members being sent

nominally from it to parliament. It originated in letters-patent of 16 James I. to Louis, Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond; and was designed, partly to subserve the political purposes of 'the Plantation of Ulster,' and partly to become a place of defence for the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts; but it seems never to have acquired strength or population in any tolerable degree accordant with its legal character. The ancestor of the present Marquis of Abercorn, who is proprietor of the soil, was the original patron of the borough and nominator of its representatives in parliament; but an individual of the name of Forward gained over a majority of the burgesses; and the patronage which he in consequence acquired, passed by marriage from his family into that of the present Earl of Wicklow; so that the compensation of £15,000 for disfranchisement was awarded to Alice, Countess of Wicklow, the Right Hon. William Howard, and the Hon. Hugh Howard. A dispensary here is within the Derry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,316 acres, with a pop. of 11,430; and, in 1839, it expended £130, and administered to 5,665 patients. Fairs are held on April 7, Oct. 13, and Nov. 25. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 344. Houses 61.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), a village, formerly a borough, in the parish of Clonbroney, barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. It is also called **BALLINASLOE**; and has already been briefly noticed under that word. It stands on the Camolin rivulet, and on the road from Granard to Longford, 6 miles west-south-west of Granard, 6 north-north-west of Edgeworthstown, and 6 north-east by east of Longford. It is a poor and miserable place,—a small daub caricature of even a rotten borough. In 1833, it contained only a new police barrack, a cottage ornée in course of erection by a gentleman who had acquired some of the burgess-freeholds, 5 houses of annual value between £5 and £10, and 40 houses of annual value less than £5. The charter which incorporated it was granted in the third year of Charles II.; assigned 88 acres of land as the site and property of the town; ordered the place, still then only in posse, to be called the Borough and Town of St. Johnstown; appointed it a corporation, consisting of a sovereign, 11 other burgesses, and an unnamed number of free commons; gave that corporation the power of sending two members to parliament; and granted a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on May 1 and 2, and Nov. 11 and 12. The Earl of Granard eventually carried the borough in his pocket, and in consequence received the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union. The landed property granted by the charter was vested, not in the corporation as a public body, but in the twelve first burgesses to descend from them by inheritance or purchase; and it now exists in plots of from 6 to 8 acres,—two of which are called the Lords Plots, and belong to the Earl of Granard, while the others bear the names of Gledstone's, Adair's, Lecky's, and Kennedy's Plots, and Furrey-Park, John's-Park, Rowley's-Hill, Galloway's-Hill, and High-Park. A grey friary, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is supposed to have stood on the site of the town; but, if it ever existed, it has become completely untraceable. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 255; in 1841, 299. Houses 50.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), co. Down. See **CASTLE-BUOY**.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), or **SCADDANSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles south by east of Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,180 acres.

Pop., in 1831, 772; in 1841, 861. Houses 135. One half of the land is good; and the other half is of a light quality. The surface declines to the south; is traversed by the road from Killenaule to Fethard; and forms part of a beautiful and brilliant tract, which has been designated "the magnificent vale of St. Johnstown."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLENAULE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £110, and the rectorial for £36; and the latter are appropriated to the vicars-choral of Cashel. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 68 Churchmen, 10 Presbyterians, and 733 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 from the rector, £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and some advantages from the late Col. Pennefather—had on their books 106 boys and 93 girls.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), or **SYNGENSTOWN**. See **BALDRASHANE**.

JOHNSTOWN (VALE OF ST.). See **JOHNSTOWN (ST.)**, co. Tipperary.

JOHNSWELL, a village in the parish of Rathcool, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is situated about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of the city of Kilkenny. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 446; in 1841, 354. Houses 55.

JONESBOROUGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,185 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,598; in 1841, 1,800. Houses 337. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,424; 1841, 1,630. Houses 304. The land is of a rough, mountainous, and indifferent quality; and is immediately overlooked by the grand and rugged mountain-mass of Slievegullion. The village stands a little north-west of Flurry-Bridge, and 4 miles south-south-west of Newry, on the old road thence to Dundalk. It was burnt in 1798. A dispensary, which has branches here and at Meigh, is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 9,185 acres, with a pop. of 6,000; and, in 1839, it expended £44, and administered to 746 patients. Area of the village, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 174; in 1841, 170. Houses 33.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £155; glebe, £6 16s. 4d. Gross income, £161 16s. 4d.; nett, £150 15s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was repaired in 1812, by means of a gift of £369 4s. 7d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballymasculan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 73 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 1,621 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 67 boys and 26 girls.

JONESPOINT, a small headland, and a creek, on the south side of Dundalk bay, near the mouth of the river Dee, co. Louth, Leinster. The creek is a safe place for keeping small craft, without the labour of hauling them off the beach; and it is protected by an artificial breakwater, which, though rude, and composed of stones loosely set on edge, has stood firm against the hardest gales. The creek is capable of great improvement as a harbour for small craft.

JORISTOWN, a demesne near Killucan, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is the residence of one of the branches of the family of Purdon, is well-planted, and contains, adjacent to its mansion, the hill of Knockshiban, whose summit figures conspicuously in a great expanse.

country, and commands an extensive and luxuriant prospect.

JOYCE-COUNTRY. See **CUNNEMARA**.

JULIANSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Duleek, but chiefly in that of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. The Lower Duleek section contains the village of Julianstown. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Upper Duleek section, 283 acres; of the Lower Duleek section, 2,782 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 736; in 1841, 816. Houses 130. Pop., in 1841, of the Upper Duleek section, 60; of the rural districts of the Lower Duleek section, 626. Houses in the Upper Duleek section, 11; in the rural districts of the Lower Duleek section, 99. The surface is drained eastward by the Nanny Water; consists of good land, and is traversed north-north-westward by the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda. In the eastern district is the demesne of Ninch. On the Balbriggan and Drogheda road, 3½ miles south-south-east of the latter place, is the village of Julianstown. A dispensary here is within the Drogheda Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 14,938 acres; with a pop. of 3,767; and, in 1839-40, it expended

£98 4s. 3½d., and administered to 1,109 patients. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 142; in 1841, 130. Houses 20.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £70; glebe, £27 1s. 2d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £180; and are inappropriate, one half in W. D. Pollard, Esq., and the other half by purchase in the vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda. The vicarages of Julianstown, **MOORECHURCH**, **STAMULLEN**, and **CLONALVEY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Julianstown. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,122. Gross income, £434 14s. 7d.; nett, £394 13s. 7½d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was built in 1770. Sittings 130; attendance 49. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Stamullen, Kinnogue, and Clonalvey. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 57, and the Roman Catholics to 733; the Protestants of the union to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 4,200; one parochial school was in Julianstown; and 3 other daily schools were in the other parts of the union.

JUSTRYFOGARTY, an alias name of **INCH-DOVEA**: which see.

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KADDY-CARNE, a long ledge of rocks from the west end of the largest of the Copeland Islands, co. Down, Ulster.

KAIMANEIGH, an alias name of the stupendous and singularly grand mountain-pass of **COOL-KEIGH**: which see.

KAMADERRY. See **COMADERRY**.

KANE. See **KENE**.

KANE-ISLAND. See **ISLAND-ICANE**.

KANTURK, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing the greater part of the town of the same name, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Clonfert, barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. Its limits, as far as concerns clerical duty, are not distinctly defined, but may be considered as extending 2 miles from Kanturk, or to a point halfway between that town and Newmarket. Pop., in 1831, 5,356. The surface comprises the lower and the junction parts of the vales of the Allua and the Dallua, together with a portion of their hill-screens; and its arable land is good and improved. See **CLONFERT**.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Glebe, £20. Gross income, £158 10s.; nett, £144 1s. 2d. Patron, the incumbent of Clonfert. The church was built about the year 1792. Sittings 300; attendance, from 80 to 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilcorkeran. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 149, and the Roman Catholics to 5,408; and 2 classical schools, 1 ladies' boarding and day school, and 5 other daily schools, had on their books 186 boys and 61 girls.

KANTURK, a market and post town, in the parishes of Clonfert, Kilroe, and Castle-Magner, barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from Mallow to Newmarket, and on the

rivulet Dallua, immediately above its confluence with the Allua, 3 miles above their common confluence with the Blackwater, 4 south-east by east of Newmarket, 9½ west by north of Mallow, 10 south-west by west of Buttevant, and 126 south-west of Dublin. Its uncorrupted name is *Ceanntuirc*, 'the Boar's Head'; and is said to have been derived from the circumstance of a boar having, after a long chase, been slain on its site by an Irish chieftain. This place was the principal residence of the toparch of Duballow, a branch of the MacCarthys, named MacDonough, and occasionally designated in old chronicles, Princes of Duhallow. In the reign of Elizabeth, a castle or large fortified mansion was built here by MacDonough; but, in consequence of the critical character of the times, and of the suggestion to Elizabeth of doubts whether such a pile would not be dangerous in the hands of an Irish subject, it was prevented by a royal mandate from being quite completed. Its plan is an oblong of 120 feet by 80, flanked at each angle with a square and embattled tower; the main building 4 stories high, the four towers 5 stories high; the windows small but numerous; and the window-cases, the coignes, and the battlements, all of hewn stone. This structure is believed to be the finest ever undertaken by an Irish chieftain; it stands a monument of the increasing taste for architectural improvement which began to be experienced by a race who formerly had been signalized by turbulence and warlike asperity; and it was not long ago repaired, and put into good condition, by its present proprietor, the Earl of Egmont. The estate of Kanturk was forfeited by MacDonough in the rebellion of 1641; it was procured by Sir Philip Perceval, to whom it had previously been mortgaged; and it descended from Sir Philip to the Earl of Eg-

mont, who takes from it the title of Viscount Kanturk in the peerage of Ireland.

The town of Kanturk has a much finer appearance, and displays more evidences of enterprise and prosperity, than might fairly be anticipated from the remoteness and unfavourableness of its situation. Even 80 years ago, it was in a thriving condition, was acquiring new and well-built houses, and had a neat market-house; and down to the present day, it has continued to maintain a character considerably superior to that of many small Irish towns in more favourable situations. Its retail trade is comparatively important; wool-combing, serge-manufacture, porter-brewing, and boulding, are carried on; and some importance and stir are created by the vicinity of the west Munster coal-field. Fairs are held on March 17, May 4, July 4, Sept. 29, Nov. 3, and Dec. 11. Branch offices of the National Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, were established in 1835. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Newmarket, 2 cars to Cork, and a car in transit between Cork and Tralee. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners, approaches within 18 miles of Kanturk, at a point on the Awbeg river. The district bride-well of Kanturk is kept in an orderly and very clean condition.

The Kanturk Poor-law union ranks as the 94th, and was declared on Dec. 31, 1839. It includes parts of the counties of Cork and Kerry, and comprises an area of 247,049 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 71,844. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kanturk, 6,070; Newmarket, 8,574; Castle-Magner, 2,833; Clonmeen, 5,935; Drouentarriff, 5,926; Drishane, 7,321; Cullen, 4,383; Kilbrin, 4,292; Kilmeen, 9,367; Knocktemple, 1,928; Nohoval-Daly, 3,229; Tullylease, 2,368; Kilbolane, 4,014; and Shandrum, 5,582. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9, and of elected guardians is 29; and of the latter, 4 are chosen by each of the divisions of Kanturk and Newmarket, 1 by each of the divisions of Castle-Magner, Knocktemple, and Tullylease, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £132,085 2s. 4d.; and the total number of persons whose holdings are valued is 6,840. The total number of tenements valued is 5,161; and of these, 1,330 are valued under £5,—156, under £6,—171, under £7,—151, under £8,—131, under £9,—122, under £10,—251, under £12,—230, under £14,—93, under £15,—122, under £16,—183, under £18,—172, under £20,—375, under £25,—304, under £30,—450, under £40,—267, under £50,—and 648 at and above £50. The workhouse was contracted for on July 25, 1840,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, which was devised by the Earl of Egmout at a nominal rent,—to cost £6,800 for building and completion, and £1,400 for fittings and contingencies,—to contain accommodation for 800 persons,—and to be completed in Oct. 1841. The medical charities within the union are a fever hospital at Newmarket, and dispensaries at Kanturk, Freemount, Mill-Street, Mill-Street and Cullen, Newmarket and Boherbue. In 1839–40, Kanturk dispensary expended £88 14s. 11½d., and administered to 2,470 patients. Area of the Clonfert section of the town, 134 acres; of the Kilroe section, 39 acres; of the Castle-Magner section, 9. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,388; of the Clonfert section, 2,750; of the Kilroe section, 1,493; of the Castle-Magner section, 140. Houses in the three sections, respectively 417, 226, and 29. The Census of 1831 exhibits the whole town as in Clonfert, and states the pop. at 1,349. Families in the Clonfert section, in 1841, employed chiefly in agriculture, 120; in manufactures and trade, 237;

in other pursuits, 144. Families, in that section, dependent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 256; on their own manual labour, 271; on means not specified, 20. Families, in the Kilroe section, in 1841, employed chiefly in agriculture, 102; in manufactures and trade, 138; in other pursuits, 61. Families, in that section, dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 132; on their own manual labour, 162; on means not specified, 2.

KAVOGUE (THE), a rivulet which falls into the bay or inlet of Derrycunihy, in the Upper Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. A series of cascades on this stream are more numerous and better supplied than any other within the basin of the Lakes; and are embosomed among richly wooded scenery.

KEADUE, an ecclesiastical parish in the vicinity of Crossdoney, and in the basin of the river Erne, co. Cavan, Ulster. Its pop. is returned with the parishes of Kilmore and Ballintemple. Its area is 4,684½ acres; and one half of its surface is first rate land,—the other half, second and third rate.—This parish is a sinecure rectory, and part of the benefice of Kilmore, and corps of Kilmore deanery, in the dio. of Kilmore. See KILMORE.

KEADUE, a small post-town, in the parish of Kilronan, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Battle-Bridge to Ballyfarnon, 2½ miles south of the Arigna Iron Works, 2½ west by south of Drumshambo, and 6½ north by west of Carrick-on-Shannon. It is the only post-town in the county north of Boyle. In 1830, it consisted of 31 cabins, 4 two-story thatched houses, and 3 two-story slated houses; and was in the course of receiving the important accession of two large new houses and a market-house,—the latter at the private expense of the spirited proprietor of the circumjacent estate, Colonel Tenison. A market held in the village had become improved, and a cloth-shop had been opened, in consequence of the vicinity of the Arigna Works. A dispensary here is within the Boyle Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 23,010 acres, with a pop. of 11,419; and, in 1840–41, it expended £63 10s. 2d., and made 1,308 dispensations of medicine. About 2 miles from the village is CASTLE-TENISON: which see. Area of the town, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 220. Houses 34.

KEADY, a parish, partly in the barony of Turaney, but chiefly in that of Armagh, co. Armagh, Ulster. The barony of Armagh section contains the village of Keady. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Turaney section, 2,125 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 40 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are water. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 13,226½ acres,—of which 208 acres, 4 perches are water. Pop. of the ecclesiastical parish, in 1831, 7,027. But one townland of the civil parish is within the benefice of Derrynoose, and three townlands are within the perpetual curacy of Armaghbreague. Pop. of the civil parish, in 1831, 9,082; in 1841, 9,865. Houses 1,768. Pop. of the Turaney section, in 1831, 1,210; in 1841, 1,117. Houses 188. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Armagh section, in 1831, 6,976; in 1841, 7,628. Houses 1,363. About one-sixth is bog, lake, and unprofitable ground; and the remainder is partly good and partly middle-rate land. Lough Clay is the chief lake; and the Callen and a rivulet which runs north-north-westward to the Blackwater at Caledon, are the chief streams. The district is rife and prosperous with the linen manufacture; and the banks of the streams are extensively enlivened with bleach-greens. The

chief manufactories are the flax spinning-mills of New Holland, the large flax spinning-mills near Linenvale, the linen manufactory of Dundrum, and the bleach-greens of Annvale, Greenmount, &c.; and among the mansions and villas may be named Glenvale, Lakeview, New Holland, Dundrum, Willowbank, Rockmount, Hermitage, Millview, Mountain-Lodge, Darkley, Linenvale, Greenmount, and Annvale. The roads from Caledon to Dundalk, and from Castle-Shane to Markethill, pass through the interior. The village of Keady stands at the intersection of these roads, and on the stream which issues from Lough Clay, 6 miles south by west of Armagh, 7 north of Castle-Blaney, and 56 north by west of Dublin. Fairs are held on April 4, Aug. 14, and Oct. 14. A dispensary here is within the Armagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 18,833 acres, with a pop. of 16,682; and, in 1839, it expended £163 7s., and administered to 1,416 patients. The village has a post-office. Area, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 896; in 1841, 1,120. Houses 217. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures and trade, 143; in other pursuits, 22. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 116; on their own manual labour, 102; on means not specified, 3. —Keady parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £100. Gross income, £423 1s. 6½d.; nett, £334 16s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1775, at an unknown cost; and a new tower was added in 1822, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance, from 200 to 400. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, have an attendance of respectively 200, and from 200 to 400. The Roman Catholic chapels of Keady and Granemore have an attendance of respectively 1,400, and from 1,100 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Derrynoose. In 1834, the parishioners of the *quoad sacra* parish consisted of 1,084 Churchmen, 1,881 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,322 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 200 children; 3 daily schools made no exact returns of their attendance; and 10 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Mr. Fox, and £10 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, one aided by the London Hibernian Society, two connected with the Kildare-Place Society, one a female school for the higher classes, and one a proprietary school for classics and mathematics—had on their books 326 boys and 242 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Keady and Carraban, and granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a second school at Keady.

KEALAVOLLANE. See KILLAVULLANE.

KEEL, a Roman Catholic parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. and dio. of Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Dingle. The chapels are at Keel and Ferriter.

KEEL, the principal village of Achill, 4 miles from Dugort and the Achill Missionary Settlement, barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the south coast of the island, at the head of Tramor bay, 5½ miles east of Achill Head; and a considerable lake immediately north-north-east of it, bears the name of Lough Keel, and has a surface elevation of 18 feet above sea-level.

KEENAGH. See KENAGH.

KEENAUGHT. See KENOUGHT.

KEEM, a hamlet on the south coast of Achill, 11 miles from the ferry of communication with the mainland barony of Burrishoole, and 3¼ miles west of the village of Keel, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its vicinity is remarkable at once for the boldness of its cliffs, the extensiveness of its views, and the production of some fine amethysts. See ACHILL.

KEEPER, a mountain in the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. Its summit is situated in a straight line, 4¼ miles east-north-east of Newport-Tip., and the same distance south-south-west of Silvermines. The mountain lifts majestically to the clouds a huge dome-like outline; and is not more conspicuous by its altitude above the neighbouring hills, than remarkable for its smooth and verdant surface. Its altitude above sea-level is 2,265 feet.

KEEROES, two islets in Ballyteigue bay, barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. They lie 2½ miles east by south of the entrance of Bannow Harbour, and 3¼ east by north of Fethard; and they are dangerous to navigation, and have occasioned several shipwrecks.

KELLISTOWN, KELLETSTOWN, or KELLYSTOWN, a parish in the baronies of Carlow and Forth, 3½ miles west by north of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It exists in two mutually detached sections; and the Carlow section lies a mile north-north-west of the Forth one. Area of the Carlow section, 2,663 acres; of the Forth section, 1,743 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 662; in 1841, 684. Houses 110. Pop. of the Forth section, in 1831, 247; in 1841, 301. Houses 44. The surface lies in the basin of the Burren rivulet, consists throughout of good land, and is traversed by the road from Tullow to Carlow. In the Carlow section is Moyle, the seat of Mr. Bunbury; and in the Forth section is Kilknock House. "The more ancient name of Kellystown, or Kelletstown," says Mr. Brewer, "is *Cill-mna-ur-iosal-na-moen*, 'the church of the poor mourning Munster women;' allusive to a sanguinary battle fought here in or about the year 478, in which the Momonian warriors were defeated and slaughtered by the Lagonians. We are told by the Irish annalists that this battle was fought between the men of Leinster, headed by Lughaidh, the monarch, grandson of king Niall of the nine hostages, and Eocha, king of Munster, and his forces. At Kellystown are the remains of a pillar-tower, standing in an elevated situation." This structure is formed of the grit stone of the country, and measures internally 12 feet in diameter. Near the tower are the ruins of a church; and both fabrics were dedicated to St. Patrick, who has the credit of having been their founder. The church is likewise built of grit stone; and the arches are plain and semicircular. Here is the place of sepulture of the MacCumins, or Cummins, a subordinate sept, formerly seated in this part of the country."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £361 12s. 6d.; glebe, £61 15s. 9d. Gross income, £423 8s. 3d.; nett, £350 4s. 1½d. Patron, the Crown two turns, and the diocesan one. The incumbent holds also the prebend and vicarage of Donaghmore in the dio. of Dublin. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1808, at the cost of £784 12s. 3½d.; of which £138 9s. 3d. was raised by subscription, and respectively £553 6s. 11d. and £92 6s. 1½d. given and lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 86. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 95, and the Roman Catholics to 582.

* The site of the tower has an altitude of 346 feet above sea-level.

KELLS, a barony on the west side of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Shillelogher; on the east, by Knocktopher; on the south, by Iverk; and, on the west, by co. Tipperary. Its greatest length, from north to south, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 38,376 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. The King's river flows eastward along the northern district, and drains the greater part of the interior; and the Lingay, an affluent of the Suir, flows along a small part of the western boundary, and drains the extreme south. The vale of the King's river has a prevalently argillaceous soil; and contains many of the strongest wheat-bearing fields in the county. The south-western district is hilly; but has a dry and predominantly kindly soil.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Dunnamaggan, Kells, and Stonecarthy, and the whole of the parishes of Ballintobbin, Coologhmore, Killemerry, Kilmaganny, Kilrea, Mallardstown, and Sullahought. The chief villages are Kells, Kilmaganny, Dunnamaggan, and Windgap. Pop., in 1831, 15,461; * in 1841, 12,863. Houses 2,011. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,613; in manufactures and trade, 268; in other pursuits, 242. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,145; who could read but not write, 992; who could neither read nor write, 2,422. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 876; who could read but not write, 1,300; who could neither read nor write, 3,581.—Kells barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Callan, and partly within that of Carrick-on-Suir. The total number of tenements valued is 2,280; and of these, 1,137 were valued under £5,—377, under £10,—228, under £15,—139, under £20,—91, under £25,—54, under £30,—86, under £40,—43, under £50,—and 125, at and above £50.

KELLS (LOWER and UPPER), two baronies on the west side of the county of Meath, Leinster. They are bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Slane and Morgallion; on the east, by the baronies of Morgallion and Navan; on the south, by the barony of Lune and the county of Westmeath; and, on the west, by the barony of Demifore and the county of Cavan. Their greatest length, south-south-westward, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and their greatest breadth in the opposite direction is 13. Area of Lower Kells, 36,171 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches,—of which 147 acres, 16 perches are water. Area of Upper Kells, 49,552 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches,—of which 61 acres, 32 perches are water. The Blackwater and Moynalty rivers run right across the baronies, and form a confluence a little before passing away to the east. The surface of the land is beautifully diversified with gentle swells; but, with one or two unimportant exceptions, is nearly all strictly champaign. The predominant soil is a rich loam extremely productive, equally suited to tillage and to grazing, and so deep that even on the tops of the rising grounds it may be unsparingly trenched 4 feet for renovation. But a dismal account is given by John Power, Esq., in an official parliamentary document, of the state of husbandry, as it existed in 1835. "Unless upon natural meadow," says he, "or where the land has been long enough in grass to form a natural sward, the hay and grass are generally injured, especially in quality, by the land being often laid down in a very foul state, and by its being sown with a great quantity of rubbish, generally the sweepings of the stables and stackyards, which, though honoured with the name of hay seeds, is often more entitled

to that of weed seeds. The meadow and pasture land is also completely overrun with ragweed, thistles, and every other kind of weeds, which are suffered to vegetate in full luxuriance, and to run to seed. To see those weeds in full flower or seed standing as high and nearly as thick as a crop of corn, over hundreds if not some thousands of acres of the finest grass land, was indeed a singular and deplorable spectacle. * * * In short, Lower Kells contains some of the very worst farming which the English Assistant Commissioner recollects to have seen in any part of Great Britain, or the Continent; and one of the chief proprietors in that barony, who has also travelled much, expressed the same opinion."

Lower Kells contains part of the parishes of Enniskeen, Moybollogue, and Nobber, and the whole of the parishes of Cruicetown, Emlagh, Kilbeg, Kilmainham-Wood, Moynalty, Newtown, and Staholmog. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred from Morgallion to Lower Kells, a townland of Nobber, containing, in 1831, a pop. of 364. The chief villages are Carlostown, Kilmainham-Wood, and Moynalty. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £28,902 Os. 9d.; sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, £901 9s. 1d. Pop., in 1831, 13,666; in 1841, 14,627. Houses 2,473. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,109; in manufactures and trade, 319; in other pursuits, 134. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,458; who could read but not write, 1,055; who could neither read nor write, 2,877. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 776; who could read but not write, 1,163; who could neither read nor write, 4,410. This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Bailieborough, and partly within that of Kells. The total number of tenements is 1,609; and of these, 849 were valued under £5,—305, under £10,—152, under £15,—84, under £20,—41, under £25,—27, under £30,—34, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 93, at and above £50.

Upper Kells contains part of the parishes of Donaghpatrick, Loughan, and Rathboyne, and the whole of the parishes of Burry, Dulane, Girley, Kells, Kilskeer, and Teltown. The only town is Kells; and the chief villages are Irishtown, Scurlagstown, Springville, Curnasase, Maperath, Mahonstown, Cloncat, Fordstown, Girley, Newtown-Girley, Athglasson, Ballinlough, Crossakel, Kilskeer, Pottercha, Robinstown, Smithstown, Castle-Keiran, Derver, Loughan, and Rathindrink. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act, £48,238 16s. 1d.; sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, £1,611 17s. 1d. Pop., in 1831, 20,462; in 1841, 22,142. Houses 3,544. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,710; in manufactures and trade, 908; in other pursuits, 378. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,613; who could read but not write, 1,812; who could neither read nor write, 4,295. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,671; who could read but not write, 1,924; who could neither read nor write, 6,186. This barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Kells, Navan, and Oldcastle. The total number of tenements valued is 3,609; and of these, 2,317 were valued under £5,—372, under £10,—283, under £15,—138, under £20,—97, under £25,—62, under £30,—71, under £40,—45, under £50,—and 244, at and above £50.

KELLS, one of the two great divisions of the county of Meath, Leinster. It comprehends all the parts of the county which lie west of the Berne, and therefore contains the baronies of Slane, Nor-

* This includes the chief part of the parish of Callan: which see.

gallion, Kells, Demifore, Lune, Navan, and Upper Moyfenragh. The other great division is DUNSHAUGHLIN: which see.

KELLS, a village in the parish of Connor, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Glenwherry river, immediately west of the village of Connor, and, in almost everything but name, is strictly a part of that village. Eight townlands adjacent to it seem to have been formerly a parish or grange under the designation of Kells or Disert; and these townlands, along with five rectories and the tithes of Templemotragh and Kildoran, belonged, at the dissolution of monasteries, to a priory of regular canons which is said to have been founded at Kells by O'Brien Carrog, previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion. Fairs are held on Jan. 8, March 1, May 27, June 10, and Sept. 12. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 248. Houses 44.

KELLS, a coast-guard station, on the south side of Dingle bay, several miles east of Valentia, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. In 1836, the fishing-craft within its district were 54 open sail-boats with 432 men, and 24 row-boats with 180 men.

KELLS, a parish, partly in the barony of Shillelogher, but chiefly in that of Kells, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Kells section contains the village of Kells. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Shillelogher section, 589 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 168 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches, lie detached. Area of the barony of Kells section, 3,820 acres, 27 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,658; in 1841, 1,831. Houses 301. Pop., in 1841, of the Shillelogher section, 199; of the rural districts of the Kells section, 1,290. Houses in the Shillelogher section, 27; in the rural districts of the Kells section, 217. The surface is part of the fertile vale of the King's river, consists wholly of profitable land, and contains a large proportion of prime arable grounds. The chief mansions are Garrynamanagh, Kellsborough, and Newtown.—The village of Kells stands on the King's river, and at the intersection of the road from Callan to Thomastown with that from Kilkenny to Newmarket, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Callan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Thomastown, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south of Kilkenny. Though now a comparatively poor and obscure place, it was formerly a town of some importance, and still attracts notice by the ruins of its old abbey. These ruins comprise the remains of several towers and walls, enclosing two large squares; and they include also the cloisters, in a state of good preservation. The abbey was founded in 1193, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, by Lord Geoffrey Fitz-Robert de Marisco; and it made a conspicuous figure among the monastic institutions of Ireland, had extensive possessions, and sent its abbot to the national councils as a lord of parliament. The history of the town and the barony of Kells is identical, and exhibits a blood-stained and repulsive record. Fitz-Robert de Marisco, the founder of the abbey, took the title of Baron from the barony, and threw round the town such dignity as accrued from a seat of toparchic opulence and power. On his dying without issue, in 1211, the barony devolved on his nephew, Lord Geoffrey de Montemarisco; and in 1242, it was forfeited by that magnate, and acquired by the family of De Bermingham. Various individuals and near relatives of the new owners violently quarrelled among themselves, and engaged in sanguinary feuds with one another and with the family of St. Auban; and in 1252, Lord William de Bermingham, in the course of one of these feuds, burned Kells to the ground. The barony afterwards passed into the possession of the Le

Poer family; early in the 14th century, the town was walled and fortified by Sir Eustace le Poer; in 1348, Sir Eustace was hanged by the arbitrary Lord Justice D'Ufford; and after this tragedy, the barony passed to Lord Justice Sir Walter de Bermingham; but soon afterwards, and up to the dissolution of monasteries, it figured chiefly as the property of the abbot and canons of Kells. A fair is held in the village on July 13. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 482; in 1841, 342. Houses 57.—Kells parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £99 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £46 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £196 10s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. The vicarages of **KELLS** and **STAMCARTHY**, and the rectories of **BALLYTOBBIN**, **KILREA**, **MALLARDSTOWN**, **EARLSTOWN**, and **ANNAMULT** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kells. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 5,778. Gross income, £875 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £698 8s. 8d. Patron, alternately the diocesan and the Marquis of Ormonde. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killenaule, in the dio. of Cashel. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The Kells church was built in 1843, by means of £687 13s. 10d. gifted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £300 contributed by private parties. Sittings 200; attendance from 100 to 110. There is a church also in Ballytobbin. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Earlstown, and one in Stamcarthy. In 1834, the Protestants of Kells parish amounted to 93, and the Roman Catholics to 1,572; the Protestants of the union to 299, and the Roman Catholics to 5,550; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 15 children; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was supported by the rector—had on their books 140 boys and 82 girls, and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 295 boys and 214 girls.

KELLS, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1; area, 8,597 acres, 32 perches,—of which 44 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,839; in 1841, 7,648. Houses 1,172. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,513; in 1841, 3,443. Houses 567. The surface is washed by the Blackwater and the Moynalty rivers; has a rich, ornate appearance; and is embellished with the demesnes of Headfort, Kells-Cottage, Rookfield, the Archdeaconry, Woodville, Sylvan-Park, and Drumbaragh. Lloyd's Pillar, about a mile west of the town, stands on an elevation of 422 feet.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £553 16s. 11d. The rectories of **KELLS**, **BURRY**, **DULANE**, and **RATHBOYNE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kells, and corps of the archdeaconry of Meath. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 10,640. Gross income, £1,447 9s. 5d.; nett, £1,205 16s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; but these sums are exclusive of respectively £723 18s. 10d. and £687 14s. 11d. arising from rents and renewal fines of archdeaconry lands. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilskeer, in the dio. of Meath. A curate has a salary of £100. The church was built in 1811, at the cost of £2,769 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., raised by the inhabitants. Sittings 500; attendance, from 400 to 500. The Kells Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 3,000 at each of two services; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Girley. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Dulane and Rathboyne. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 784, and the Roman Catholics to 6,020; the Protestants or the union to 962, and the Roman Catholics to 9,627;

and 15 daily schools in the union—10 of which were in the parish, and 2 of these 10 salaried with respectively £24 from Lord Headfort, and £15 from the archdeacon—had on their books 476 boys and 324 girls.

KELLS.

A post, market, and corporate town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Kells, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the river Blackwater, and at the intersection of the road from Kingscourt to Mullingar, with the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Athboy, 9 east-north-east of Navan, 9 south-east by east of Virginia, and 31 north-west of Dublin.

Environs.—A chief, an extensive, and an imposing feature in the immediate environs of Kells, is the noble demesne of HEADFORT: which see. Another feature of main interest is the hill of Lloyd, rising in the corporation lands in the western environs. "It is," says Mr. Fraser, "a beautifully shaped, fertile hill, rising to an elevation of 422 feet, and bearing on its summit a handsome pillar upwards of 100 feet in height, erected by Thomas, first Earl of Bective. The ranger of the corporate grounds, who lives on the hill of Lloyd, is intrusted by the Marquis of Headfort with the key of entrance to the pillar; and from the lantern at the top, you command at your feet a view of all the country around Kells; and, in clear weather, the outlines of the vast fertile plain," which extends to the Dublin mountains, and is the largest and most important champaign tract in the kingdom, "can be traced. The hill of Lloyd itself stands at the termination on this point of the plain, and is the first remarkable eminence in the country, which, from its base to the bay of Donegal, undulates in a succession of hill and mountain of every shape and modification." "The country around the town is pleasing, highly fertile, and comparatively well-improved. The seats are numerous; and, if we except the southern suburbs of Dublin, more grown hedge-row timber is to be seen than in any other district in the kingdom. North of the town, on the road leading to the picturesque village of Moynalty, is the archdeaconry of Meath, the residence of the Hon. Thomas De Lacy; and a little beyond it, Willmount, John Radcliff, Esq., and Williamstown, the Rev. Mr. Garnett. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kells, on the same road, are the demesnes of Oakly Park, and Maprath; at 3, Kingsfort, the seat of Richard Challoner, Esq., and near it Cherrymount, Philip Smyth, Esq. South of the town, on the road leading to Athboy, are Rockfield, the seat of Richard Rothwell, Esq., and Balrath, C. A. Nicholson, Esq. West, on the road leading to Crossakeale, at 2 miles from the town, is Drumbaragh, Woodward, Esq.; at 2, Sylvan Park, W. Keating, Esq.; and at 3, Newgrove, H. O'Reilly, Esq." "There is something very imposing about the entrance to Kells. The spacious and well-wooded avenues through which we pass,—the wide street adorned with venerable trees, and terminated by the church and ancient round tower,—the handsome Roman Catholic chapel and sessions-house, with their enclosures, are calculated to remind us of many scenes in England, where the village is an adjunct to the manor-house, and the lord of the soil is as careful of the interests and comforts of his villagers, as he is of the preservation of the pictures in his gallery, or the trees in his park. Such was that portion of Kells connected with Headfort, in the time of Thomas, first Earl of Bective; but it has overstripped the prescribed limits, and now joins the older parts of the town, which exhibit the

narrow lanes, wretched cabins, and all the misery consequent on neglect, subletting, and unrestrained settlement."

Streets and Buildings.—Though the town is usually described as situated on the Blackwater, the part nearest to that river is upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of its south bank. The chief streets are one which leads $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile eastward from the church, on the thoroughfare to Dublin; one which leads 500 yards southward from the church, to the forking outlet toward respectively Athboy and Mullingar; one which goes 280 yards north-north-eastward from the middle of the latter to an intersection of the street toward Dublin, and then proceeds a considerable distance to the outlet toward Kingscourt; and a curved one of about 300 yards in length, which goes off from the northern part of the one last-mentioned, and leads out toward Cavan. Though the private houses throughout these streets possess little regularity, and though structures of the wretched cabin character occupy various adjacent lanes, yet the aggregate appearance of the town's interior is neat and agreeable.—The parish-church is a plain structure, well fitted up, and in good preservation. A conspicuous monument in it, to the memory of Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., ancestor of the Marquis of Headfort, consists of a large sarcophagus of grey marble, resting on the claws of three eagles, and supporting an urn upon an altar of white marble, between two Corinthian pillars. A detached tower on the north side of the church exhibits on one of its fronts three busts of ecclesiastical dignitaries, with an inscription stating that the church was re-edified, in 1572, by Hugh Brady, bishop of Meath. A turrage in the vicinity of the church towards the south, measured 99 feet from the ground previous to the fall of its ancient conical capping, and presents four apertures or windows near the top to the four cardinal points; but is much inferior in appearance to many of the other pillar towers of Ireland. In the churchyard are the fragments of a richly decorated stone cross; and in a street near the site of the old castle is another stone cross, elaborately and beautifully carved with many figures and devices. A small stone-roofed cell or chapel is pointed out in the town, not only as an antique object, but as the pretended residence of St. Columba! A Culdee establishment seems to have been founded in Kells about the middle of the 6th century, and to have afterwards become an abbey for canons regular, and to have acquired great monastic celebrity. The greater part of the abbey's possessions were granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Gerald Plunket; and its buildings have been so nearly erased as to be now scarcely traceable. A friary or hospital for Crouched Friars, was founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Walter de Lacy, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and stood at the foot of the street still called from it St. John's-street; and, at the dissolution, its buildings and appurtenances were granted for 21 years, at the annual rent of £14 10s., to Richard Slane. The present Roman Catholic parochial chapel is a handsome structure, erected after a design by F. Johnston, Esq. A castle and town fortification were erected by Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, to render Kells the key of his new dominions; and the castle is said to have occupied the site of the present market-place. But the town figured little as a military post after the 14th century, and ceased to be defensible before the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. The present sessions-house is a neat building, designed by F. Johnston, Esq. The district bridewell is a new structure; contains 2 day-rooms, yards, and 16 cells; and is kept in excellent order.

Trade.]—A small lace factory employs upwards of 100 women and girls. The corn market receives but limited supplies, and depends for them upon remote farms on the northern border of Meath and the southern border of Cavan. The general trade is inconsiderable; and, in 1838, the only article of local consumption noticed as large was whiskey. Carts laden with corn or other agricultural produce are continually rolling through the town, chiefly on the route to Drogheda; and several droves of pigs pass through almost every day. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Feb. 27, May 27, July 16, Sept. 9, Oct. 16, and Nov. 17. A three-horse coach and a long car, each carrying 14 passengers, run daily to Dublin; and two stage-coaches pass through every day, and a mail-coach every night. The town is touched by the Dublin and Enniskillen railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners.

Poor-law Union.]—The Kells Poor-law union ranks as the 53d, and was declared on July 8, 1839. It includes portions of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan; and comprehends an area of 114,528 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 41,838. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in Cavan, Mullagh, 3,847; in Westmeath, Clonmellon, 3,066; and in Meath, Kells, 6,839,—Burry, 2,298,—Girley, 1,583,—Rathmore, 2,763,—Feltown, 1,308,—Dulane, 3,614,—Kil-keer, 3,647,—Moynalty, 3,167,—Kilbeg, 2,918,—Kilmainham, 1,446,—and Nobber, 4,001. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 24; and of the latter, 3 are returned by Kells division, 1 by each of the divisions of Girley, Feltown, and Kilmainham, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £124,194; and the total number of persons rated is 6,384. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 19, 1840,—to cost £5,970 for building and completion, and £939 13s. 9d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 8 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches, purchased for £790 6s. 3d.,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. Paupers began to be admitted on May 23, 1842; and the total expenditure of the union for the first half year was £1,888 6s. 1½d. The medical charities are a fever hospital at Kells, and dispensaries at Clonmellon, Kilmainham, Kells, Moynalty, and Nobber. In 1839–40, the fever hospital expended £477 6s. 3½d., and admitted 271 patients; and the Kells dispensary expended £78 13s. 1d., and administered to 800 patients. In 1841, the Kells Loan Fund had a capital of £2,524, circulated £11,796 in 2,535 loans, realized £155 3s. 6d. of nett profit, and expended £140 for charitable purposes; and from the date of its origin till the close of 1841, it circulated £21,910 in 4,921 loans, cleared a nett profit of £269 9s. 8d., and expended on charitable objects £180.

Municipal Affairs.]—Kells, as a borough, has charters of Walter de Lacy, 11 and 12 Richard II., 16 Henry IV., 4, 8, and 11 Edward IV., 3 Henry VIII., and 4 James II. The borough limits, though not marked by defined boundary-lines, are understood to extend about a mile in every direction beyond the town as built upon. The corporation, according to the two latest charters, is styled, "The Sovereign, Provosts, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Kells;" and consists of a sovereign, 2 provosts, 24 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. A select body, called the common council, consists of the sovereign, the provosts, and a few of the burgesses, who are nominated by Lord Headfort, for life; but both this body and the corporation at large seem to have been reduced to very nearly an automaton existence; for "Lord

Headfort being continuously sovereign," say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "and having directly the nomination of one of the provosts, and probably of the council, and indirectly of all the other officers, governs the corporation at his pleasure; and although he has encountered some resistance on one or two occasions, it proceeded principally from the freemen, and his power is still uncontrolled." The number of freemen, in 1833, was 33 or 34; and only 2 of these were Roman Catholics; and even they obtained the freedom, not only after the Emancipation Act of 1829, but with great difficulty, and by the special influence of Lord Headfort. Freemen have no duty to perform; yet, if resident in the borough, are exempt from tolls and customs, and entitled to shares of "the Commons." The corporation have no exclusive jurisdiction, either civil or criminal. A court of quarter-sessions is held in the town twice a-year; and a court of petty-sessions every week. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary, consisting of one chief constable and 15 constables. Part of the streets are kept in repair at the expense of the county; but most of them, at the private expense of Lord Headfort; and all are usually so well kept, as to produce a greater appearance of cleanliness and comfort than prevails in the majority of Irish towns. Corporate lands, lying to the west of the town, comprising 312 acres, and called "the Commons of Loyd," are shared and managed, in a manner too complex to be succinctly related, for the benefit of the members of the corporation. The income from tolls and customs used to average about £157 a-year, and was expended in lighting, watching, and cleansing the town, in providing it with water, and in maintaining a fire-engine; but about the year 1829, it began rapidly to sink to seeming annihilation, so that the public objects promoted by means of it required to be abandoned. From the reign of Elizabeth till the Legislative Union, the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament.

Statistics.]—Area of the town, 147 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,326; in 1841, 4,205. Houses 605. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 234; in manufactures and trade, 488; in other pursuits, 156. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44; on the directing of labour, 492; on their own manual labour, 304; on means not specified, 38. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 924; who could read but not write, 286; who could neither read nor write, 593. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 599; who could read but not write, 399; who could neither read nor write, 914.

History.]—Kells was anciently called Kenlesse or Kenlis. It is first recognised in history as the site of the ecclesiastical establishment of St. Columba. A bishopric of Kells appears to have grown out of the celebrity, either of Columba's institution, or of the regular abbey which succeeded it; and in the 13th century, this bishopric was united to that of Meath. The town, previous to the 12th century, was frequently plundered and otherwise injured by the Danes, and several times destroyed by accidental fire. In 1152, a memorable synod was held at Kells, by John Paparo, cardinal of St. Laurence, and legate of the pope. At the settlement immediately succeeding the Anglo-Norman conquest, Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, not only walled and fortified the town, and made it a chief military strength of his toparchy, but also threw round it much of the sort of importance which was most popular at the period, by making a considerable grant of lands to its abbey, and enabling that institution to shine with

great secular splendour; and afterwards John, Earl of Morton, Lord of Ireland, and subsequently King John, confirmed De Lacy's grant, and conferred on the abbey additional benefactions. In 1315, Edward Bruce is said by several historians to have obtained near Kells a victory over the forces of Roger Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March, and to have, at the same time, burned the town.

KELLYSTOWN. See **KELLISTOWN**.

KELPOLE. See **KILPOOLE**.

KELVIN (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Kennaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It rises among the Carnogher mountains; and runs 6 miles westward to the Roe, in the vicinity of Bovevagh church.

KEMINEA. See **COOLEAGH**.

KEMPE. See **DUNDONALD**.

KENAGH (THE), a rivulet of the county of Longford, Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of the village of Kenagh; runs 9 miles north-north-westward, in the baronies of Moydow and Longford, to a confluence with the Camolin; and, jointly with that river and the Shannon, forms, at their common confluence, the island of Cloondragh.

KENAGH, or KENAUGHT, a village in the parish of Kilcommock, barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Mullingar to Strokestown, 4 miles south-east by south of Killashee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Ballymahon, and $57\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Dublin. A dispensary here is within the Longford Poor-law union, and serves for an area of 57,846 acres, with a pop. of 14,428; and, in 1839—40, it expended £112 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and made 3,776 dispensations of medicine. In 1841, the Kenagh Loan Fund had a capital of £1,057, circulated £4,906 in 1,270 loans, cleared a nett profit of £89 15s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £101 18s. 6d. In the vicinity is Mosstown, the highly improved seat of A. J. Kingstown, Esq. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 396; in 1841, 370. Houses 61.

KENAHAN, a village in the parish of Kilcar, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 263; in 1841, not specially returned.

KENAUGHT, a barony. See **KENOUGHT**.

KENBAAN, a romantic headland, and an old castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Ballycastle, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. The name signifies the White Head, and alludes to the snowy appearance of the promontory. "This," says the author of the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "is one of the most interesting and extraordinary promontories in this apparently unnatural region. It is the most conspicuous object in the view, as Ballycastle is approached from the Carey mountains, from the snowy whiteness of its chalky cliffs; and a nearer survey tends to increase admiration and astonishment. A mass of chalk about 1 furlong in extent is seen in the face of the cliff, abruptly terminated, and with every demonstration of violent convulsion at both extremities. Towards the east it is both over and under lain by basalt, and, forming a sort of tongue, is at last lost and enclosed in that rock; here also the chalk, which is horizontal in most other places, is perceived to assume a curved position. Towards the west, the chalk extends into the sea, and forms a sharp, narrow, tract of land, whose highest point is 70 feet above its surface, connected to the mainland by an isthmus completely broken through; over this chasm hang abruptly the ruins of an ancient castle, the gateway of which is tolerably perfect, once the stronghold of the MacAlisters, a hardy, stubborn enemy to the Queen in the deputyship of Sir John Perrot; this site, like that of Dunluce, appears to have been

selected for the narrowness of its approach, and its consequent security of defence. Beneath MacAlister's castle, on each side of the chasm, enormous whin-dykes may be distinctly traced; and in every direction the promontory appears shattered and convulsed; masses of basalt—mingled sometimes with chalky debris and flints—are seen protruding through numerous fissures." Beneath the promontory are numerous caves in the chalky cliffs, extremely curious and beautiful, perfectly dry, and used alternately for building and for storing boats, but capable of being approached only by water. A part of the massive walls of the tower or keep, is the chief existing ruin of the castle; and it both contributes a romantic feature to a singularly picturesque sweep of bold coast, and serves as a frequent and favourite retreat of pic-nic parties of summer visitors.

KENE, KANE, or INISKIN, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 3 miles north-north-west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Area, 750 acres. Pop., in 1831, 373; in 1841, 363. Houses 60. The surface consists principally of arable land, and is traversed by the road from Dundalk to Newtown-Hamilton. Some monastic writers exhibit a St. Dageus in the double light of "bishop of Inis-chaoín" in the beginning of the 6th century, and of smith to St. Kieran.—This parish is nominally a curacy, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Armagh, and forms part of the benefice of **BARONSTOWN**: which see. Tithe composition, £72 15s. 7d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 13 Presbyterians, and 366 Roman Catholics; and a hedge school had on its books 40 boys and 30 girls.

KENMARE, a large and far-penetrating bay, belonging partly to co. Cork, but chiefly to that of Kerry, Munster. It is sometimes, with no serious impropriety, termed an estuary; but is popularly and generally, with ludicrous inaccuracy, called Kenmare River. Its entrance has been described as $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in breadth, and as extending south-south-eastward from the Skelligs to the Bull, Cow, and Calf; but this includes Ballinskelligs bay, and about 8 miles of seaward coast, and cannot, but with the most reprehensible laxness of representation, be regarded as the true entrance. We can hardly state the entrance even to extend southward from the Hog Islands to Dursey Island, a stretch of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but ought to regard it as situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther east, and as extending southward from Lamb's Head to the northern abutment of Cod's Head, a stretch of $5\frac{1}{2}$. The bay measured inward from this entrance, penetrates the land 16 miles east-north-eastward, and is then continued $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther by the small estuary of the Roughty river; it, on the whole, diminishes gradually from its entrance width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an ultimate width of less than 1; but it makes several expansions and contractions, and, at the greatest of the former, or from Castle-Cove on the north, to the head of Quolagh bay on the south, it has an extreme breadth of 8 miles. The bay, in a general view, is clean and safe for navigation, and presents hardly any of the difficulties which often encumber sea-loughs of equal or even less extent. Its chief creeks are Rosmore bay and Blackwater creek, on the north, and respectively 7 and 4 miles from Kenmare; Quolagh or Cualoc bay, immediately within Cod's Head on the south; and Ardrom and Kilmichaelogue Harbours, near the middle of the south side. Good-sized hookers can go with the tide, from the bay up the Roughty estuary, as far as to Roughty bridge. The chief islands are Farnard, at the north side of the entrance of Quolagh bay; Skerky, opposite Ardrom Harbour, but nearer the north shore than

the south; Rossmore, on the east side of Rossmore bay, and alternately insular and peninsular; Ormond, 1 mile east by south of Rossmore; and Kepincosh, Dukerrin, Binish, and other islets, forming a mimic archipelago, 3 miles below Kenmare. The entire screens of the bay are rough and lofty mountains; those along the south climbing up in tiers and masses of rock to the summit-lines of Slievemiskish and Caha, and those in the north soaring aloft to the alpine summit-line of the great Dunkerrin range. The south shore, to the extent of 9 miles inward from Cod's Head, belongs to co. Cork; and all the remaining shore belongs to co. Kerry. —A deposit of metalliferous limestone, several miles in length, but nowhere more than one mile in breadth, lies alone one side of the bay. "In this limestone," says Mr. Croker, "are several appearances of mineral veins, both of lead and copper, specimens of which are easily obtained, as partial attempts have been made to work them; and it is reported that about 60 years ago, several cargoes of copper ore were shipped from one spot, where there is a considerable excavation. Amongst the rubbish on the surface, specimens of good yellow ore, containing about 20 per cent. of metal, may be picked up. A vein of lead was also worked not far from this, but the specimens now to be procured are mixed with a considerable portion of blende; yet the appearances along this line warrant farther and careful examination." Several of the islands and islets toward the head of the bay are of such fine limestone formation as to yield beautiful specimens of variegated marble, white and red in their ground colours, and clouded or spotted with yellow, green, and purple; these islands are interesting also to the botanist, and exhibit arbutus, juniper, ladies' mantle, yellow pimpernel, navelwort, sea-holly, sea-rocket, and numerous other interesting land and marine plants.

KENMARE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. Length and breadth, each 6 miles; area, 22,400 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,963; in 1841, 5,839. Houses 871. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,891; in 1841, 4,500. Houses 716. The surface includes the lower part of the vale of the Roughty, the northern screen of the estuary part of Kenmare bay, down to the boundary with the barony of Dunkerrin, and the southern screen of the bay itself down to the boundary with the parish of Tuosist. Though its prevailing character is wildly mountainous, and though even the vale of the Roughty is predominantly moorish, various features produce existing beauty, and various others augur progressive amelioration. The banks of the Roughty are so interspersed with coppices, and with occasional stretches of verdant land, that the asperities of the bleak and lofty mountain-ranges are relieved and softened; and numerous small, compact, slated farm-houses, with their surrounding enclosures, so dot and chequer the hill-sides in the portion of the parish which belongs to the Marquis of Lansdowne, as to show that both the cultivation of the land and the condition of the tenantry are improving. Kenmare Lodge, the residence of Lord Lansdowne's agent, adjoins the town; and several other pleasant mansions and villas stand in the vicinity. "About 3 or 4 miles east of Kenmare," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "are the copper and lead mines of the 'Kenmare Mining Association'; the former at Ardtully, the royalty belonging to J. D. Croker, Esq., but the property is at present in dispute; the latter on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Shonagarry. They have been 3 years at work, but with limited success; a ship-load of 78 tons had been just sent off to Swansea;

we have not been able to ascertain the price it brought. It is a peacock ore; the principal shaft has been sunk 17 or 18 fathoms; and a steam-engine was erecting to facilitate the progress of the work. The mines give employment to about 120 persons, nearly the whole of whom are Irish. The lead mine we were satisfied to inspect only on the surface; the copper mine we descended, accompanied by the captain, Thomas. The levels extend from east to west above 60 fathoms; the vein is generally about 5 feet wide, part in a bed of limestone, and part in a stone of much softer character." Two cromlechs near the town have their incumbent or tabular stones of a red kind, which must have been brought from a distance; while their supporters are formed of the limestone of the district.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £212 6s. 2d.; glebe, £6. The rectories of Kenmare and Tuosist [see TUOSIST], constitute the benefice of Kenmare. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 11,333. Gross income, £449 3s. 9d.; nett, £361 8s. 10d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ballyseedy, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The church was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £480 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £178 3s. 1d. raised by private subscription and by the sale of the materials of the former church. Sittings 170; attendance 80. The Kenmare Roman Catholic chapel, and the two Roman Catholic chapels of Tuosist, are attended, the former by 1,000, and the latter by 1,200 and 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Templenoe. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 265, and the Roman Catholics to 5,015; the Protestants of the union to 290, and the Roman Catholics to 11,688; 4 daily schools in the parish—each of 2 of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and £10 from Lord Lansdowne—had on their books 151 boys and 72 girls; and 7 daily schools in the union had 264 boys and 95 girls.

KENMARE, a market and post town, in the parish of Kenmare, barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the north side of the estuary of the Roughty or head of Kenmare bay, on the coast-road from Cork to Cahirciveen, and on the new road from Glengariff to Killarney, 16 miles west by south of Ballyvourney, 16 south by west of Killarney, 23 west of Macroom, and 163 south-west of Dublin. It was anciently called *Nad-Fion*, the Cave or Nest of Fion or Fingal, and is alleged to have derived that name from the circumstance of a cave still pointed out in its vicinity having been one of Fingal's retreats; and its ancient name, in the corrupted form of Neddeen, is still in use among those of the Irish who speak the Erse language. About half a century ago, Kenmare was a poor hamlet, with only 3 or 4 good houses; but now—in spite of its very sequestered and remote situation—it has the appearance and character of a rather respectable small town, and contains the parish-church with its spire, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, a petty-sessions house, a small and not very well kept bridewell, a comfortable inn and posting establishment, a news-room, and a number of good, new, two-story dwelling-houses; and while both a neat and an improving place, pleasant in appearance and pretty in situation, it enjoys the prospect of henceforth making greater and more rapid strides in prosperity than during even the recent period of its history. The new road from Glengariff to Killarney, at once exhibits so very masterly and stupendous a specimen of modern engineering, offers so desirable a route to the grand natural pic-

ture-gallery of Kerry, and commands so superb and sublime views in both its southern and its northern divisions, that it can hardly fail to render Kenmare a thoroughfare of exactly the description which most blandly stimulates the prosperity of a small town. An elegant suspension-bridge, constructed at the joint expense of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Board of Public Works, and costing about £5,000, carries the road across the Kenmare estuary, at a contraction of it near the town, and bearing the name of the Sound. This work was commenced in 1838, is 410 feet in length, is called Lansdowne-Bridge, and has the honour of being the first structure of its class in Ireland. A daily car plies between Kenmare and Killarney; and by this conveyance, which leaves Killarney on the arrival of the Dublin mail-coach, Kenmare may be reached in 25 hours from Dublin. A commodious harbour-pier was constructed, a few years ago, at the cost of £1,263,—of which £648 was contributed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and £615 granted by government; and has been officially noticed as of "very great use for agricultural and commercial purposes, but not of so much use to fisheries."—The Kenmare Poor-law union ranks as the 121st; and was declared on Sept. 21, 1840. It lies all in co. Kerry, and comprehends an area of 271,245 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 29,152. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kenmare, 4,963; Kilgarvan, 3,436; Tuosist, 6,208; Bunawn, 1,157; Templeoe, 3,882; Ballybog, 4,520; and Bowrdoneen, 4,986. There are 5 ex-officio guardians, and 15 elected guardians; and of the latter, 3 are elected by Kenmare division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The workhouse will contain accommodation for 500 persons. The medical charities within the union are the 6 dispensaries of Kenmare, Ardee, and Dowras, West Cove, Kilgarvan, Sneem, and Templeoe. The Kenmare dispensary serves for a pop. of 6,120; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119 0s. 6d., and made 1,500 dispensations of medicine. A baronet of the name of Browne, the descendant of a Lincolnshire family, and the holder by ancestral purchase of lands in Kerry and Cork which had belonged to Teige MacDermot MacCorinnac and Rory Donaghmore, was created Baron Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare, in 1689, by James II., but lost his estates in consequence of attachment to that abdicated and infatuated monarch's cause. Though the peerage thus created was never legally acknowledged, yet Valentine, the fifth Viscount according to the unrecognised patent, was made Baron Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare in the peerage of Ireland in 1798, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kenmare in 1800; and Valentine, the second Earl, was created Baron Kenmare in the peerage of Great Britain in 1841. Area of the town, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,072; in 1841, 1,339. Houses 155. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 72; in manufactures and trade, 129; in other pursuits, 35. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 111; on their own manual labour, 104; on means not specified, 7.

KENNAIL, a lake, partly in the barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster, and partly in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. It lies 2 miles east by north of the town of Granard; extends in a direction west of south; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and about 1 in extreme breadth; has a surface elevation of 212 feet above sea-level; and is traversed along part of its east side by the nascent river Inny. The country around it is boggy and uninteresting. The area of the lake comprises 121 acres, 5 perches in the parish of Drumlumman,

co. Cavan, 74 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches in the parish of Foyran, co. Westmeath, and respectively 214 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches, and 235 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches, in the parishes of Abbeylara and Granard, co. Longford.

KENOUGHT, a barony of co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean; on the north-west and west, by the half-barony of Coleraine; on the south-west, by the barony of Loughinsholin; on the south, by co. Tyrone; and on the west, by the barony of Tyrkeeran and Lough Foyle. Its greatest length, from MacGilligan's Point on the north to the summit of the Speerin mountains on the south, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west in a line a little north of Dungiven, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 128,692 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 200 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches are water. It forms so central and so very large a portion of the county, and contains such an extensive variety of ground, from the bleak alpine heights to the tame sea-shore or the luxuriant alluvial plain, that to describe it would occasion an injurious anticipation of what must be said in the article LONDONDERRY. Yet we may say, in general, that it includes all the west coast of Lough Foyle, the part of the north coast situated to the east of the Faughan vale rivulet, the rich country around Newtownlimavaddy, the whole of the beautiful vale of the Roe, and a considerable number of the glens and defiles among the Derry mountains provincially called "Slacks." See FOYLE and ROE.—The civil parochial division distributes the barony into part of the parish of Banagher, and the whole of the parishes of Aughanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Drumachose, Dungiven, Magilligan, and Tamlaghtfinlagan. The towns are Newtownlimavaddy and Dungiven; and the chief villages are Ballykelly, Drumsurn, Carn, Crindle, and Moys. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, amounts to £42,143 5s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £2,564 2s., and £2,840 2s. 11d. Pop., in 1831, 35,608; in 1841, 33,832. Houses 6,133. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,878; in manufactures and trade, 1,946; in other pursuits, 448. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,436; who could read but not write, 4,556; who could neither read nor write, 3,397. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,369; who could read but not write, 7,330; who could neither read nor write, 4,567. Kenought lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Newtownlimavaddy. The total number of tenements valued is 3,797; and of these, 1,057 were valued under £5,—979, under £10,—597, under £15,—314, under £20,—224, under £25,—178, under £30,—208, under £40,—94, under £50,—and 146, at and above £50.

KENRAMER, the highest summit of the island of Rathlin, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its altitude is 449 feet. See RATHLIN.

KENRY, a barony on the north border of co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by the river Maig, which separates it from Pobblebrien and Coshma; on the south, by Lower Connello; and on the west, by the Deel, which separates it from Connello. Its length westward is 7 miles; its greatest breadth northward is $6\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 30,908 acres,—of which 4,552 acres are tideway. The southern border is hilly; and the rest of the surface is a luxuriant part of the rich, low seaboard of the Shannon.—This barony contains part of the parish of Adare, and the whole of the parishes of Ardara,

Chapel-Russell, Iveruss, Kilkorman, and Kildimo. The chief villages are Pallas-Kenry, Stonehall, and Kildimo. Pop., in 1831, 13,076; in 1841, 13,312. Houses 2,170. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,818; in manufactures and trade, 337; in other pursuits, 158. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,316; who could read but not write, 640; who could neither read nor write, 2,682. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,258; who could read but not write, 978; who could neither read nor write, 3,713. Kerry lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Rathkeale. The total number of tenements valued is 1,353; and of these, 418 were valued under £5,—301, under £10,—205, under £15,—105, under £20,—69, under £25,—58, under £30,—73, under £40,—29, under £50,—and 95, at and above £50. Kenry was anciently called Carbre-Aobdha; and was governed by a petty king. In 1165, Auliff More-O'Donoghoe, King of Kenry, was slain at Brury, by Murtagh O'Brien.

KENTSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, 5½ miles south-west by west of the town of Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 2,521 acres. Pop., in 1831, 500; in 1841, 514. Houses 84. The surface consists of four different qualities of land, all in about equal proportions; and is traversed northward by the road from Dublin to Slane.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £24. The rectories of Kentstown and **DANISTOWN**, and the vicarage of **BALLYMAGARVEY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kentstown. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 1,027. Gross income, £399 12s. 6d.; nett, £305 17s. 6d. Patron of Kentstown, Lord Dunsanny; of Danistown and Ballymagarvey, the Crown. The church was built about 86 years ago, and was subsequently enlarged at the expense of the parish; and the steeple was erected, in 1797, by Sir James Sommerville. Sittings 200; attendance 55. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Ballymagarvey. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 456; the Protestants of the union to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 988; a free girls' school in the parish was supported by Lady Maria Sommerville, and had on its books 12 girls; and a hedge-school in Ballymagarvey was usually attended by about 20 children.

KERDIFFSTOWN. See **CARDIFFSTOWN**.

KERLOGUE, a parish in the barony of Forth, 1½ mile south of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each ¼ of a mile; area, 269 acres. Pop., in 1841, 116. Houses 22.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £12 1s. 4½d. See **WEXFORD** and **MICHAEL'S (ST.) OF FEAGH**.

KERNANSTOWN, a quondam parish on the north border of the barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 419. It is now merged in the parishes of Carlow and Urglin.

KERRICURRIHY, a barony of co. Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the Liberties of Cork; on the north and east, by Cork Harbour; on the south-east and south, by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west, by the baronies of Kinsale and Kinnalea. Its greatest length southward is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth westward is 6½; and its area is 24,237 acres,—of which 280 acres are tideway. Its east border is the brilliant west screen of Cork Harbour, all the way from Cork Head to Red Island; its seaboard or southern border is bulwarked with the bluff and toothy coast from Cork Head to Oyster Harbour; its central dis-

trict is the lower and picturesque part of the fine vale of Carrigaline; and its aggregate surface is greatly diversified, and possesses a large amount of beauty. Kerri-currihy was formerly called Muskerry-Millane, and belonged successively to Richard Cogan, to the Earls of Desmond, and to Maurice the brother of the 15th of these Earls.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballinaboy, Killanully, Carrigaline, and Kilpatrick, and the whole of the parishes of Bearnahely, Kilmoney, Liscleary, Murmullane, Templebready, and Monkstown. The towns and chief villages are Passage, Ballinassig, Loughbeg, Maulbaun, Monkstown, and Crosshaven. Pop., in 1831, 14,118; in 1841, 14,554. Houses 2,343. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,540; in manufactures and trade, 488; in other pursuits, 544. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,140; who could read but not write, 663; who could neither read nor write, 3,239. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,582; who could read but not write, 930; who could neither read nor write, 4,391. Kerri-currihy lies partly in the Poor-law union of Cork, and partly in that of Kinsale. The total number of tenements valued is 2,309; and of these, 1,264 were valued under £5,—319, under £10,—173, under £15,—101, under £20,—97, under £25,—60, under £30,—80, under £40,—66, under £50,—and 149, at and above £50.

KERRY, a diocese in the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, and civil province of Munster. It comprehends all co. Kerry, and a small part of co. Cork. The Protestant diocese has long borne the name of Ardfert and Aghadoe,—two mutually united and entirely incorporated dioceses, the former of which only was originally called Kerry; but the Roman Catholic diocese, though consisting of the same incorporated dioceses as the Protestant, continues to be known only by the name of Kerry. The Protestant diocese has already been fully noticed under the word **ARDFERT**; which see. The Roman Catholic diocese is divided into 42 parishes, and has 87 parochial and coadjutor clergymen. Killarney is the bishop's parish; and is served by the bishop and 3 curates. The parishes, with the sites of their respective chapels, are Killarney, with chapels at Killarney and Aghadoe; Lisselton, at Ballyunion and Lisselton; Glenbeagh, at Glenbeagh and Glencare; Ballyvoher, at Ballyvoher and Lack; Keel, at Keel and Ferriter; Castletown, at Castletown, Cahirnore, and Bere Island; Fieres, at Aglish and Ballyhar; Glenfesk, at Killagha and Barrateer; Cahirciveen, at Cahirciveen and Gillimore; Abbey O'Dorney, at Abbey O'Dorney and Kildyn; Mill-Street, at Mill-Street and Cullen; Coolelough, at Coolelough and Bohirbee; Kenmare, at Kenmare and Templenoe; Dingle, at Dingle, Ventry, and Lispoil; Kilgarvan, at Kilgarvan; Dungh, at Dungh; Castle-Gregory, at Castle-Gregory and Clahane; Newtown, at Murber and Knockanure; Killorglin, at Killorglin and Knockane; Dromid, at Dromid; Listowel, at Listowel; Tuosist, at Carks and Lohart; Tarbert, at Tarbert, Ballylongford, and Astea; Causeway, at Causeway, Ballyheigue, and Ballydree; Tralee, at Tralee and Curriheen; Valentia, at Valentia; Currans, at Currans and Curragh; Boherbee, at Dooherlea and Cascian; Lixnaw, at Ballynagerah and Irrimore; Darrynane, at Darrynane and Lohurt; Castlemaine, at Kiltalla and Boulteca; Castle-Island, at Castle-Island, Scartlagen, and Ardna-grah; Cappacloough, at Cappacloough; Prior, at Prior, Port-Magee, and Glentane; Ardfert, at Ardfert, Chapeltown, and Lerig; Ballymacelligot, at Ballymacelligot and O'Brennan; Tries, at Kilcatherine; Knockacappel, at Knockacappel, Gnieueguile,

and Knockragree; Milltown, at Milltown and Listry; Glengariff, at Glengariff, Baunane, and Clanlaurence; Kilcummin, at Kilcummin; Brosna, at Brosna and Knockagashel; and Ballybog, at Thahilla and Sneem. A Franciscan friary and a Presentation monastery are at Killarney; and Presentation convents are at Killarney, Tralee, Dingle, Milltown, Mill-Street, and Cahirciveen.

KERRY,

A maritime county of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by the counties of Limerick and Cork; on the south, by co. Cork, and the lower part of the Kenmare estuary; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. About 16 miles of its boundary-line with Limerick and Cork, is formed by the watercourse of the nascent rivers Feale and Blackwater, here strictly mountain streams; and nearly all the remainder is carried along or very near the summit-line of lofty mountain-ranges. The county, in rather a stringent sense, is naturally fortified seaward by broad waters and bold shores, and landward by enormous mountain ramparts, over some parts of which even modern engineering has with difficulty cut a practicable path for wheeled vehicles. The outline of the county is that of a slender oblong, extending north and south, and sending westward two projections comprising about two-fifths of the whole area. The county lies between $51^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and between $9^{\circ} 7'$ and $10^{\circ} 30'$ longitude west of Greenwich. Its greatest length, south-south-westward from the Battery Point opposite Clanderalaw bay in co. Clare, to Lamb Head at the west side of the entrance of the Kenmare estuary, is 55 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of islands, and measured west-north-westward from the summit of Greenane $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Mill-Street in co. Cork to Cape Sybil at the extremity of Corkaguiney peninsula, is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area comprises 414,614 acres of arable land, 726,775 acres of uncultivated ground, 11,169 acres of compact plantations, 807 acres of towns, and 32,761 acres of fresh water,—in all, 1,186,126 acres.

Surface.—The northern district of the county, comprising the whole of the barony of Iraghticonnor, and all the western, north-western, and central parts of the barony of Clanmaurice, is open or champaign country, diversified only by a ridge of low hills along the boundary with co. Limerick, a series of undulations and hillocky groups in the interior, the hill of Doon on the peninsula terminating in Kerry Head, and the isolated hill of Knockanore, 880 feet in height, and situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore in the vicinity of Ballybunion. A large proportion of this great champaign district consists of the extensive bog-field of the basin of the Cashen: see CASHEN. A plain of about 16 square miles in extent, called the plain of Ardfert, extends from the south-west extremity of the former district, past Barra Head and along the north side of Tralee bay; and this, in a general view, is opulent in its natural character, and not a little respectable in its artificial dress. The Clanruddery mountains, a chain of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and of very considerable average breadth, occupy all the eastern part of the barony of Clanmaurice, and a small portion of the north-eastern district of the barony of Trughenackmy; they are bounded on the north and east by the vale of the river Feale, and on the west by the Smealagh, one of the Feale's tributaries; and they ascend in a south-south-westerly direction, and have for their principal summits the four heights of Knockandiril, Meenskavan, Knocknaglahan, and Deumanaberg.

The Stacks mountains rise in low-browed heights, on the east side of the plain of Ardfert; occupy part of the mutual frontier of the baronies of Clanmaurice and Trughenackmy; and extend 8 miles east-south-eastward to a junction with the south end of the Clanruddery mountains in the heights of Caban and Enaghadave, at the sources of the rivulet Smealagh. But after a brief interruption immediately east of Enaghadave, the mountain-chain is resumed with increased loftiness and power, is continued east-south-eastward to the boundary with co. Cork, at the crown-lands of Pobble-O'Keefe, and sends away a compact mass of offsets to the north, which fill up the whole of the area among the southern head-waters and early affluents of the Feale. The principal summits in the direct east-south-easterly line of the chain are Knockacur, Knockanadirve, and Mount-Eagle-Loyal; and the principal ones amongst its northerly offsets are Knocknagossy, Knockmanaghan, Knockfreaghan, Knockbrack, and Knockgnagh. A broad band of champaign country, partly consisting of several narrow vales and one large dingle, but chiefly comprising a series of valleys connected by undulations and hillocks into a continuous plain, and diversified at the extremities with projecting spurs and salient sweeps of mountain, extends from near the sources of the Main, the Brown Fleak, and the Owenreagh rivers, westward to the head and sides of Castlemaine Harbour, and sends off a broad and beautiful dingle west by northward from Castle-Island to Tralee, and a spacious wing or expansion southward down the Owenreagh and the Deangan, and up the right side of the river and lake Lane to an identification with the valley of the Fleak, immediately south of the town of Killarney. This great district possesses, in the judgment of the mere agriculturist, or for direct subserviency to useful and economical purposes, about two-thirds of all the beauty and goodliness and worth of the county; nor does it rank low, or appear to be coldly coloured, in the eyes of even the painter or the poet. The Slievemish mountains rise suddenly and boldly up $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Castle-Island; they separate the great dingle of Tralee from the lower part of the valley of the Maine; and, excepting such depressions as permit the transit of public roads, they are continued westward within Trughenackmy by the mountains of Cahirconree and Bautregaun,—the latter 2,784 feet of altitude above the level of the sea. The upland and peninsular barony of Corkaguiney commences with the western declivities of Bautregaun; and may be summarily described as a great backbone of mountain, falling off in rapid lateral gradients to the sea, and terminating in soaring domes and alpine masses which frown majestically over the sublime ocean-swell of the Atlantic. See CORKAGUINEY. The principal summits in the direct line of the peninsular water-shed are Ballyvalder, Cappaclough, Binsheehy, Binbroe, Crokerdagh, Connor, and Sugarloaf,—and of these, Binsheehy has an altitude of 2,710 feet; and the principal lateral offsets are Mount-Eagle, deflecting from the Sugarloaf and overhanging the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay,—and Brandon mountain, going away in a great spreading mass to form a peninsula of its own in the north, and lifting its ambitious cap to the clouds, at the altitude of 3,126 feet above the level of the sea. The southern screen of the great champaign region of Castle-Island and Killarney, consists of a chain or rather frontier-series of mountains, beginning with the Paps and the Derrynasaggart mountains in the east, terminating in the Turk mountain in the west, and having for its principal intermediate summits Curreal, Croghar, Croagh, and the northern spurs of Mangerton. This

mountain-series is cloven to a considerable distance westward by the glen of the Flesk, and chopped and dismembered into numerous lateral sections by the ravines and gorges of the Flesk's alpine affluents; it has, as to its soil and appearance, been noticed by anticipation in the article *FLESK* [which see]; and it constitutes, not a range, nor a chain, nor even properly a series, but strictly the abutments, the salient angles, and the frontier masses of a vast congeries of alps which, with slender exceptions, fills all the southern and south-western districts of the county. These districts are one stupendous and wonderful natural gallery of landscape,—a museum of the richest combinations which strength and beauty and romance and sublimity can produce; they contain nineteen-twentieths of the scenery which has already made Kerry so celebrated among tourists, and which, were it situated on the continent of Europe, would challenge comparison with any district except Savoy, northern Piedmont, and southern Switzerland; but they are so exactly partitioned by political geography into the three baronies of Iveragh in the west-north-west, Dunkerrin in the centre, and Glanerought in the east-south-east, that, for at least the purposes of general description, they have already been almost sufficiently noticed in the articles on these baronies. See *IVERAGH*, *GLANERBHY*, *DUNKERRIN*, *KNOCKANE*, *GLANERUGHT*, and *KENMARE*. The principal vales which intersect these districts are the Roughty to the head of the Kenmare estuary, the Inny to the head of Balmaskelligs bay, and the Fartin river to the head of Valentia Harbour; and they are all parallel to one another, and stretch down in a south-westerly direction. The mountains of the region have their culminating-point on the summit of Carran-Tual, the loftiest ground of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Turk Lake, and possessing an altitude above sea-level of 3,404 feet. The other mountains might, by a system-maker, be represented as going off in radii, the longest of which passes through Mangerton and Monagour, and rapidly deflects round the end of the Derrynasaggart mountains to pass down the left coast of the Kenmare estuary, while the other two principal radii pass respectively south-westward to Hog's-Head, and westward to the north side of the entrance of Valentia Harbour. Very nearly the whole of the mountains, however, are really flung together in stupendous amorphous masses, so as to form, not any regular or reducible system of heights, but merely a segregation of highlands now compact and now broken,—here squeezed into a shoulder-meeting congeries, and there cloven down into total dismemberment. The principal summits in Glanerought are Mangerton (2,754 feet), Coombnie, Monagour, Cabrigeen, Shandrum, Cullibo, Glenkeagh, Knockgarran, and the Caha mountains; the principal ones in Dunkerrin are MacGillicuddy's Reeks, the Toomies, the Glens-Purple mountains, Knockaninvaan, Dreenagree, Coomenagh (2,535 feet), Skialagh, Pikeen, and Croghan; and the principal ones in Iveragh are Carragheen, Culleen (2,231 feet), Coomlancaran, Drung, Cweebane, Turin, Knockatubrid, Fermoye, Latteeve, Knockadobber, Bennetty, Knockdynahan, Kilkane, Fohill, Corrowmore, and Corrowbeg.

Our description sufficiently indicates that Kerry offers few facilities for the methodizing of a systematic geographer; and yet it is probably too minute to convey a sufficiently clear idea of the contour of the country to a general reader. We shall, therefore, subjoin two extracts well fitted to aid the comprehension. "Kerry, with a small portion of Cork, forms the south-western extremity of Ireland. The coast, which is bordered by the Atlantic,

is deeply indented by the estuary of the Kenmare river, the bay of Dingle, and the bay of Tralee, the two former of which penetrate into the mainland about 30 miles, in an easterly direction. The peninsulas intercepted between these arms of the sea are occupied by the western extremities of the mountain-system which, commencing in Waterford, extends, with little interruption, across the entire south of Ireland. The mountains of Bere and Bantry, spreading from the south-western boundary of Cork across the south of Kerry, occupy the district between the river of Kenmare and the bay of Dingle. The peninsula intercepted between the bays of Dingle and Tralee, consists in like manner of a prolongation of the mountain-groups, which occupy the north-western extremity of Cork, and the south-west of Limerick; the heights connecting the extremities of this latter series of elevations, extend across the middle of the county, in a line nearly east and west. Between the above-mentioned mountain-ranges, there is a considerable plain, formed by the subsidence of the high table-land, which occupies the middle portion of the Cork boundary, and spreads with a gradual declivity towards the head of Dingle or Castlemain bay. Beyond the range of mountain which crosses the centre of the county, extends a rich and generally level country, which rises into rough land in only one direction, towards Kerry Head on the Shannon." [Art. "Kerry" in the Penny Cyclopædia.] "The geography of the mountains, &c., which constitute the more remarkable features around Killarney, and which is rendered so difficult of comprehension by the confusion of names given to the different peaks and projections, may be thus simplified:—Standing on Knockriar hill in the west demense" of Lord Kenmare, "or on any of the more elevated grounds over the town, a chain of mountains about 40 miles in length will be seen stretching from Mill-Street past Killarney towards Valentia. Beginning on the east with those more immediately connected with our present object is Crohane, a conical mountain, separated from Mangerton by a narrow glen; secondly, Mangerton, presenting an immense outline, and its northern sides broken by several crater-like hollows, the more remarkable of which are the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and the Glen-of-the-Horse; thirdly, Turk, a conical detached mountain, separated from Mangerton by the valley in which the old road to Kenmare runs, and from the Purple mountain by the flat tract of land through which the river connecting the Upper with the Lower lake flows; fourthly, the Purple range, which lengthways stretches along and forms the southern boundaries of the lower lakes, including the lofty peaks of Glens and Tomies. In its breadth it occupies the space between the Upper and Lower lakes; and the sides which bound the Upper lake on the north are called the long range. This range is separated from MacGillicuddy's Reeks by the gap of Dunloe; fifthly, the Reeks, which blend with the distant mountains running westward to Valentia." [Guide through Ireland, pp. 192, 193; Guide to Killarney, pp. 122—144.]

Coast, Bays, and Islands.—From the boundary with co. Limerick to Beal Point, the coast measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line, and trends westward; from Beal Point to the mouth of the Cashen river, it measures 6 miles, and trends south by westward; from the mouth of the Cashen river to Kerry Head, it measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and trends south-westward; from Kerry Head to the north-east extremity of Ballyheigue bay, it measures 3 miles, and trends east-south-eastward; from the north-east extremity of Ballyheigue bay to the north side of the entrance

of Tralee bay, it measures 6 miles, and trends south by westward; from the south side of the entrance of Tralee bay to Castle-Gregory, it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line, due westward, but so recedes to the maximum distance of about 13 furlongs as to describe nearly the regular segment of a circle; from Castle-Gregory to the head of Brandon bay, it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and trends west-south-westward, but sends off a low and narrow peninsula $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, to screen the east side of Brandon bay; from the head of Brandon bay to Brandon Head, it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and trends due northward; from Brandon Head to Cape Sybil, it measures 15 miles, and trends south-westward; from Sybil Head to the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, it measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and trends southward. Doulus Head screens at once the south side of the entrance of Dingle bay, and the north side of the north entrance of Valentia Harbour; and it bears 9 miles south-east of the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay. The coast of the mainland thence to the south side of the south entrance of Valentia Harbour, curves along Valentia Sound, and measures in a series of straight lines about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but the really maritime coast-line passes from Doulus Head to Bray Head, at the south-west extremity of Valentia Island, measures 5 miles, and trends south-west by southward. From Bray Head to Bolus Head, the coast measures 6 miles, and trends south-south-eastward; and from Bolus Head to Lamb Head, on the Kerry side of the entrance of the Kenmare estuary, it measures 8 miles, and trends east-south-eastward, but is largely indented by Ballinaskelligs bay.

The shore of the coast from the boundary with Limerick to Beal Point, is generally low, little indented, without much scenic character, and with very little maritime facility. That from Beal Point round to the north-east extremity of Ballyheigue bay, is almost everywhere bluff and cliffy; and within the earlier or northern part of this distance, it exhibits the wonders of the Ballybunion caves. That from the north-east extremity of Ballyheigue bay round to the head of Brandon bay, is uniformly low, and generally beachy, but partially overhung by an immediate background of hill or mountain. And that from the head of Brandon, round to the boundary with Cork—exclusive, however, of considerable sweeps within the great bays and inlets—is prevailingly bold and iron-bound, and partially a series of precipitous and grand cliffs, which maintain a war of storms with the rushing surges of the Atlantic. The principal headlands and capes are Tarbert Rock, opposite the entrance of Clondarlaw bay, in Clare; Ardmore Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Tarbert Rock; Crockeen Point, 1 mile west-south-west of Ardmore Point; Carrigafoyle Point, 2 miles west by south of Crockeen Point; Beal Point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Carrigafoyle Point; Kilcounty Point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Beal Point; Kerry Head, at the south side of the entrance of the Shannon; the headlands at the north and south sides of the entrance of the harbour, or inner bay, of Tralee; the pronged or two-headed termination of the low peninsula on the east side of Brandon bay; Brandon Head, at the west side of the entrance of Brandon bay; Ballydavid Head, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Brandon Head; Dunourlin Head, 2 miles south-west of Ballydavid Head; Cape Sybil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunourlin Head; Dunmore Head, 4 miles south by west of Cape Sybil; Ventry Head, Inch Point, Cromane Point, Rossbeg Point, Doogh Point, and Counglass Point, within Dingle Bay; Doulus Head and Rinadrolan Point, on respectively the north and the south sides of the north entrance of Valentia Har-

bour; Bray Head, at the south-west extremity of Valentia Island; Bolus Head and Hog's Head, respectively at the west and the east sides of the entrance of Ballinaskelligs bay; Lamb's Head, 4 miles south-east by east of Hog's Head; and Rossdohan Point, within the Kenmare estuary.

Tarbert bay, situated to the east of Tarbert Rock, contains excellent and nearly landlocked anchorage in 12 fathoms of water; and is the first place of tolerable shelter for ships, on the Kerry side of the Shannon, within Kerry Head. Ardmore bay, east of Ardmore Point, has 5 fathoms, but is quite open. The mouth of the Ballylongford creek or estuary lies between Crockeen Point and Carrigafoyle island; but, though approached in 6 fathoms near Carrigafoyle Point, is itself a very shallow bar harbour. The estuary of the Cashen river opens $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Beal Point, and is approached in from 4 to 7 fathoms; but is itself a bar harbour, available chiefly for subordination to the georgy of the great Cashen bog district. Ballyheigue bay has from 2 to 6 fathoms within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the shore; but is everywhere fully exposed, not a little perilous, and totally destitute of anchoring-ground. Fenit creek, off the south-east extremity of Ballyheigue bay, affords extensive shelter in 2 fathoms. Tralee Harbour is completely landlocked, has partly from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms, and though naturally impracticable at the head, is connected with Tralee by a recently cut ship canal of sufficient depth for vessels of 300 tons. Tralee bay is open to the north, and has from 1 to 5 fathoms within a mile of the shore. Brandon bay is also open to the north, and has from 2 to 16 fathoms. Smerwick Harbour opens between Ballydavid Head, and Dunourlin Head, contains anchoring-ground in shelter from all winds except northerly, and has from 2 to 20 fathoms. Ferriter's Cove is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Dunourlin Head, and has 27 fathoms. Ventry Harbour opens $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, and has well-sheltered anchorage in from 2 to 4 fathoms. Dingle Harbour opens $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of the entrance of Ventry Harbour, and has completely landlocked anchorage in 2 fathoms. Castlemaine Haven is the prolongation eastward of the head of Dingle bay, or rather is the estuary of the Maine river connecting with that bay; it is entered by a winding and intricate channel; and it contains two entirely landlocked anchoring-grounds in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms. Valentia Harbour is the semicircular sound between Valentia Island and the mainland; it possesses the two great advantages of having a double entrance and being completely landlocked, and it has a long sweep of anchoring-ground in from 1 to 5 fathoms; yet it is partially embarrassed both by its own want of sea-room, and by the narrowness of its entrances. St. Finan's bay is situated immediately north of Bolus Head, and has from 16 to 27 fathoms, but is completely exposed to the south-west and the south. Ballinaskelligs bay opens between Bolus Head and Hog's Head, is exposed to the south, has from 1 to 23 fathoms, and, though containing one anchoring-ground, is in general very unsafe. Kenmare estuary varies in depth from 34 to 2 fathoms, and is in some parts edged with a sandy beach; and, though itself too much exposed to the south-west to be regarded as a harbour, it contains a series of coves, creeks, and small sounds which present facilities for both anchoring and debarkation. The best anchoring-grounds within this estuary are in Cuolac bay and Kilmichaelogue Harbour, on the south-east side, in Sneem Harbour and Rossmore Sound, on the north-west side, and off Dunkerrin island near the head.—The principal

fishery harbours or piers are Bara, in an inlet of Tralee bay; Brandon, on the west side of Brandon bay; Dingle, in Dingle Harbour; Cahirciveen, in an inlet of Valentia Harbour; Valentia, on the east side of Valentia island; Ballinaskelligs, on the west side of Ballinaskelligs bay; and Kenmare, contiguous to the town of Kenmare, at the head of the Kenmare estuary.

The principal islands—to the exclusion of various groups and sprinklings of islets and rocks—are Carrigafoyle, at the west side of the mouth of the Ballylongford estuary; Fenit, between Ballyheigue bay and Tralee bay; the Blasquet islands, off the termination of the peninsula of Corkaguiney; Valentia island, screening Valentia Harbour; Lamb island, in the north entrance of Valentia Harbour; Puffin island, screening part of the north-west side of St. Finan's bay; the Skellig rocks, west by south of Bolus Head; Hog and Scara islands, south of the entrance of Ballinaskelligs bay; Two-Head, Rossmore, and Dunkerrin islands in the Kenmare estuary.—The only lighthouses are one on Tarbert rock, two on the Skelligs rocks, and one at Valentia—the last in the course of erection in 1841. The navigation within the Shannon district of the county, however, enjoys all the advantages of the Loop Head and Kilkudrane lighthouses on the coast of Clare.

Streams and Lakes.—The Ballylongford rivulet rises on the south-east side of Knockanore, and flows eastward and northward, in Iraghticonnor, to the head of the Ballylongford estuary. The Cashen river is formed by the Geale, the Feale, and the Brick, and flows north-north-westward, between Iraghticonnor and Clanmaurice, to the sea. The Geale comes in from co. Limerick, and flows westward through Iraghticonnor. The Feale comes in from co. Cork, makes a long run north-north-westward on the boundary of Kerry, with Cork and Limerick, and then flows west-north-westward and westward between Iraghticonnor and Clanmaurice, and past the town of Listowel. The Smealcagh, the chief affluent of the Feale within Kerry, rises on the north side of Enaghadave, and runs northward, principally within Clanmaurice. The Brick rises on the north side of the Stacks mountains, and flows northward through Clanmaurice. The Tralee rivulet rises on the west side of Toylough, and makes a brief run southward and westward, in Trughenackmy, to the head of Tralee Harbour. The streams of Corkaguiney barony and peninsula are all mere rills. The Maine river rises in two head-streams on the north and south sides of Knockanadirive, and flows west-south-westward past Castle-Island and Castlemaine, and chiefly within Trughenackmy, but partly on the boundary with Magonihy, to the head of Castlemaine Harbour. The Brown Flesk rises on the south-west side of Mount-Eagle-Loyal, and flows south-westward and westward to the Maine, at a point about mid-distance between Castle-Island and Castlemaine. The Flesk comes in a mile or two from co. Cork, east of the Derrynasaggart mountains, and flows westward and west-north-westward, through the barony of Magonihy, to the Lower Lake of Killarney, opposite Ross Island. The Owenreagh rises on the north-east corner of Magonihy, and flows southward to the Flesk, at the south-west base of Curreal mountain. The Deanagh rises on the northern border of Magonihy, and runs south-westward, past the north side of the town of Killarney, to the Lower Lake of Killarney. The Lane or Laune issues from the foot of the Lower Lake of Killarney, and flows north-westward along the boundary between Magonihy and Dunkerrin to the upper part of Castle-

maine Harbour. The chief affluents of the Lane are the Lishadan on the right bank, and the Giddagh and the Annagarry on the left bank. The Tingariff or Carra rises at the south-west side of Coomenagh mountain, and flows north-north-westward, through the lakes of Carra, to the lower part of Castlemaine Harbour. The Fartin or Ferta, rises between the Drung and the Coomlancaran mountains, and flows west-south-westward, through the north-west district of Iveragh, to the north-east corner of Valentia Harbour. The Inny rises a little south-west of Culleen mountains, and flows south-westward, through the central district of Iveragh, to the head of Ballinaskelligs bay. The Cununara rises on the north side of Gweebane mountain, and runs south-westward, down the south-eastern district of Iveragh, and through the lakes of Derryana and Currane, to the east side of Ballinaskelligs bay. The Sneem, the Blackwater, and the Finchy, rise among the Dunkerrin mountains, and run, at the distance of 4 miles each from the next, southward to the north-west side of the Kenmare estuary. The Roughty rises on the eastern frontier of the county within a mile of Gougane-Barra in Cork, describes a circuit of about 6 miles round Cabrigeen mountain, and then runs south-westward to the head of the Kenmare estuary,—bisecting the barony of Glanerought by its course, and imposing upon that barony the name of its own vale or “glan.” The Sheen rises between the mountains of Shandrum and Pinkeen, and runs northward down the south-east wing of Glanerought to the Kenmare estuary, opposite the village of Kenmare.

The lakes, *par excellence*, of Kerry and even of Ireland, are the lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower, shared between the baronies of Magonihy and Dunkerrin. The two lakes of Carra, on the west border of Dunkerrin, deserve more celebrity than they possess. The other principal lakes—as to either magnitude, scenery, or some remarkable property—are Currane, on the south coast of Iveragh; Derryana and Lannan, within the basin of the Cununara; Ganvan, on the coast of the district called the West Fractions; Gutane, on the south border of Magonihy; the Devil's Punch-Bowl near the summit of Mangerton; and the numerous ponds and loughlets of the Caba mountains.—The mineral springs of the county, longest known to fame, are Killarney spa, near the town of Killarney; Iveragh spa, between Portmagee and Cahirciveen, on the strand of Valentia Harbour; Fellswell, a mile east of Doon-Castle on the west coast of Iraghticonnor; Dingle spa, on the lands of Ballybeg, about a mile north-east of the town of Dingle; Castlemaine spa, on the lands of Farnass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the town of Castlemaine; Tralee spa, near a delightful strand, two miles from the town of Tralee; and Magherybeg-well, a little below high-water mark at Magherybeg in Corkaguiney.

Climate.—The climate is both very variable in itself, and very different in different districts. The low boggy country of the north, the sudden declivities and lofty acuminations of seaboard upon the Atlantic in the west and south-west, the warm, well-sheltered champaign country around Killarney, and from thence to Castle-Island in the centre, and the dense agglomerations of heathy and alpine moorland in the east, are great physical divisions of the county, each of which may be said to possess a climate quite distinct in character from that of the others. The first and the last sufficiently indicate the quality of their climate, by the peculiarity of their own surface and position; the second is distinguished by so drenching and almost deluging a moisture, as might occasion the district to be

regarded as a natural umbrella between the rest of the county and the rains from the Atlantic; and the third is celebrated for such Italian warmth, fecundity, and lusciousness, as to nurture spontaneously, and in considerable plenty, several beautiful plants which are elsewhere indigenous in Europe only on the continent, and after an interval of many degrees of latitude to the south.

Minerals.]—Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and grey clay slate, occupies all the western half of Corkaguiney, and, with the exception of a stripe in the vale of the Roughty, all the district of the county south of a line drawn westward from Mill-Street in co. Cork, to the head of the Lower Lake of Killarney, down the left side of that lake, past the north base of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and down the basin of the Lane within 2 or 3 miles of the bed of that river. The chief character of this formation is a red or grey conglomerate, or sandstone, supporting flanks of siliceous flags; and towards the west end of the Corkaguiney section, it possesses the rare property of being fossiliferous. A narrow belt of transition rocks about 10 miles in length, and consisting chiefly of greywacke and greywacke slate, lies along the south-east edge of the Corkaguiney portion of the preceding formation. Old red sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, occupy a district of about 8 square miles at Kerry Head, a district of about 18 square miles on the south side of Dingle bay and Castlemaine Harbour, and a district comprising most of the eastern half of Corkaguiney, and a small part of Trughenackmy eastward, to within 4 miles of Castle-Island. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate, occupy a district of about 22 square miles on the coast of Clanmaurice, from the Kerry Head portion of the old red sandstone formation to very near the bed and mouth of the Cashen river. Carboniferous limestone occupies the bottom of the lower part of the vale of the Roughty, the vale of the Lane, the east side of the Lower Lake of Killarney, the lower part of the vale of the Maine, the valley or dingle from Castle-Island to Tralee Harbour, a belt on the north shore of Corkaguiney, the greater part of the plain of Ardfer, and a broad curving band of country from Ballyheigue bay, round by Listowel to the mouth of the Cashen river. The limestone of the Roughty is cream-coloured, slaty, hard, and has a vitreous fracture; that of the Maine is very distinctly stratified, yet generally compact, and is much impressed with marine fossils; that in the vicinity of Tralee is black, indurated, finely granular, and is dressed as marble; that toward Castle-Island is lighter in colour, and less indurated, and is quarried and burned for manure; and that of the broad curving belt from Ballyheigue bay to the mouth of the Cashen, is of a light smoky colour, and occasionally forms nodules, hillocks, and low crags, whence it is easily quarried. The coal formation occupies all the sea-board of the Shannon district down to near the mouth of the Cashen river, and all the eastern and central districts of the county southward to the line of the old conglomerate formation. The upper strata are chiefly lias and indurated clay, with ochreous partings, covering thin beds of culm or anthracite; and those on the eastern frontier of the county occasionally alternate with good coal blende, similar to that of Kilkenny.

The vicinity of Killarney was celebrated for its mines so early as the 9th century, and continued till the date of smelting iron-ore with coals, to be a scene of the manufacture of iron; but it has ceased, in every economical sense, to be a mineral field. A portion of Glencare was for some time distinguished by iron-works, erected by Sir William Petty; but

it lost its mining character on the failure of the local supply of timber, about the year 1750. Copper-mines were occasionally worked at Muckerruss and Ross Island, in the Lower Lake of Killarney, subsequently to the middle of last century; but they have, for some time, been discontinued. Copper-works existed at one period near Castle-Island, but have been relinquished. Lead ore occurs in considerable quantity near the Lower Lake of Killarney; and copper ore is found at Ardfer and in Glanerought. Coal was formerly mined to a small extent near the Stacks mountains; but it ceased to be an object of attention, on account partly of its own poor quality, and partly of the great abundance of excellent turf. The principal mines at present in operation, are a small copper-mine at Kilerohane, near Cahirciveen, and an extensive and valuable quarry of flags and roofing-slates on the island of Valentia. A species of pipe-clay occurs on the lands of Glandaholme and Kilmacida, near Ballyheigue. A light ash-coloured clay, fit for the uses of the potter, occurs on the lands of Ballygamboon, a mile south-east of Castlemaine. A variety of fuller's earth is found on the lands of Callinaferay, in the valley of the Lane. A white friable marl, intermixed with ochreous clay, abounds on the lands of Dromin, in the parish of Killorglin. Shell marl lies at the bottom of many deep bogs, especially such as are near limestone ground. An ash-coloured marl occurs in the cliff toward the bottom of Ballinaskelligs bay. Ochre is found on the south side of Valentia Harbour, near the bottom of Ballinaskelligs bay, in several places of Glanerought, in the vicinity of Tralee and Castlemaine, and in other parts of the county. A yellowish rotten-stone, fit for polishing brass and other metals, is found plenteously on the estate of Bushfield. A kind of stone capable of being manufactured into hones for razors, and long ago used by the country-people for this purpose, is found on Mangerton, near the Devil's Punch-Bowl. The mineral formerly called *Lapis Hibernicus*, or Irish Slate, distinguished for its powerfully astringent or copperas taste, is found in the vicinity of Castle-Island. "The gems called Kerry stones," says Dr. Smith, "are transparent regular crystals; many of them are so hard as to cut glass, but will not, like the diamond, continue to do so long; they undergo little change in an intense heat, except that some of them appear here and there somewhat flawed by this operation, and look rather more transparent; sulphur added to them in a crucible turns them reddish. They are harder, larger, and have a better lustre than those from Bristol. The chief places of their growth in this county are among the cliffs and rocks of the sea-coast, particularly in those of Ballyheigue, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and also in the barony of Corkaguiney, near Dingle." Very fine amethysts, most of them of various shades of purple, some of a pale rose-colour, and some approaching to violet, have been found in the cliffs at Kerry Head; specimens of them were long ago in the possession of several noble families; and ear-rings, necklaces, and other trinkets, composed of them, were presented to one of the Hanoverian queens of Great Britain and Ireland. Other coloured crystals, tinged like emeralds, topazes, and sapphires, have been found in the county, particularly near the Lower Lake of Killarney; but they possess little value in the estimation of the jeweller, in consequence of their not being sufficiently indurated.

Soils.]—The soil of the arable portions of the south-western district is very generally an adhesive loam, formed out of the detritus of clay-slate, and suited to the cultivation of cereal crops. The soil of the best parts of the central champaign district is

a rich loam, very fructiferous in corn, and productive of such species and quality of meadow grasses as yield prime butter. The soil of the northern arable districts, except of the tracts of reclaimed bog, is, for the most part, a stiff and retentive clay, difficult of tilth, and inclined to run to rushes. The soil around Tralee and Castlemaine, and in the valley between the former and Castle-Island, is a mixture of dark clay, vegetable mould, and a small portion of sand, and may be designated black argillaceous earth. Clays reddened by the admixture of oxides of iron, though very common in Cork, are rare in Kerry. The soil of a large proportion of the lands subjected to tillage during the last 25 years, is either a peaty gravel or a slightly calcareous bog,—the former reclaimed from natural moorlands, and the latter produced by top-dressing tillage-bogs with lime, marl, and other calcareous manures. “The low grounds of Trughenackmy,” says a recent official report, “are held by dairy farmers, who keep from two or three to a score of cows, and till a considerable portion of their farms. The soil is there a rich loam, lying on a rocky limestone or gravel, and perhaps more suitable for pasture than corn, as the wheat it bears is rarely of good quality: it will produce large crops of that grain, and also of oats and barley. After being tilled for some years, it quickly forms a rich turf, even under the bad system of having no clover or grass seeds sown.”

Agriculture.—In consequence of Trughenackmy comprising a large district of high pasture-ground where tillage has but lately been introduced, and of its containing a great expanse of rich flat land, which stretches to the sea-coast, and is interspersed with bogs, it may be selected as a very fair average specimen of the county as to both agricultural character and georgical practice. Grazier-farmers occupy nearly all the upland districts, and they keep milk cows in the vales and hollows, among the hills, and send their young cattle to the acclivities and summit-grounds, and have a small proportion of sheep mixed in the pastures with the cattle. The general system of dairy management, both among these classes and among the farmers of the plains, is considered to be very good. Some of the pastures in the champaign country have not been broken up within the memory of man; yet most of them are ploughed at the maximum interval, from former tillage, of 10 or 12 years. About the same quantity of stock is kept per acre as on the good dairy-land in the centre of England. So shamefully little attention is paid to the destroying of weeds, that the yellow ragweed which is so easily eradicated, and might be an important contribution to the dung-yard, is suffered to grow in quantities which give an almost general yellow colour in autumn to the fields.

The course of cropping practised on the low tillage-grounds is barbarous and scourging. When a grass field is broken up, a crop of potatoes is raised with a slight manuring of dung and lime, a second crop is raised without any manure, and a crop of wheat, a crop of oats, and probably a second crop of oats follow, all without stimulant or other aid than the mere stirring of the soil. Except by the large farmers, common hay seeds are hardly ever sown with the last corn crop; and the instances are not few of the ground being left in the most slovenly and reckless style to acquire a coat of turf as it best can, by the unaided operation of natural agencies. Even self-sown crops of oats were, not many years ago, frequently allowed to stand; but these disgraceful exhibitions of savage husbandry have happily ceased to be seen. The potatoe crop is in general tilled with the spade, and the ground divided into

beds of from 6 to 9 feet in breadth. The manure is spread on the top of the sod; the seed is placed over the manure; the sod and the earth, from the trenches between the beds, are thrown over the seed; and, when the shoots appear above the surface, more soil out of the trenches is scattered among the stems; and for the second potatoe crop, the ground is dug just sufficiently deep to get through the sod that had been left unbroken on the former year, and the seed is dibbled in with a stick or spade. Many of the farmers indeed now plough their potatoe-fields; yet they still plant the potatoes in beds, except where they are to be grown on the stubble-ground that can be drawn into rows. The frequent digging for the potatoe-crops pulverizes the soil, and reduces it to a very fit state for the reception of the wheat-seed which is sown after them. When barley follows wheat, the land is cross-ploughed, and apparently well tilled. All the corn crops are rolled in spring; and they are not cut in autumn till they have become so assuredly ripe that the straw is beginning to break down with their weight. The state of tillage in the upland districts is still worse than in the plains. Nearly all the arable land has been recently reclaimed; and every year a considerable quantity of new ground is enclosed and broken up. Potatoes are the uniform crop for at least two seasons, and frequently for three; and then oats follow as long as the land will bear them. The first crop of potatoes is manured and limed on the sod, and trenched; the entire surface of the ground is frequently burned; and no manure is put to the after-crops of potatoes, or to any of the crops of oats. Grass seeds or clover are very rarely sown; yet the natural grasses which succeed the oats are usually well limed, and make a very sweet pasture.

“The wages for labour,” says an official report of 1836, “are 8d. a-day, without food, in most seasons of the year; in the harvest they rise a little, and the workmen are often fed in addition. There is at all other times a superabundance of men to be got at the common wages. Ploughmen are scarce, and receive 7s. a-week; and mowers often have 1s. 6d. a-day. It is intelligible why the former obtain high wages in a country where the plough has only recently come into common use; but there is a difficulty of explaining why men who can mow should be scarce at a season when many common labourers are unemployed. The agricultural implements of the better class of farmers are of a very good construction, and are slowly getting into use among the smaller tenants. A few iron Scotch ploughs are now to be found among the latter; but they have no other harrow than a clumsy single one, which does not work badly, though it is very laborious to use. They borrow rollers from their richer neighbours. The carts have small narrow wheels, and their sides are very low, but workmen manage to put on them sufficient loading of every kind for their weak horses. These narrow wheels must be injurious and troublesome in these deep soils, when the season is wet. There are a few winnowing machines among the larger farmers, but all others winnow their corn in the open air.”

Animals.—The quadrupeds which walked the wilds of Kerry previous to the exterminating processes of hunting and husbandry, were in all respects the same as those which inhabited the other mountainous districts of Ireland. A small bird, called the Irish ortelan by the English, and the gourder by the Irish, is believed to be peculiar to the Blasquet Islands. “It is somewhat larger than a sparrow; the feathers of the back are dark, and those of the belly are white; the bill is straight, short, and thick; and it is web-footed. When they

are first taken, the country people affirm that they cast up about a tea-spoonful of a very fetid oil out of their bills: they are almost one lump of fat when roasted, of a most delicious taste, and are reckoned to exceed an ortolan." Wild swans, though rarely seen in Cork or Waterford, occasionally visit Kerry, particularly Corkaguiney, during hard frost. Pheasants are much more numerous in Kerry than in Cork or Waterford; and they are specially abundant in some woodlands in the vicinity of Castlemaine. Woodcocks are exceedingly numerous in the woodlands near the Shannon. Grouse, eagles, hawks, and other alpine birds, abound in the great and lofty mountain-district of the south, and in the chief uplands of the coast. Sea-fowl of all kinds abound on the coasts and islands, and are killed by the peasantry partly for food, and partly for their feathers. The gannet, though abundant along all the coasts, is believed to breed nowhere in Munster, except on the Skelligs islands.

The dairy cattle of the county are of a useful breed, and are continually improving, in consequence of increasing attention being paid to the bulls. Some English cattle of the Holderness and Devon stocks, have frequently been introduced; but the native breed have been universally preferred by the farmers, and yield a good quantity of milk, and weigh from 4 to 5 cwt. when fattened. The cattle on the mountains are less in size, and inferior in all other points; yet they are much hardier, and probably equal the dairy-cattle kept in the most hilly parts of Great Britain, though inferior in shape as feeders to the Scotch and Welsh black cattle. The common horses are light-boned, active animals, but not equal in strength to those of the neighbouring counties. The few sheep that are kept are in general strong and coarse, yet a good cross with Leicester rams is not uncommon. The pigs are exceedingly various in kind, from pretty good to very bad; but the old long-legged sort is apparently giving way to newer breeds which have sprung from crossing it with foreign pigs.

In 1841, the live-stock on holdings not exceeding one acre, consisted of 1,017 horses and mules, 1,251 asses, 3,680 cattle, 10,411 sheep, 11,754 pigs, and 79,010 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 4,492 horses and mules, 861 asses, 12,393 cattle, 20,311 sheep, 8,648 pigs, and 54,501 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 5,456 horses and mules, 604 asses, 35,801 cattle, 30,272 sheep, 14,054 pigs, and 88,006 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,832 horses and mules, 268 asses, 27,252 cattle, 17,547 sheep, 9,462 pigs, and 53,397 poultry; and on farms exceeding 30 acres, 3,175 horses and mules, 242 asses, 23,908 cattle, 13,736 sheep, 7,583 pigs, and 34,974 poultry. The totals of these classes, together with the estimated value of each, were 17,972 horses and mules, £143,776; 3,246 asses, £3,246; 103,034 cattle, £669,721; 98,277 sheep, £108,105; 51,501 pigs, £64,376; and 310,493 poultry, £7,762. Grand total of value, £996,986. But these statistics are exclusive of the civic districts of the county, which contained 360 horses and mules, worth £2,880; 58 asses, £58; 332 cattle, £2,158; 426 sheep, £469; 1,413 pigs, £1,766; and 4,074 poultry, £102;—total, £7,433.

Plants and Woods.—The arbutus, or strawberry-tree, so beautiful an exotic ornament to the shrubberies of England and Scotland, and nowhere else but in Kerry known to be indigenous in higher latitudes than those of the southern countries of Europe, adorns the woods of Killarney and of Bantry, with its rich evergreen foliage, and its copious red berries, and attains such perfection that a trunk has been measured of 9½ feet in circumference. The pinguicula grandiflora, or large-flowered butterwort, also

elsewhere indigenous no farther north than the southern countries of Europe, is a native of Kerry. Other indigenous plants, both remarkable for beauty, and singularly indicative of the genial character of the climate and the soil, are *Menziesia polifolia*, or the Irish *Menziesia*, *saxifraga umbrosa* or London pride, *saxifraga geum* or kidney-shaped saxifrage, and *arenaria ciliata* or fringed sandwort. Dr. Smith presents an alphabetical list, which, in spite of its nomenclature being antiquated, we shall copy, of "such plants as are rare, and either peculiar to Kerry, or at least not commonly found in other parts of Ireland, and others which, though more common, may, for their usefulness, deserve to be mentioned." *Abies mas*; *abrotanum campestre*; *adiantum album tenuifolium*; *adiantum nigrum*; *adiantum album crispum alpinum*; *agrifolium baccis luteis*; *apium petræum*; *arbutus*; *astragalus incanus*; *atriplex angustifolia*; *atriplex maritima*; *beta sylvestris*; *bistorta major*; *blitum minus album*; *burna pastoris major*; *cardamine pumila*; *caryophyllata alpina*; *caryophyllata montana purpurea*; *chamæmelum odoratissimum*; *chamæfilix marina anglica*; *ceterach*; *conyza foliis laciniatis*; *crithmum chrysanthemum*; *dens leonis angustifolius*; *ebulus*; *echium marinum*; *equisetum majus*; *equisetum nudum*; *equisetum palustre minus*; *erica hibernica*; *eryngium marinum*; *filix montana*; *filix saxatilis*; *filix ramosa*; *fœniculum vulgare*; *gallium luteum*; *geranium columbinum*; *geranium moschatum*; *geranium pusillum supinum*; *geranium robertianum*; *gnaphalium maritimum*; *græmen caninum maritimum*; *græmen montanum milia-cium minus*; *græmen parvum precox*; *herba Paris*; *helenium vulgare*; *herniaria*; *hypericum maximum*; *jacobæa pannonica*; *juniperus vulgaris*; *kali spinosum cochleatum*; *ledum palustre*; *lepidium latifolium*; *leucojum marinum majus*; *lichenastrum capitulis*; *lichenoides rigidum*; *lichenoides saxatile*; *lycopsis*; *lilium convallium*; *limonium*; *lupulus sylvestris*; *lychnis alpina minima*; *lycopodium*; *marrubium aquaticum*; *mercurialis annua*; *muscus capillaris*; *muscus clavatus*; *nummularia*; *oneanthe cicutæ facie*; *ophioglossum*; *osmunda regalis*; *paronychia rutaceo folio*; *pentaphyllum palustre*; *peucedanum*; *phyllitis multifida*; *pisum marinum*; *potamogeton millefolium*; *pulegium vulgare*; *rhamnus catharticus*; *rosa sylvestris inodora*; *rosa solis*; *rubus idæus spinosus*; *rubia sylvestris aspera*; *ruscus*; *sabina*; *salix pumila folio rotundo*; *saxifraga alpina*; *scrophularia scorodoniæ folio*; *sedum montanum*; *selago foliis*; *serpyllum vulgare*; *sideritis arvensis*; *smyrnium vulgare*; *sorbus*; *taxus*; *tithymalus hibernicus*; *tragopogon purpureum*; *trichomanes*; *valeriana græca*; *virga aurea montana*; *xanthium*.

In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 1,621 acres of oak, 85 of ash, 18 of elm, 9 of beech, 245 of fir, 8,254 of mixed trees, and 933 of orchards; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 807 acres of oak, 10 of ash, 6 of elm, 4 of beech, 21 of fir, 1,806 of mixed trees, and 188 of orchards. The total of plantations was 11,169 acres; but the total number of detached trees, additional to these plantations, was 298,696, equivalent to 1,867 acres; and thus the grand total of planted woods was 13,036 acres.

Fisheries.—A turbot-bank in the mouth of the Shannon lies about 1½ mile off Lick-Castle, is about 3½ miles long, extends south-westward, has a depth of from 5 to 9 fathoms at low-water, and produces turbot, haddock, red gurnet, pollock, and plaice. Tralee and Brandon bays are fished over, sometimes quite close to the shore, and sometimes at a greater distance; and they produce turbot, sole, dorset, cod, red gurnet, whiting, rag, conger, mullet, mackerel, skad, bream, herrings, and pilchards.

An extensive fishing-bank lies about 15 leagues north-west of the Blasquets; but, in consequence of the unsuitableness of their boats, it is not frequented by the fishermen of Kerry. Fishing-grounds in the Blasquet Sound, off Dunmore Head, and off the south-east and south-west parts of the Great Blasquet island about a mile from the shore, produce turbot, soles, plaice, cod, pollock, and bream. Dingle bay, at the distance of from 1 to 9 miles from the shore, and in depths of from 18 to 40 fathoms, produces cod, ling, conger, whiting, haddock, flat-fish, glassen, and hake. A bank, extending from Brea Head toward the Blasquets, bearing 14 miles north-west, 12 north, and 17 north-east, and having a depth of from 10 to 40 fathoms of water, is remarkable for cod, ling, haddock, glassen, conger, whiting, red gurnet, and flat fish. A fishing-ground, between Brea Head to Puffin Island, and extending 3 miles north and south, and 3 east and west, in about 30 fathoms of water, is very good for codling, haddock, and conger. A fishing-ground south and south-east of Puffin Island, about 6 miles by 4 in extent, and lying under from 20 to 30 fathoms of water, is remarkable for cod, ling, conger, whiting, flat-fish, and hake. A fishing-ground north and north-west of the Skelligs, and from 2 to 6 miles off shore, produces cod and haddock; and a good fishing-ground for hake, lies immediately round the Skellig rock. Ballinaskelligs bay is fished all over in from 10 to 35 fathoms. St. Finnan's bay is also fished all over, in from 12 to 40 fathoms; and is considered one of the best fishing-grounds on the coast. Ten or twelve small banks lie between Ballinaskelligs bay and the Kenmare estuary, varying in soundings from 2 to 37 fathoms, and the farthest lying upwards of a league south-west of the mainland. The whole of the Kenmare estuary, from a little below the town to the sea, is fishing-ground; and it produces turbot, soles, plaice, hake, cod, ling, haddock, whiting, gurnet, and a great variety of other fish. In 1830, the boats and men employed in the Kerry fisheries, were 1 decked vessel of 16 tons, with 3 men; 33 half-decked vessels, of aggregately 274 tons, with 165 men; 330 open sail-boats, with 2,253 men; and 214 row-boats, with 1,141 men,—in all, 3,562 men. In 1836, the boats and men amounted to 1 decked vessel of 22 tons, with 7 men; 44 half-decked vessels, of aggregately 498 tons, with 234 men; 421 open sail-boats, with 2,612 men; and 610 row-boats, with 3,458 men,—in all, 6,311 men. The coast-guard stations, together with the number of fishermen within their respective districts, in 1836, were—Beal, 57; Cashen, 69; Ballyheigue, none; Barrow, 430; Castle-Gregory, 218; Brandon, 244; Ballydavid, 156; Ferriter's Cove, 494; Ventry, 231; Dingle, 447; Minard, 210; Kells, 612; Valentia, 264; Ballinaskelligs, 288; West Cove, 1,195; and Colerries, 1,396.

Manufactures and Trade.—A simple exhibition of the results of the census of 1841, in the departments of manufactures, artificership, and trade, is incomparably the best view we can give of the classification and amount of productive industry. The number of millers was 31; brewers, 7; distillers, 2; bakers, 116; confectioners, 16; salt-manufacturers, 8; tobacco-twisters, 2; fishmongers, 20; egg-dealers, 57; fruiterers, 3; cattle-dealers, 12; horse-dealers, 3; pig-jobbers, 13; corn-dealers, 5; flour-merchants, 1; huxters, and provision-dealers, 77; butchers, 129; victuallers, 142; grocers, 18; tobacconists, 7; flax-dressers, 21; carders, 277; flax-spinners, 2,616; cotton-spinner, 1; wool-spinners, 5,185; unspecified classes of spinners, 7,416; winders and warpers, 9; wool-dressers, 6; cotton-

weavers, 12; linen-weavers, 90; woollen-weavers, 166; unspecified classes of weavers, 1,102; lace-manufacturers, 8; bleachers, 2; dyers, 23; clothiers, 8; cloth-finishers, 9; corduroy-cutter, 1; skinner, 1; curriers, 13; tanners, 5; brogue-makers, 225; boot and shoe makers, 1,126; tailors, 1,325; sempstresses, 641; dress-makers, 954; milliners, 58; stay-makers, 9; comb-makers, 2; knitters, 603; hatters, 65; bonnet-makers, 72; gloves, 6; button-maker, 1; hair-dressers, 3; leather-dealers, 8; haberdasher, 1; linen-drapers, 20; woollen-drapers, 20; venders of soft goods, 22; rag and bone dealers, 3; architects, 3; builders, 10; brick-makers, 5; stone-cutters, 61; lime-burner, 1; brick-layers, 2; stone-masons, 440; slaters, 89; thatchers, 32; plasterers, 19; paviors, 5; quarrymen, 63; sawyers, 95; carpenters, 869; cart-makers, 87; cabinet-makers, 48; French-polishers, 5; coopers, 230; turners, 17; millwrights, 3; wheelwrights, 40; shipwrights, 54; pump-borers, 3; lathsplitter, 1; reed-makers, 6; basket-makers, 11; brush-makers, 1; miners, 24; iron-founders, 2; blacksmiths, 744; whitesmiths, 10; nailers, 155; cutlers, 5; gunsmiths, 4; brazier and coppersmith, 1; lamp-makers, 2; tinplate-workers, 39; tinkers, 10; machine-makers, 3; watch-makers, 8; coach and car-makers, 13; saddlers, 30; harness-makers, 29; whip-makers, 6; rope-makers, 4; quill-manufacturer, 1; letter-press printers, 19; book-binders, 2; mat-maker, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 7; painters and glaziers, 78; fishing-tackle-makers, 2; net-makers, 25; sail-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 4; upholsterers, 3; feather-dealers, 13; delph-dealer, 1; stationers, 3; timber-merchants, 2; coal-merchant, 1; ironmongers, 2; merchants of unspecified classes, 720; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 380; shop-assistants, 86; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 28; and ship-agent, 1. The woollen-manufacture, which bulks so much more largely than any other department of factorial industry, is diffused over the greater part of the county, and consists principally in the production of coarse fabrics for domestic use. The linen manufacture was formerly of considerable note in the town and vicinity of Dingle, and is still carried on there with some activity. The export trade of the county is conducted to so considerable an extent by means of inland carriage to the neighbouring counties of Limerick and Cork, that its amount cannot be very proximately estimated; and even the returns of 1835, which are the most minute and complete recent ones in our possession, take no notice of any other part of Kerry than Tralee,—and while exhibiting the exports there as altogether amounting in estimated value to £42,315, they show the one item of corn to have amounted to 20 parts in 21 of the whole, or to the value of £40,072. Though butter is jumbled up, in these returns, with bacon and hams, in an aggregate item of £852; it is conjectured, or rather estimated, to be sold in the markets of Tralee and Killarney, to the annual total quantity of about 100,000 firkins.

Fairs.—The principal fairs of Kerry are held at Ardfert on March 27, Whitmonday, and July 8; Ballyduff, June 1 and Dec. 20; Ballinclare, May 1 and Oct. 4; Ballylongford, May 20, July 20, Oct. 20, and Dec. 20; Beal, Sept. 21; Blackwater, May 8, July 12, Sept. 12, and Dec. 12; Blennerville, Dec. 19; Cahirciveen, Jan. 5, Feb. 8, March 22, April 22, May 10, June 12, July 12, Aug. 8, Sept. 1 and 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 13, and Dec. 13; Castlemaine, May 15, Sept. 3, Nov. 1 and 21; Castle-Island, Jan. 1, Feb. 2, March 17, April 20, Easter-Monday, May 20, June 24, Aug. 1, Sept. 8, Oct. 1, Nov. 2 and 30, and Dec. 26; Cloghercen, June 10;

Oct. 17, and Dec. 5; Cross Roads, Jan. 1, Easter-Monday, Sept. 8 and Nov. 1; Currans, May 6; Dromkeen or Causeway, April 2, May 2, July 16, and Nov. 15; Kenmare, Feb. 27, April 15, May 22, July 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 26, Nov. 20, and Dec. 15; Killarney, July 4, Aug. 8, Oct. 7, Nov. 11 and 28, and Dec. 28; Kilgobinet, Feb. 11 and Dec. 21; Killorglin, May 19, June 30, Aug. 11, and Nov. 18; Listowel, May 13, July 26, Oct. 28, and every alternate Wednesday; Milltown, April 26, June 23, Aug. 23, and Dec. 15; Molahiffe, May 26; Odorney, the first and third Tuesday after New-year's day, and Dec. 1; Scartaglin, Jan. 17, May 17, Aug. 18, Oct. 19, and Dec. 16; Sneem, March 17, May 20, June 29, Aug. 9, Sept. 24, Nov. 18, and Dec. 18; Six-mile-Bridge, April 22, June 5, Sept. 20, Nov. 18; Tarbert, Jan. 1, Easter-Monday, June 22, Aug. 12, and Dec. 11; and Tralee, May 3, Aug. 4, Oct. 9, Nov. 7, and Dec. 13.

Communications.—The roads of the south and west of Kerry, till a very recent period, were, in many instances, totally impracticable for wheeled carriages, and in others so ill-made and acclivitous as to be travelled with both difficulty and danger; and even yet the roads of a considerable part of the district situated between Kenmare and Cahirciveen are traversible only by pedestrians or well-mounted horsemen. The old road connecting the barony of Iveragh with the rest of Ireland, passed over a shoulder of Drung mountain, at an elevation of upwards of 800 feet above sea-level, and frightfully overhanging the bay of Dingle; and the old roads in the other parts of the county were, in various instances, not a little circuitous, and occasionally rose and fell with so rapid a gradient as one foot in four. In 1807, a new road was commenced by Lord Headly to connect his Iveragh estates in a comparatively facile manner with the rest of the county; and this work, when completed, immediately began to effect an economical revolution in the barony, and to elevate its condition from inertia and barbarism to activity and prosperity. One new line of road made by government is 25 miles in length, connects Listowel and the district around it with Newmarket in co. Cork, and places Listowel 22 miles nearer the city of Cork than it stood by way of previously existing roads; another new line is 20 miles in length, connects Castle-Island with Newcastle in co. Limerick, and places Killarney and all southern Kerry 23½ miles nearer the city of Limerick than by previously existing communications; another new line connects central Kerry with central Cork, by way of King-William's-Town, and has enormously increased both the facility and the amount of intercommunication by inland carriage; and a fourth new line comes in from the Bantry and Bere mountains in Cork, crosses the head of the Kenmare estuary by a magnificent suspension bridge, and spans and perforates it across the fissures and through the abutments of the Kerry mountains south of Killarney in an absolute chef-d'œuvre style of engineering. See KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN, and KENMARE. The amount of new roads completed between the date of the county surveyor's appointment, in 1834, and the close of 1841, was 80 miles; the amount in progress at the close of 1841 was 38 miles; and the amount under the surveyor's charge at the same date was 993 miles. The roads are generally kept in repair by contract at about ninepence per perch; and though they have increased in the proportion of 9 to 5, they now cost less than before. The total amount annually expended on their repair is about £5,500; and the sum expended on new roads during a few years, ending in 1841, was about £80,000. The only one of the Public Commissioners' proposed lines of railway

which directly affects Kerry, is the Shannon line; and even this, almost instantly upon entering the county, terminates at Tarbert. Another proposed line, however, the survey of which was laid before the Public Commissioners, deflects from the Dublin and Cork line at Mallow, comes up the valley of the Blackwater to the frontier of Kerry, passes down very nearly the course of the Mallow and Killarney road to the vicinity of Killarney, makes a detour round the foot of the Lower Lake of Killarney, descends westward to near the south side of the entrance of Castlemaine Harbour, and thence curves along the coast of Iveragh to Valentia Harbour at Cahirciveen.

Divisions and Towns.—Kerry is politically divided into the baronies of Iraghticonnor in the extreme north; Clanmaurice, immediately south of Iraghticonnor; Trughenackmy, immediately south of Clanmaurice; Corkaguiney, projecting peninsularly westward from Trughenackmy, and along the north side of Dingle bay; Magonihy, immediately south of Trughenackmy; Glanerought, in the extreme south-east; and Iveragh, and Dunkerrin, principally in the great peninsula between Dingle bay and the Kenmare estuary. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred 9 townlands of the parish of Kilmeen from Magonihy in Kerry to Duballow in Cork,—pop., in 1841, 1,355; two townlands of Drishane, from Magonihy in Kerry to West Muskerry in Cork,—pop. 380; the entire parish of Fennit and one townland of Ballinahaglish, from Clanmaurice to Trughenackmy,—pop. 498; 14 townlands of Glanbehy from Dunkerrin to Iveragh,—pop. 1,357; 4 townlands of Ballintea, one of Dooaghs, eleven of Killorglin, and nineteen of Glanbehy from Magonihy to Iveragh,—pop. 1,754; and one townland of Killorglin, and three townlands of Knockane, from Trughenackmy to Dunkerrin,—pop. 401. Clanmaurice now contains 11 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; Corkaguiney contains 18 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Dunkerrin contains 3 whole parishes, and part of two other parishes; Glanerought contains 3 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Iraghticonnor contains 10 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Iveragh contains 7 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Magonihy contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes; and Trughenackmy contains 15 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes. The towns and principal villages in Clanmaurice are Ardfert, Ballyheigue, Drungower, Tiersharaghban, Duagh, Finuge, Ballinageragh, Lixnaw, Kildon, Causeway, Kilmoyly, Lerrig, Abbeydorney, Ballyduff, and Drummartin; in Corkaguiney, Dingle, Owenascoul, Ballyquin, Cloghane, Milltown, Glenfinna, Cappaclough, Castle-Gregory, Killiney, Stradbally, and Ventry; in Dunkerrin, Sneem; in Glanerought, Kenmare and Kilgarvan; in Iraghticonnor, Ballylongford, Tarbert, Ahaphond, Ballybunion, Listowel, and Newtownsands; in Iveragh, Cahirciveen; in Magonihy, Killarney; and in Trughenackmy, Tralee, Blennerville, Chapelton, Castle-Island, Scartaglin, Currans, Brackhill, Milltown, Killorglin, and Castlemaine.—The county, as to ecclesiastical division, now coincides exactly with the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and a small district which formerly belonged to the diocese of Cloyne, and lay detached a little to the east of the main body of Kerry, constitutes the transference which we have noticed as recently made to co. Cork.

Statistics.—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 350, of scholars 20,091, of male scholars 14,406, of female scholars 5,609 of scholars whose sex was not

specified 70, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,026, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 19,055, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 10; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 354, of scholars 20,369, of male scholars 14,320, of female scholars 5,419, of scholars whose sex was not specified 621, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,052, of scholars connected with Protestant dissenters 3, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 19,179, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 135. The statistics of schools, and also those of places of worship, and of religious denominations, for 1842, are given under the word ARDFERT: which see. In Sept. 1842, the National Board had 77 schools in Kerry, attended by 7,177 males, and 6,143 females, conducted by 59 male teachers, and 32 female teachers, and aided with £930 1s. 8d. in salaries, £106 7s. in free stock, and £120 17s. 0½d. in school requisites. But, additional to these schools, were 25 which had not come into co-operation; toward the building and fitting up of which the Board had granted, in 1841 and 1842, the sum of £1,894 8s. 4d. In 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 817; and of these, 280 were charged with offences against the person, 51 with offences against property committed with violence, 191 with offences against property committed without violence, 25 with malicious offences against property, 6 with offences against the currency, and 336 with offences not included in the above categories; 449 were convicted, and 368 were acquitted and discharged; of those convicted, 2 were sentenced to death, 15 to transportation, 6 to imprisonment during upwards of a year, 12 to imprisonment during upwards of 6 months, 204 to imprisonment under 6 months, 21 to pay fines, and 189 were either not sentenced, or were discharged on sureties; and of the 368 who were not convicted, 186 were found not guilty on trial, 110 had no bill found against them, 62 were not prosecuted, and 10 were bailed and not tried. On Jan. 1, 1842, the constabulary force of Kerry consisted of 1 third-rate county inspector, 4 second-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 6 second-rate head-constables, 28 constables, 25 first-rate sub-constables, 15 second-rate sub-constables, and 6 mounted police. The cost of maintaining this force, during 1841, was £9,946 12s. The constabulary are distributed through 32 stations; and these stations are classified into the 6 districts of Tralee, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Killarney, Kenmare, and Listowel. Three stipendiary magistrates are stationed in the county, and have their head-quarters at Listowel, Tralee, and Kenmare. The proportion contributed by Kerry toward the erection of the district Lunatic Asylum at Limerick was £9,303 16s. 7d. The county gaol is at Tralee; and the district bridewells are at Kenmare, Killarney, Milltown, Castle-Island, Tarbert, Listowel, Dingle, and Cahirciveen. The assizes are held at Tralee; quarter-sessions, at Tralee, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, and Listowel; and petty-sessions, at Ballylongford, Annascalle, Cahirciveen, Castle-Gregory, Castle-Island, Causeway, Cloverfield, Coolmagort, Dingle, Gunsborough, Kenmare, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilpadder, Listowel, Milltown, O'Dorney, Portmagee, Six-mile-bridge, Sneem, Tarbert, Tralee, Valentia, and Waterville. The county infirmary is at Tralee; fever hospitals are at Tralee, Listowel, Cahirciveen, and Killarney; dispensaries are at Annascalle, Ardea, Ardfert, Aghnagarry, Ballylongford, Balyhar, Cahirciveen, Castle-Gregory, Castle-Island, Causeway,

Cloghereen, Dingle, Duagh, Gunsborough, Kenmare, Kildyn, Kilgarvan, Killarney, Knockacoppel, Listowel, Milltown, Sneem, Tarbert, Templenoe, Valentia, and West Cove; savings banks, at Tralee and Killarney; and union workhouses at Tralee, Cahirciveen, Kenmare, Killarney, and Listowel. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £355,466; and the total number of tenements valued is 44,470,—of which 27,339 were valued under £5,—7,375, under £10,—3,363, under £15,—1,959, under £20,—1,344, under £30,—763, under £40,—494, under £50,—and 806, at and above £50. The amount of grand jury presentments, in 1842, was £41,753. Eight members went from Kerry to the Irish parliament,—2 from the county at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfert; but the members to the imperial parliament are only two from the county and one from Tralee. In 1841, the total county constituency was 1,401; and of these, 320 were £50 freeholders, 206 were £20 freeholders, 645 were £10 freeholders, 32 were £20 leaseholders, 136 were £10 leaseholders, 16 were £50 rent-chargers, and 39 were £20 rent-chargers.

Population of Kerry in 1792, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort, 107,000; in 1813, as ascertained under the Act of 1812, 178,622; in 1821, 216,185; in 1831, 263,126; in 1841, 293,880. Houses, in 1792, 19,395; in 1813, 31,749; in 1821, 35,597; in 1831, 41,294; in 1841, 46,628. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1831, 34,043; in manufactures and trade, 4,621; in other pursuits, 6,360.—The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 147,307; females, 146,573; families, 51,593. Inhabited houses, 46,628; uninhabited complete houses, 1,434; houses in the course of erection, 169. First-class inhabited houses, 601; second-class, 4,398; third-class, 13,757; fourth-class, 27,872. Families residing in first-class houses, 754; in second-class houses, 5,748; in third-class houses, 15,361; in fourth-class houses, 29,730. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 39,985; in manufactures and trade, 7,749; in other pursuits, 3,859. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,068; on the directing of labour, 15,136; on their own manual labour, 34,114; on means not specified, 1,225. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 67,240; to clothing, 4,112; to lodging, 3,541; to health, 94; to charity, 1; to justice, 450; to education, 403; to religion, 167; unclassified, 3,703; without any specified occupation, 7,803. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 2,842; to clothing, 16,972; to lodging, 32; to health, 135; to charity, 1; to justice, 2; to education, 92; to religion, 23; unclassified, 10,275; without any specified occupation, 58,320. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 40,452; who could read but not write, 10,000; who could neither read nor write, 76,701. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,906; who could read but not write, 8,819; who could neither read nor write, 102,491. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,939; attending superior schools, 249. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,431; attending superior schools, 132. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 55; widowed, 4. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 33; married, 55; widowed, 12. School teachers, 274 males and 40 females; ushers and tutors, 112 males and 11 females; governesses, 38; teachers of music, 4 males; teachers of dancing, 13 males and 3 females; clergymen of the establishment, 42; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Independent ministers, 2; Roman

Catholic clergymen, 63; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 12; monk, 1; nuns, 21; parish clerks, 26; Scripture-readers, 5; sextons, 10 males and 2 females.

Antiquities.]—The most remarkable of the ancient monuments of Kerry, are the Cyclopean stone-fortresses of Cahireonree, Cahir-Donnel, and Staigue; the sepulchral stones with Ogham inscriptions, in the vicinity of Dingle; and the stone-roofed cells or oratories of Kilmelchedor, Ventry, and Skellig. One pillar-tower occurs at Rattoo; another in an island of Lough Currane; part of another at Aghadoe; and the site of a fourth in the neighbourhood of the cathedral of Ardfert. Remains exist of 13 monastic establishments; and the most remarkable of these are the ruins or vestiges of the abbey of Ardfert, the abbey of O'Dorney, the abbey of Darrynane, the abbey of Lislaotin, the Monaster ni Oriel, and the abbey of Mucruss. Military strengths of nearly every variety, from the aboriginal earth-work to the baronial castle, and from the defensive fortress of the settled inhabitant to the hasty redoubt of Spanish or English invaders, are found within the county; the number of feudal castles alone is no fewer than 30; and the most noticeable of these are the castles of Ballingarry, Ballybeggan, Ballycarbery, Ballynalus, Castle-Drum, Castle-Gregory, Castle-Shannon, Clonmelane, Dunloe, Lick, Liscahane, Littur, and Ross.

History.]—The word Kerry is supposed by some writers to be a corruption of Carruidhe, or Cair-Reecht, which signifies 'the Kingdom of Ciar;' and the county is asserted by them to have obtained this name from Ciar, the son of Fergus, king of Ulster, and the ancestor of the O'Connors, the O'Scanlans, and other septs. But the family of the Moriarts, who anciently possessed a great part of the county, and were descended from Ciar-na-Luachra, the son of Cork, king of Munster, called it Kierrigia-Luachra; and the local monastic writers of the middle ages called it the county of St. Brandon, from the name of its patron saint. Dr. Smith adopts the obscure story of a remote Milesian colonization of Ireland, and thinks it probable that the colonists disembarked at the Kenmare estuary; and he opines also that some etymological vestiges exist around Lixnaw of the people mentioned by Strabo and Ptolemy, under the name of Luceni, and placed by the latter of these ancient writers, as Dr. Smith thinks, in the inland parts of Kerry toward the Shannon.

"A considerable part of Kerry," says the learned historian of the county, "was formerly a district county in itself, called Desmond; it consisted of that part of Kerry which lies south of the river Maine, with the barony of Bere and Bantry, in the county of Cork; and was a palatinate under the jurisdiction of the Earls of Desmond. It is true, the ancient country of Desmond, or South Munster, extended much farther, as appears by the grant of Henry II. to Robert Fitzstephens, and Milo de Cogan: its limits were from the hill of St. Brandon to the river Blackwater, near Lismore, and comprehended the county of Cork as well as of Kerry. On the first arrival of the English into these parts, they found the O'Connors possessed of the northern tract of this county, from which family that part still retains the name of Iraghticonnor. The middle part of the county was also then in the possession of the Moriarty family; and the southern parts were occupied by the O'Sullivan, the barony of Dunkerrin being then called O'Sullivan's country, of which he had the title of prince given him by the Irish: they had also large possessions in Iveragh, as had also the MacRebans, who were a branch of

that family. Besides these were the O'Donoghues, distinguished into O'Donoghoe-More, and O'Donoghoe-Ross; also the O'Mahonies. Among all the Irish septs in Desmond, or South Munster, the MacCarties, before the arrival of the English, were by far the most eminent, being sovereigns of the whole country: but after their best lands were subdued by the English adventurers, the chief of this potent clan retired into Kerry, as to a place of security; the southern part of the country being then almost inaccessible, because of its mountains, woods, and fastnesses. He had not been long settled here when he was imprisoned and treated with great cruelty by his own son, Cormac O'Lebanab: to revenge which usage, he was obliged to apply for assistance to the celebrated English adventurer Raymond, surnamed Crassus or Le Grosse, who was then at Limerick. Raymond undertook the expedition, and regained Dermoid MacCarthy his country, by subduing and delivering to him his rebellious son, whom he imprisoned and beheaded soon after. He granted a considerable tract of this county as a reward to Raymond, where he settled his son Maurice, and where he became so potent, that he gave his name to the part of Kerry then called Lixnaw, from the ancient Luceni, as also to his family, the country being called Clanmaurice, and the family Fitzmaurice to this day; both of which are enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kerry. This event happened about the year 1177, a period so distant that few families in these kingdoms can boast either of a less interrupted succession, or a more ancient settlement.

"According to Giraldus Cambrensis, Dermoid came to an agreement with Melo de Cogan, and Robert Fitzstephen, to whom Henry II. had granted the kingdom of Cork, to suffer him to hold 24 cantreds of land at a small annual rent, which contract was performed in 1179. But he did not long remain quiet, for, in 1185, he and O'Brien of Thomond, having joined the king of Connaught, wasted all the English settlements, and besieged Cork. Fitzstephen was then in the town, and in great distress, until he was relieved by Raymond le Grosse, who with great expedition arrived at Cork, bringing with him by sea, from Wexford, 100 archers and 20 knights. With this reinforcement Fitzstephen made a sally, and at the first onset routed the Irish. The succeeding year this Dermoid MacCarthy-More was slain by Theobald Walter, ancestor to the Butlers, as he was holding a conference with some other Irish chiefs near Cork. His successor, Daniel MacCarthy-More-ni-Carra, so named from the river Carra in this county, concluded a peace with the English in 1196. Their posterity were very eminent people, and great disturbers of the English, particularly the Fitzgerald family, who dispossessed them of a considerable part of their country. In these contests great numbers were slain; and at Callan, in this county, the MacCartys gained a complete victory—anno 1261—over the Fitzgeralds. But at length dissensions arising among the followers of MacCarthy, the Fitzgeralds prevailed in their turn, and kept them under for many years. However, a great regard was also paid to the chiefs of this family, who retained the title of MacCarthy-More: one of whom, named Donald, was ennobled by Queen Elizabeth, who, in 1565, created him Earl of Glencare; a tract of land in this county between the bay of Dingle and the river of Kenmare. This Earl having resigned his estate to the Queen, had it restored and regranted by letters-patent, to hold it of the crown after the English manner. She also conferred many ample privileges on him, and paid the expense of his journey into England; but by the ad-

rice of O'Neil who rebelled in Ulster, MacCarty pursued his example in the south, and even assumed the title of King of Munster. These chiefs joined their forces together in 1568; but before the expiration of the year, MacCarty was forced to submit to the Lord-deputy, and crave the Queen's pardon. This Earl afterwards sat in a parliament held at Dublin, on the 26th of April, 1584, by Sir John Perrot, who from the presidency of Munster was appointed Lord-deputy of Ireland. He gave the government of the county of Desmond to this Earl of Glencare, who died soon after, leaving behind him an only daughter, Ren or Ellen, and an illegitimate son called Daniel, who assumed the title of Earl, but was dispossessed of it by Florence MacCarty, son to Sir Donough MacCarty-Reagh of Carbery, in the county of Cork; who, marrying Ellen, took possession of the estate, and assumed the title of MacCarty-More, which was confirmed to him by O'Neil, who called himself King of Ireland."

In 1280, died Thomas, the son of Maurice, the grandson of Raymond le Gros, the first person who assumed the name of Fitzmaurice, and the first lord or baron of Kerry. In 1295, Thomas, the grandson of this first lord, acted as captain of all Desmond or South Munster, claimed to be the King's sheriff, in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, and was formally constituted Lord-justice of Ireland; and at his death, in 1298, he left two sons. John, who was the 8th Lord Ophaly, and was created Earl of Kildare,—and Maurice, who was created Earl of Desmond. In 1325, Maurice, 4th Lord of Kerry, killed the son and heir of MacCarty-More, on the bench before the judge of assize at Tralee; and he in consequence forfeited his lands in Desmond and Molahiffe. In 1329, Maurice Fitzgerald, the great-grandson of the first Lord of Kerry, was created Earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the country of Desmond. Kerry had been made shire-ground in 1210, by King John; and, excepting the church-lands, which still remained under the sheriff, the whole county passed under the new palatinal jurisdiction. The lords of the palatinate administered the executive by a seneschal, and had their own courts, judges, and law-officers; and, in consequence of possessing such high powers in a strong and remote country, they frequently dared to defy the royal authority, and repeatedly occasioned their county to be overrun and wasted by the King's forces. The subsequent history of the county down to near the close of the 16th century, is, with the exception of the parts outlined in our previous extract from Dr. Smith, very nearly identical with the family and public history of the Earls of Desmond, and has already been sufficiently sketched in the articles **DESMOND** and **KILLMALLOCK**: which see. The rebellion and overthrow in the reign of Elizabeth, of Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond, occasioned the final suppression of the Desmonds' authority, and the permanent confiscation of their estates. "The English knights and gentlemen who had grants from the Queen of the forfeited lands in the county," says the article **KERRY**, in the Penny Cyclopaedia, "were Sir William Herbert, 13,276 acres; Charles Herbert, Esq., 3,768 acres; Sir Valentine Brown, 6,560 acres; Sir Edward Denny, 6,000 acres; Captain Conway, 5,260 acres; John Chapman, Esq., 1,434 acres; and John Holly, Esq., 4,422 acres. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, the native Irish again took arms, and laid siege to the castle of Tralee, to which a great number of English families had fled. After a siege of 6 months the place surrendered, and the Irish remained in possession of the county till 1652, when

Ludlow, with an army of 4,000 foot and 200 horse, again reduced them. Extensive confiscations of the estates of the native Irish followed. Among the new proprietors was Sir William Petty, who obtained a large grant of lands in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, and commenced the smelting of iron, which was carried on with vigour while timber lasted. A colony of Protestants was planted by Sir William Petty, round the head of Kenmare river, who were attacked by the native Irish in 1688, and compelled to abandon their possessions. A detachment of King William's army, under Brigadier Levison, entered the county in 1691, and finally reduced it. The confiscations consequent on the last rebellion amounted to 90,116 acres, of an estimated total value at that time of £47,483 12s. 9d. About 1710, it was harassed by French pirates, which led to the erection of a small fort on Valentia island. The principal proprietors at present, are the Marquis of Lansdowne, in whom the Fitzmaurice and Petty estates centre; Lord Kenmare, the representative of the Brown family; Lord Headley; Lord Ventry; and the Knight of Kerry." The Marquis of Lansdowne represents the long line of the barons of Kerry, and possesses the title of Earl of Kerry; and "the Knight of Kerry," is the representative of an old branch of the Fitzgeralds, but resides within the limits of the county of Limerick. See **GLIN**.

KERRYCURRIHY. See **KERRICURRIHY**.

KERRY-HEAD, a cape in the barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It screens the south side of the entrance of the estuary of the Shannon, and is situated 7½ miles south of Loop Head, which screens the north side, and has a lighthouse. Kerry Head, largely understood, is a promontorial peninsula, 3½ miles in length, 1½ in mean breadth, possessing horizontally a conical outline, and extending westward between the Shannon's estuary and Ballyheigue bay. The interior of it is high ground, called Doon Hill; and the coast is a series of lofty, broken, cavern-perforated cliffs.

KERRY-POINT, a small headland on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, 3½ miles north by east of the entrance of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

KESH, (**THE**), a rivulet of the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises among the uplands on the border toward Tyrone, gathers the waters of numerous hill torrents and rills near its source, and runs 5 or 6 miles westward to Lower Lough Erne, below the village of Kesh.

KESH, or **KIAN**, a village in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the rivulet Kesh, and on the road from Enniskillen to Pettigoe, half-a-mile above the rivulet's influx to Lough Erne, 4½ miles east-south-east of Pettigoe, and 11½ north by west of Enniskillen. It has a post-office, a dispensary, and a loan fund. The post-office is a branch one from Enniskillen. The dispensary is within the Lowtherstown Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £121 3s. 10d., and administered to 2,731 patients. The Loan Fund had, in 1841, a capital of £314; and, during that year, it circulated £1,234 in 767 loans, and expended £30 for charitable purposes. The district, which extends 2½ miles southward from Kesh to Castle-Archdall, is one of the most beautiful portions of the brilliantly picturesque shores of Lough Erne. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 139; in 1841, 248. Houses 46.

KESHCARRIGAN. See **CASHCARRIGAN**.

KESHLIN, a small lake about 3 miles from the town of Monaghan, Ulster. About 300 yards from it there was very recently discovered a highly remarkable piece of antiquity,—a curious and

seemingly very ancient human dwelling. See **MONAGHAN** (County of).

KEVIN'S BED. See **GLENDALOUGH**.

KEY (LOUGH), a lake of the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It receives the Boyle river at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of the town of Boyle, and discharges its superfluent waters, under the continued or resumed name of the Boyle river, eastward to fall into the Shannon; and it was proposed by the Shannon Navigation Commissioners to be so opened and improved that all its shores should have navigable communication with the markets and ports commanded by the Shannon and by the Royal and Grand Canals. See **BOYLE**. Lough Arrow, separated from Lough Key by a ridge of hills, and sending its superfluent waters to an arm of Sligo bay at Ballysadere, is only 1,613 yards horizontally distant from Lough Key, and has a superior altitude of only 41 feet 8 inches. Lough Key measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in both breadth and length, has an intricate outline, is richly studded with green and sylvan islands, and exhibits scenery of gentle, soft, and almost luscious beauty, backed in the northern and western perspective by the Curlew mountains. A chief series of the lake's features, and an entire cabinet of its scenic gems, are found in the noble demesne of **ROCKINGHAM**: which see. The islands are not only fine objects in themselves, but appear to have been favourite retreats of the early inhabitants of the country, and, in several instances, contain ancient architectural remains. The names of several, as Church, Hermit, Stag, and Orchard Islands, sufficiently indicate their respective character; and three of them—**INCHMACNERIN**, **CASTLE-ISLAND**, and **TRINITY-ISLAND**—will be found noticed in their respective alphabetical places. Nearly twenty in all are laid down in the great county map. The lake is politically distributed among the parishes of Boyle, Kilbryan, and Ardcarne; and comprises 748 acres, 2 roods in the first of these, 996 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches in the second, and 553 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches in the third.

KEYDUE. See **KEADUE**.

KID, an islet in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies at the east side of the entrance of Broadhaven, and immediately west-south-west of Benwee-Head.

KILA. See **KILLA**.

KILBAHA, a fishing village, and small sea-port, in the parish of Kilballyhone, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the estuary of the Shannon, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Loop Head, and about 13 miles west of Kilrush; and stands on the estate of Mr. William Westby. A small open sweep of the estuary at the place is sometimes called Kilbaha bay. An artificial harbour was constructed here by means of grants of £200 from Mr. Westby, £115 7s. from the Dublin Committee, and £1,148 18s. from government; and consists of a cut right through the beach into a bog, a partially excavated basin within the bog, two retaining walls of 140 feet in length along the sides of the cut, and about 40 feet of quay-wall within the basin. "Owing to the facilities afforded by this pier for landing sea-manure," says an official report, "the country round it bears evident marks of agricultural improvement. It is also useful to the fisheries, in which about 110 persons are exclusively employed; and it is also an asylum-harbour for small craft coming in from Loop Head and other fishing-stations to the Shannon." Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 460; in 1841, 531. Houses 82. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 61; in manufactures and trade, 15; in other pursuits, 26. Families dependent chiefly on pro-

perty and professions, none; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 38.

KILBALIVER, or **BALLIVOR**. See **BALLYVOR**.

KILBALLYHONE, or **KILBALLYOWEN**, a parish 13 miles west of Kilrush, and in the extreme south-west of the barony of Moyarta and co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of Kilballyhone, Cross, Kilbaha, Kiltrellig, Ross, and Tullig: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 10,835 acres, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,605; in 1841, 4,346. Houses 710. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,720. Houses 440. The surface comprises the extreme district of Moyarta peninsula, terminating in Loop Head; and consists on the average of good land, which has of late years been very much improved, and is capable of still further improvement. The chief altitudes on the Shannon coast are 386 feet at a place $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Rinevella bay, and 189 feet at Kilclogher Head; and on the Atlantic coast, 232 feet at Loop Head, 274 feet near Black Rock, 146 feet near Cloghansavan-Castle, and 189 feet at Tullig Point. The antiquities are the ruins of a castle, a church, and a friary.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILRUSH** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £81 10s. 9d.; glebe, £3 3s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the three sums of £83 1s. 6d., and £31 1s. 3d., and £69 4s. 7d., which belong respectively to the prebendary of Tomgrany, the prebendary of Inniscattery, and Lord Castlecoote. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 3,950.

KILBANE, a village in the parish of Killo Kennedy, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 3 miles east of Broadford, on the road thence to Killaloe. Area, 27 acres. Pop., in 1841, 370. Houses 58.

KILBANON. See **KILBENAN**.

KILBARRICK, a parish in the barony of Coolock, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 740 acres. Pop., in 1831, 170; in 1841, 199. Houses 27. The land is of good quality, and lies at the isthmus which connects the mainland of the barony with the peninsula of Howth. The ruins of the church stand at the forking of the Howth and Baldoyle roads from Dublin, and are believed to be very ancient. The remaining arches are chiefly semi-circular; and the ruins show no traces of ornament, and indicate the structure to have been small and rude. Popular story and monkish legend represent the building as an abbey, and allege it to have been founded for a fraternity of monks who rendered assistance to mariners exposed to danger on the great sandbank called the North Bull. The structure, however, is known to have been simply a chapel, and to have been variously called *Moore chapel*, and the chapel of *Cilbarrack*. An unenclosed and weedy cemetery adjoining the ruins is still used as a burying-place by a few families of the poor.—This parish is nominally a curacy, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin, and forms part of the benefice of **HOWTH**: which see. The tithes, jointly with those of Howth curacy, are compounded for £231 0s. 5d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 145.

KILBARRON, a parish in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the chief part of the town of **BALLYSHANNON**: which see. Length, between 6 and 7 miles; breadth, between 3 and 4 miles; area, 23,932 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches,—of which 915 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches

are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,521; in 1841, 10,027. Houses 1,783. Pop. of the rural districts in 1831, 8,136; in 1841, 7,604. Houses 1,374. It extends from the vicinity of Belleek, along the river Erne, to Donegal bay; is traversed by the road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, and by that from Ballyshannon to Donegal; and consists, over one-third of its area, of bog and mountain, and over the remaining two-thirds, of good arable land. A little below Belleek, on the right bank of the Erne, is Col. Conolly's seat of CLIFF: which see. About a mile from Belleek, on the right of the Enniskillen and Ballyshannon road, is Camlin, the handsome seat of John Tredennick, Esq.; on the same side, but on the opposite bank of the river, is Laputa, George Johnstone, Esq.; and on the left of the road, are the seats of Cherrymount and Fortwilliam. North of Ballyshannon, on the sandy beach which sweeps round the bar of the harbour, is Wardtown, an old seat of the Ffolliott family; and on the left of the Ballyshannon and Donegal road, are the seats of Parkhill and Cavan Garden. On the bold rocky shores of Donegal bay, a little beyond the sandy beach of Ballyshannon Harbour, are the picturesque ruins of Kilbarron-castle,—an ancient fortalice of the O'Clerys, chiefs of the district. The highest ground in the parish is Breesy hill, on the east border, 852 feet in altitude.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe; but only a few townlands are liable to tithe, the remainder being all tithe-free. Vicarial tithe composition, £19; glebe, £393 15s. Gross income, £412 15s.; nett, £361 11s. 4d. Patron, Edward Conolly, Esq., of Castletown. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £26, and are impropriate in the patron. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1740. Sittings about 1,200; attendance 500. A school-house is used as a chapel-of-ease, and has an attendance of 100. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by 100, and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house by 250. The attendance at the Presbyterian meeting-house is not reported. The Ballyshannon and Castle-Ard Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,700 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3,063, and the Roman Catholics to 8,237; 7 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 340 children; and 17 daily schools had on their books 553 boys and 336 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Fund, £5 from the rector, and £5 5s. from the parish; one, with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society; one, with £10 from subscription; and four, with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society;—and one of the latter four received also £8 a-year from Col. Conolly; one, £7 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; and one, £4 from that Society, and £5 from the parish. Two of the private-enterprise daily schools were also boarding-schools.

KILBARRON, a parish partly in the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught, but chiefly in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Borris-o'-kane. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Galway section, 814 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches,—of which 599 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are in Lough Derg. Area of the Tipperary section, 10,529 acres, 4 perches: of which, 2,822 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are in Lough Derg, and 38 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,570; in 1841, 2,853. Houses 497. Pop. of the Tipperary section in 1841, 2,756. Houses 484. The Galway section consists of the island called

Ilanmore, which contains some abbey ruins; and of a circumjacent portion of Lough Derg. The surface of the Tipperary section extends along Lough Derg; consists of light limestone land; and, though nowhere bold in character, is pleasantly varied in contour. The principal seats are Curraghmore, Castle-Cambre, Springmount, Annagh-Castle, Annagh-Lodge, Long-Lane, Waterloo-Lodge, Garrane, Kilgarvan, Moon, and Broofield.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £120 8s. 7d.; glebe, £5. Gross income, £132 8s. 7d.; nett, £114 11s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £240 14s. 2d., and are impropriate in Captain Smith of Dublin, and leased by Mr. Dennis Canney. The church was built in 1823, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 490; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Finnoe and Terryglass. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 120 Churchmen, 35 Protestant dissenters, and 2,365 Roman Catholics; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 136 boys and 58 girls. In 1841, the Kilbarron Loan Fund had a capital of £430, circulated £2,148 in 695 loans, cleared £28 19s. 10d. of nett profit, and expended £40 for charitable purposes.

KILBARRY, a parish 2 miles south of the town of Waterford, and formerly within the liberties of Waterford city, but now in the barony of Gaultier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,631 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 587; in 1841, 605. Houses 85. A tract of from 200 to 300 acres in the valley of Kilbarry, is described by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the statist of the county, as under water during 8 or 9 months in the year, and as, at certain periods, sending up pestiferous vapours, but as capable of being so drained, as to "afford 70 or 80 per cent. to persons undertaking the work," and to be rendered the best land in the county. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded at Kilbarry in the 12th century, and was afterwards given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The building was originally extensive, and stood on a gentle eminence adjacent to a marsh. In 1497, the rivulet which flows from Kilbarry to the Suir was dammed up by the citizens of Waterford, and made to accumulate in a chain of lakes in the valley of Kilbarry, in order to prevent the junction of the sea and the land forces of Peter Warbeck and the Earl of Desmond, collected to besiege the city.—This parish is a wholly impropriate curacy in the dio. of Waterford; and the impropriator pays to the curate of St. Patrick's, Waterford, a stipend of £5 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 577.

KILBARRY, a detached portion of the parish of Macloneigh, barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It lies 3 miles south by west of Macroom; is surrounded by the parish of Kilmurry; and is principally disposed in the gardens, orchards, lawns, and deer-park of Kilbarry demesne.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Upperthird, but now in that of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles south-east by south of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of KILL: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,263 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,416; in 1841, 3,360. Houses 519. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,022. Houses 462. The general character of the land is coarse,

pastoral, and boggy. The highest ground is on the north border, and has an altitude of 541 feet. Near the village of Kill is Gardenmorris, the seat of John Power O'Shea, and nearer Waterford is Georgestown, the seat of James Barron, Esq. Dunbrattin, at the termination of a tongue of the parish which runs down to the coast, makes a slender claim to have been the landing-place of the first English invaders; but supports its pretensions on the doubtful circumstances of its having a small mound with a circular intrenchment, and of its name having the signification of "the fortification of the Britons." The parish itself takes name from a church anciently built by St. Baramedan. "The land which belonged to this church," says the Rev. Mr. Ryland, "has long been highly venerated by the common people, who attribute to it many surprising qualities. It is said that a notorious robber, whenever he passed through this place, used to wash his horse's hoofs and legs in the first water which he chanced to meet, lest his haunt should be discovered in consequence of his being guilty of sacrilege, in carrying away a portion of the holy clay. There is a well here, sacred to St. Baramedan, frequently resorted to by pilgrims, who ascribe many virtues to its waters. Marina, a sister of this saint, and equally esteemed for piety, also resided in this parish. A church, the ruins of which are still discernible, built by her near the sea, gives to the place the name of Kilmurrin. An image of this saint, rudely carved out of a rock, may be seen in a cave near Dunbrattin; the place is often resorted to by the neighbouring people."—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £100; glebe, £3 3s. Gross income, £103 3s.; nett, £95 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Kill-St.-Nicholas in the dio. of Waterford. The curate of Monkland receives a salary of £10, for performing the occasional duties of Kilbarrymeaden. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are appropriated to the precentorship of Waterford cathedral. The Roman Catholic Chapel has an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,386; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 114 boys and 70 girls.

KILBEACON, a parish in the southern extremity of the barony of Knocktopher, and 8 miles south by east of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of MULLINAVAT, which see. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 3,402 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,036; in 1841, 1,362. Houses 209. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 833. Houses 122. The surface declines to the south; is traversed by the road from Knocktopher to Waterford; and consists, over two-thirds of its area, of rocky and boggy ground, and over the remaining third, of arable and pasture land. A height near the centre has an altitude of 636 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory; vicarial tithe composition, £38; glebe, £24. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £76, and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Canice cathedral. The vicarages of Kilbeacon, ROBINAN, and KILLAGHY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilbeacon. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,878. Gross income, £186; nett, £177 19s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Cloneamery and Innistiogue, in the dio. of Ossory. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 10 to 20. The Mullinavat Roman Catholic chapel has an at-

tendance of 600 at one service, and 1,415 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilmacow and Dunkit. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,053; the Protestants of the union to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 2,925; and 4 pay daily schools in the union—3 of which were in the parish—had on their books 118 boys and 63 girls.

KILBEACON, a quondam parish, adjacent to that of Toom, in the barony of Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, Munster. It was appropriated to the mensal of the archbishop of Cashel, in whose dio. it lay; but has ceased to be regarded as a separate parish.

KILBEACONTY, or KILVECONTY, a parish in the barony of Kiltartan, 2½ miles east-north-east of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 12,473 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches,—of which 247 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches are in Lough Cooter, and 63 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,544; in 1841, 4,575. Houses 821. The surface consists, to a considerable extent, of the spurs and low offsets of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, and possesses but a small proportion of tolerably good land. A height on the south border has an altitude of 407 feet. The chief residences are, Forthill, Lisbrine, Russaun, Ballyturn, Chevy-Chase, and Annagh. The road from Gort to Portumna passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMACDUAGH [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Tithe composition, £175. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £26, are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800, and from 150 to 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 4,868; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 105 children.

KILBEAGH, a parish in the barony of Costello, 8 miles west by north of Ballaghadireen, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 10½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 33,824 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches,—of which 95 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,790; in 1841, 9,963. Houses 1,738. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the area at 5,172 acres, 20 perches, and the pop., in 1831, at 181. Most of the surface is a dismal expanse of bleak and desolate bog and moor, partially relieved by isolated hills, which aspire to be locally called mountains. The declination is all to the north; and shakes down the head-waters and the main streams of the three rivulets, Owengarve, Sonnagh, and Mullaghanoo. Two heights on the southern border have altitudes of 693 and 775 feet. The roads from Ballaghadireen to Foxford, and from Ballinrobe to Tubbercurry, pass respectively westward and northward through the interior; and at their intersection, almost on the mutual boundary-line of the counties, stands the miserable village of Ballaghy; and a little east of this is Donmore, the residence of Mr. Phillips.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCONDUFF [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £85 5s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Viscount Dillon. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners, according to the ecclesiastical returns, were all Roman Catholics, and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 164 boys and 46 girls.

KILBEG, or KILMAINHAMBE, a parish in the barony of Lower Kells, 4 miles north-north-east of the town of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It con-

tains the village of **CARLANSTOWN**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,184 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches,—of which 5 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,813; in 1841, 2,036. Houses 345. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,520; in 1841, 1,754. Houses 298. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the area at 3,426 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches, and the pop., in 1831, at 1,478. The surface consists of tolerably good land, declines to the south-east, and is traversed by the road from Kells to Ardee. The chief residences are Kilbeg, Ardlonan, Marvalstown, and Horath. A Commandery for Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was founded here, in the reign of Richard I., by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath; and a lease of it was granted, in the year 1500, by the prior of Kilmainham, to Peter Barnwall of Stackallen. The buildings consisted of a castle, a chapel, a legate-house, and a barn, with a stone wall; but they have been almost totally erased.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £50. The church of the benefice is situated in Kilbeg, and is a very old building. Sittings 100; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Stahalmoy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,502; and a daily school in Carlanstown was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board, and £5 and a house, and an acre of land from Mr. Meridyth, and had on its books 61 boys and 46 girls.

KILBEG, or **KYLD**, a quondam parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the village of **LACKEN**: which see. Pop., in 1831, 920. This parish is now treated as only a section or denomination of **BOYSTOWN**: which see.

KILBEGGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,085 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,039; in 1841, 4,186. Houses 755. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,054; in 1841, 2,276. Houses 412. The surface is tame in character, and comprises a considerable extent of bog; yet consists, in the aggregate, of good land. The Upper Brosna effects the drainage southward; the great Connaught road from Dublin passes westward; and a branch of the Grand Canal comes up to the town from the main line on the south. The chief country-seats are Meeldrum, Loughangore, and Belmont. The highest ground is at the church, and lies only 251 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £33 12s. 8d. Gross income, £212 16s.; nett, £92 19s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes are wholly inappropriate in Sir Lambart Cromie, bart., and have been compounded for £150. The church was built in 1764, at an unknown cost, and repaired in 1818, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 80 to 95. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rahue. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 253 Churchmen, 15 Protestant dissenters, and 3,841 Roman Catholics; and 7 pay daily schools had on their books 142 boys and 98 girls. In 1840, a male school and a female school in the town, were salaried with respectively £12 and £8 from the National Board.

KILBEGGAN, a post and market town, and formerly a borough, in the parish of Kilbeggan,

barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the Upper Brosna river, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Tyrells-Pass, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Tullamore, 8 west by south of Montegrenogue, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ west of Dublin. Its environs are uninteresting; the only seats of any note are Surgeon O'Reilly's mansion of Ballard, 2 miles to the south, and Mr. Handy's mansion of Bracca, 2 miles to the west; and the Brosna is here too small and sluggish a stream to give any relief to the landscape. The town, in a general view, extends with slender breadth along the Dublin and Galway highway; and though containing a full complement of squalid cabins and hovels, presents on the whole a tolerably well-built appearance, has a fair proportion of slated houses, and boasts the important circumstances of recent improvement and promising prospects. The market-house is a neat structure; the Roman Catholic chapel is large, and comparatively elegant; and the parish-church was originally the chapel of an ancient monastery. The trade of the town is provincially important, and has been materially increased by the formation, a few years ago, of the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand Canal. The corn-trade in particular is extensive; great quantities of butter are sold at the weekly market; and manufactures are carried on in the departments of brewing, distilling, milling, and snuff-making. The weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 25, June 16, August 18, and October 28. A branch-boat plies from Kilbeggan in connection with the fly-boats on the Grand Canal, between Tullamore and Dublin; cars connect the branch-boat with Moate and Athlone; and a mail-car runs between Kilbeggan and Banagher. The Kilbeggan dispensary is within the Tullamore Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 15,246; and, in 1839-42, it expended £72 18s. 7d., and administered to 925 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town, which made an extravagant charge upon the issue of each loan, and which has ceased to work, had a capital of £1,211, and circulated £3,822 in 885 loans; and in the same year, another Kilbeggan Loan Fund had a capital of £898, and circulated £1,943 in 862 loans.

Kilbeggan was incorporated by charter of 10 James I. The borough limits, though established only by usage and not by charter, are well defined, and continue to be maintained; and they include the whole of the town as built upon, and an encircling band of open country about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad. The corporation, according to charter, is styled "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Kilbeggan;" and consists of a portreeve, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. In 1833, only 2 of the burgesses resided in the town, 7 resided near it, and 2 were Roman Catholics; and of a total of about 35 freemen, 12 were Roman Catholics, and 1 was a Protestant dissenter. All the real power of the corporation is wielded by Mr. Lambart, its patron; and even the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament was so entirely monopolized by his ancestors, that all the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union went into the private purse of the family. A civil court of record under the name of the Borough Court of Kilbeggan, is held by the portreeve, and is limited in jurisdiction by the charter to 5 marks. A court of petty-sessions is held by the county magistrates every Saturday. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary, consisting of 8 men. There is no corporation property.

The name Kilbeggan is supposed by some antiquaries to have been derived from a cell, church, or

Culdee-establishment of St. Beccan, a contemporary of St. Columba; but is regarded by others as more probably a corruption of Cil-beg-aun, "the church on the small stream." In 1200, the Anglo-Norman chieftain, D'Alton, Lord of Dungormon, founded here a Cistercian abbey, and peopled it with a colony of monks from the abbey of Mellifont. In the early part of the 17th century, the abbey lands were in the possession of Oliver Lambart, baron of Cavan; and eventually they, in common with the rest of the Kilbeggan and Emoebeg estates, passed to Michael Cromie, Esq., by his espousal of Lady Gertrude, the daughter and heiress of Ford Lambart, fifth earl of Cavan. The town was formerly the capital of the Macgeoghegan territory; and in its vicinity are numerous remains of ancient castles which belonged to the dynast family of Macgeoghegan, and to the subordinate toparch families of O'Maolbrenans, and O'Coffys. Close to the town, in June 1798, Col. Blake's regiment of Northumberland militia had a sharp engagement with a body of insurgents, defeated them, and made prisoner the rebel leader Macmanus, who was afterwards executed. Area of the town, 68 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1895; in 1841, 1,910. Houses 343. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 149; in manufactures and trade, 184; in other pursuits, 73. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 29; on the directing of labour, 168; on their own manual labour, 194; on means not specified, 15.

KILBEGNOT, a parish in the half-barony of Ballymoe, 6½ miles north of Ballinamore, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 10,867 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 80 acres, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,867; in 1841, 5,036. Houses 876. The surface extends along the river Suck, is of uninteresting character, and comprises a large aggregate of bog. The arable land is worth 38s. per plantation acre. The chief seats are Fairfield and Millford; and the villages and hamlets are Creggs, Tonamaddy, Derryhippo, Lisduff, Crosswell, Clifton, Moneen, East Moate, West Moate, Park, Gostnalaveg, Leaba, Camderry, Boggauns, Boleythomas, Tallyavanamrahert, Newtown, and Tallaghnahattana. Yet not one of these villages, except Creggs, contains 20 houses.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ATHLEAGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £69 4s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Corr of Galway. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 5,008; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year, and a house, from Mr. Dowell—had on their books 214 boys and 94 girls.

KILBEHENNY, or **KILBENNY**, a parish in the extreme south-east of the barony of Costlea, and co. of Limerick, Munster. It forms a small projecting wing of the county between co. Tipperary and co. Cork; and lies 4 miles east-north-east of Mitchells-town. Area, 15,376 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,507; in 1841, 4,291. Houses 684. The nascent Funcheon so circles round the parish as to trace the main part of the boundary with both co. Tipperary and co. Cork. The parochial surface consists, to a chief extent, of one of the grandest and most picturesque portions of the Galtee mountains. The Earl of Kingston's beautiful and romantic shooting-seat of Galtee-Lodge, is noticed under the word **GALTEE**: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNTRILEAGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £400. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of re-

spectively 1,000 and 470. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 3,631; and two hedge-schools had on their books 95 boys and 45 girls.

KILBELFAD, a parish in the barony of Tyrallowey, 4 miles south-west by south of Ballina, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 13,515 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 5,846 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches are in Lough Conn, 407 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches are in Lough Cullen, and 161 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,801; in 1841, 3,681. Houses 621. The surface lies along nearly the whole of the east side of Loughs Conn and Cullen; and though looking out upon the picturesque scenery of these noble lakes, with the sublime Nephin for the immediate background, and though contributing of itself some fine features to so rich a landscape, it contains a large proportion of boggy, marshy, moorish, and waste high grounds. About a mile from Lough Conn is Mr. Jackson's demesne of Carromore; and within the lake are the islands of Annagh, Rinard, Doorish, Sandy, Cangmore, Glashy, Annaghroe, Annaghteigue, Crieve, Course, and Innislee.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILMORENOY** [see that article], in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £90 3s. 2½d.; glebe, £21 12s. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Ballinahaglish, are compounded for £240 3s. 2d., and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinahaglish. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 4,037; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 195 boys and 39 girls. In 1840, a National school at Cloughans was salaried with £6 from the Board, and had on its books 87 boys and 36 girls.

KILBENNAN, or **KILBANNAN**, a parish in the barony of Dunmore, 2½ miles north-west by west of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,655 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 142 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 2,844. Houses 474. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 2,849, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,561. The surface comprises a considerable extent of bog; consists in the aggregate of second-rate land; has some diversities of contour, but little beauty of feature; is streaked and dappled by the stream and turloughs of the Clare river; and is traversed by the railroad from Ballinasloe to Westport. The chief residences are Fartamore, Castlegrove, Newborough, Pollacorane, and Clonkeely. The Clare at Fartamore-bridge has an elevation of 132 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TUAM** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £53 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £12. The rectorial tithes are of the same value as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Tuam cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilconla. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,711; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 114 boys and 60 girls.

KILBENNY. See **KILBEHENNY**.

KILBERRY, a parish in the barony of West Narragh and Rheban, 2½ miles north by west of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 10,540 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,732; in 1841, 1,771. Houses 260. The surface lies on the left bank of the Barrow, and averages an annual value about 20s. per plantation acre. By

far the larger part is pasturage; about 180 acres are meadow; a proportion of the pasturage is the surface of bogs; a considerable amount of turbary is in use for supplying the market of Athy; some moorish ground lies round the edges of the bogs; and the amount of tillage land is comparatively very small. The seats are Barrowford, a handsome and well-improved seat, on the Barrow, 1 mile from Athy; Belview, a well-improved seat, 1½ mile from Athy; Birt, a stately and noble residence, 2¼ miles from Athy; and Shrowlan and Geraldine, respectively 1½ mile and 2 miles from Athy. The antiquities are the ruins of an old church, and some remains of two old castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £120; glebe, £1 14s. Gross income, £121 14s.; nett, £68 15s. 10d. Patron, the dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £240, and are appropriated to the deanery of St. Patrick's. The church was built in 1836, at the cost of £1,200; of which £900 was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £300 was raised by subscription. Sittings 140; attendance 80. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 140, and the Roman Catholics to 1,666; a Sunday school had on its books 21 boys and 27 girls; and 3 daily schools—one of which was chiefly supported by Lord Downes—were usually attended by about 175 children.

KILBERRY, a parish in the barony of Morgallion, 3½ miles north of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the villages of Kilberry and **WILKINSTOWN**: see the latter. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 4,818 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,004; in 1841, 2,023. Houses 389. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,677. Houses 317. The land is, in general, very good; but some portions of bog occur at the extremities. The interior is traversed westward by the road from Slane to Kells, and northward by that from Dublin to Clones; and at the intersection of these is the poor village of Kilberry. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 128. Houses 26. Archdall says that there was a perpetual chantry of two chaplains in the parish-church of St. Mary of Kilberry.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DOXOUGH-PATRICK** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £335; glebe, £18 19s. 2½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Oristown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 2,057; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Mr. C. Symth, and some advantages from Mr. Everard—had on their books 111 boys and 40 girls.

KILBIXY,—provincially **KILBISKY**,—a parish in the barony of Moygoish, 6½ miles north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath. It contains the village of **BALLINACARGY**: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,493 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 252 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are in Lough Iron, and 51 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 2,279; in 1841, 2,246. Houses 372. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,763. Houses 309. The surface extends between Lough Iron and the Royal Canal; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Strokestown. Some of the land is very good; but by far the greater part is exceedingly light and very poor. The principal mansion is the splendid one of **BARONSTOWN**: which see. Another mansion of note is **Tristernagh**, the seat of Sir J. Piers, Bart., on the shore of Lough Iron. The ancient town of Kilbixy enjoyed borough privileges, was the seat of a baronial court, and

made a considerable figure among the chief towns of old toparchies; but it has so completely disappeared that hardly a trace of it exists. About 1192, an hospital for lepers and a castle were built here by Sir Hugh de Lacy. The present church of Kilbixy, situated on the Baronstown estate, and within the view of Baronstown mansion, was built at the cost of £10,000, chiefly contributed by the late Lord Sunderlin, and is a very estimable specimen of the successful imitation in modern times of the florid style of pointed architecture.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £18 15s. Gross income, £93 15s.; nett, £78 12s. 3d. Patron, debateably the diocesan or Sir J. Piers, Bart. The tithes are compounded for £110, and are wholly inappropriate in Sir J. Piers, Bart. The church was built in 1798. Sittings 300; attendance, from 90 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templeoran. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 179, and the Roman Catholics to 2,142; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from Mrs. O'Connor Malone, and one with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, while both enjoyed some other advantages—had on their books 252 boys and 113 girls.

KILBOLANE, a parish, 5½ miles south-west by west of Charleville, and partly in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, but chiefly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. The co. Cork section contains the village of **MILLFORD**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Limerick section, 130 acres; of the Cork section, 9,885 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,155; of the Limerick section, 54; of the rural districts of the Cork section, 3,791. Houses in the whole, 632; in the Limerick section, 7; in the rural districts of the Cork section, 572. The Census of 1831 does not notice the Limerick section; and states the pop. of the Cork section at 4,106. The surface, though various in both contour and quality is all fit for dairy or tillage purposes; and it is drained southward by some head-rills of the river Awbeg. The castle of Kilbolane, now a ruin, is said to have been built by the Cogans shortly after the Anglo-Norman invasion; and it afterwards passed into the possession of the Earls of Desmond.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **KNOCKTEMPLE** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The tithes are compounded for £550, and are wholly inappropriate in the Earl of Cork, who pays a stipend of £6 3s. 1d. to the incumbent. The church was built in 1834, at the cost of £300, provided by the parish. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Kilbolane and Sronepokeen Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance, of respectively 1,200 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Knocktemple, and a private house used as a chapel in Tullylease. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 95, and the Roman Catholics to 4,070; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 121 boys and 37 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Kilbolane, were salaried with respectively £15 and £8 from the National Board, and had on their books 141 boys and 91 girls.

KILBONANE, a parish on the southern border of the barony of East Muskerry, 4½ miles north by west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,710 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,740; in 1841, 1,725. Houses 272. Some of the land is excellent, the greater part is pretty

good, and some is of a boggy and indifferent quality. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £352 3s. 9d.; glebe, £9. Gross income, £361 3s. 9d.; nett, £342 5s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1834, at the cost of £150, contributed in moieties by the incumbent and by other subscribers. Sittings 80; attendance, about 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 1,751.

KILBONANE, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Magonihy, 3 miles north-east by east of Milltown, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,668 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,305; in 1841, 3,666. Houses 609. The surface is bounded on the north by the river Maine; comprises a large aggregate of bog, and consists elsewhere of nearly equal parts of good and bad land; and is traversed southward by the east road from Tralee to Killarney.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MOLAHIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5d.; and the rectorial tithes are returned along with those of the other vicarages of the benefice, and are impropriate in Shea Lalor, Esq. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 15. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Molahiffe and Kilcredane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 3,375; 3 pay daily schools had on their books 55 boys and 17 girls; and a hedge-school made no returns.

KILBOY. See **KILMORE**, Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary.

KILBRACKEN, or **BALLYBRACKEN**, a parish in the barony of West Ophaly, 3½ miles south by east of Monastereven, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 3,057 acres, 38 perches,—of which 21 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 1,284; in 1841, 1,365. Houses 221. Thirteen townlands formerly belonged to King's co.; and were transferred to co. Kildare by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop. of these townlands, in 1841, 1,242. The surface consists in general of averagely good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Monastereven to Athy. The river Barrow traces the whole of the western boundary. The chief seats are Ashgrove, Riverstown, and Larch-hill.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, and gross income, £138 9s. 2½d.; nett, £130 16s. 0½d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Monastereven, and Harristown, in the dio. of Kildare. The curate of Monastereven performs the occasional duties. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 57, and the Roman Catholics to 1,210; and a parochial daily school connected with the Kildare Place Society, had on its books 76 boys and 25 girls.

KILBRADRAN. See **KILBRODERAN**.

KILBRADY. See **KILBRIDE**, counties Meath and Cavan.

KILBRAGH, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 4 miles west by north of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,100 acres. Pop., in 1831, 481; in 1841, 362. Houses 51. The yearly value of the land is about 30s. per plantation acre. The only noticeable residence is Lowesgreen.—This parish is a prebend and a rectory in the dio. of Cashel.

The prebend is sinecure, and without emolument; and is held by the incumbent of Templetuohy benefice, distant 15 miles. The rectory is part of the benefice of **FETHARD**: which see. Tithe composition, £90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 489.

KILBREEDY or **KILBRIDE**, a parish on the seaboard of the barony of Tyrrawley, 7 miles north-north-west of Killalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,457½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,023; in 1841, 1,963. Houses 321. The surface consists to a large extent of moor and mountain; and is part of a dreary district stretching westward along the coast from Killalla bay. The coast includes the interesting promontory of **DOWNPATRICK**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DUNFEE** [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £73 15s.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and the precentor of Killalla cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 2,130; and a hedge-school had on its books 30 boys and 4 girls.

KILBREEDY-MAJOR, a parish partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Costlea, 2 miles west by south of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Small County section, 21 acres; of the Costlea section, 3,363 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,136; in 1841, 1,409. Houses 207. Pop. of the Costlea section, in 1841, 1,387. Houses 205. The surface is washed by the nascent Maig, and traversed by the road from Kilmallock to Charleville.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick, and forms part of the benefice of **KILMALLOCK**: which see. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics.

KILBREEDY-MINOR, a parish in the barony of Coshma, 4 miles south-west by west of Bruff, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 2,110 acres. Pop., in 1831, 600; in 1841, 612. Houses 89. The surface is washed northward by the Maig, and consists of aggregately good and entirely profitable land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £130; glebe, £36. Gross income, £166; nett, £156 16s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the office of surrogate of the consistorial court of Limerick. There is no church; and the vicar of Bruff receives a salary of £5 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILBRENNAN, a section or denomination of the parish of **GRAYSTOWN**: which see.

KILBREW, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Ratoath; 4 miles north-east by east of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,531 acres. Pop., in 1831, 351; in 1841, 275. Houses 42. The land is of prime quality, and has the reputation of being among the best in the county. The road from Dunshaughlin to Garristown passes through the interior. Kilbrew-house was formerly the residence of the Gorges, and is now the property of W. Murphy, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TRYVETT** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £179 10s.; glebe, £31. The church is a very old building; and in 1822, it was repaired, and a tower built, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 7 to 10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 337.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Upper Antrim, 2½ miles west-north-west of Ballyclare, co.

Antrim, Ulster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,641 acres, 15 perches,—of which 5 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,849; in 1841, 2,071. Houses 361. The land is in about equal proportions good and mountainous. The only noticeable residence is Holystone. The road from Ballymena to Carnmoney passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DONEGORE [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £373 3s. 4½d. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 20. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 32 Churchmen, 1,863 Presbyterians, 11 other Protestant dissenters, and 36 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 116 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 129 boys and 101 girls.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Newcastle, 2 miles west-south-west of Clondalkin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 846 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1841, 63. Houses 9. Within the limits are Kilcarbery-House, Baldonnell-House, and the ruins of Kilbride-castle and church,—the last on a site of 293 feet of altitude above sea-level. On the eastern confines is a powder-mill.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of CLONDALKIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin.

KILBRIDE, a parish $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile west-north-west of Oldcastle, and partly in the barony of Demifore, co. Meath, Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Cavan section contains the village of MOUNT-NUGENT: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Meath section, 1,025 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches; of the Cavan section, 8,316 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 564 acres, 31 perches are in Lough Sheelan. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,658; in 1841, 5,041. Houses 845. Pop. of the Meath section, in 1831, 292; in 1841, 294. Houses 44. Pop. of the rural districts of the Cavan section, in 1831, 4,195; in 1841, 4,585. Houses 777. The parish bears also the names of Castlecor and Kilbrady. The surface consists, in general, of very good land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. In the Meath section is Castlecor, the seat of W. Webb, Esq.; and in the Cavan section are Roebuck and Bobs-grove, the seats respectively of Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Nugent.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of OLDCASTLE [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £415 9s. 9d.; glebe, £33. The church was built in 1804, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 60 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killeagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 427, and the Roman Catholics to 4,077; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £2 from the rector, and some advantages from Mr. Nugent—had on their books 223 boys and 155 girls.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of New Ross, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 1,606 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 496; in 1841, 516. Houses 77. It contains the hamlets of Kilbride and Ballyfasy, and the ruins of an old church. The road from Innistogue to Waterford passes southward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £45; and the latter are inappropriate in

the Rev. John Digby and his heirs. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Dunboyne, 4 miles south-east of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,096 acres. Pop., in 1831, 279; in 1841, 374. Houses 53. The surface consists of good arable and pasture land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DUNBOYNE [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Both the vicarial and the rectorial tithes are returned with those of Dunboyne. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 260; and a daily school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, had on its books 14 boys and 15 girls.

KILBRIDE, a parish 5 miles north of Roscommon, and partly in the barony of Roscommon, but chiefly in that of South Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 5 miles. Area of the barony of Roscommon section, 485 acres, 23 perches,—of which 4 acres, 13 perches are in Loughanrah. Area of the Ballintobber section, 18,802 acres, 18 perches,—of which 34 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,673; in 1841, 8,578. Houses 1,073. Pop. of the Ballintobber section, in 1831, 7,299; in 1841, 8,374. Houses 1,045. The surface comprises a considerable portion of bog, yet consists in the aggregate of good land. In the south are the seats of Durham and Hollywell; and in the east, is the seat of Drumduff. The hamlets are Newtown, Oldtown, Clogher, and Aghmanallaght; and there are three constabulary stations. The road from Roscommon to Tulsk passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ROSCOMMON [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £150 9s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Sandys. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 139, and the Roman Catholics to 7,951; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 from the Elphin Diocesan Society—had on their books 326 boys and 121 girls.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,801 acres. Pop., in 1831, 483; in 1841, 582. Houses 90. It contains the ruins of St. Bridget's church; and is impinged upon by the road from Waterford to Tramore, and lies near the head of Tramore bay.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate curacy, and forms part of the inappropriate benefice of ISLAND-ICANE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had an attendance of 120 in summer, and from 50 to 70 in winter.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Scarewalsh $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Ferns, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,473 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,100; in 1841, 1,054. Houses 170. The surface consists of good arable land; and is embellished with the demesnes of Ballymore and Rockspring. A wooded hill adjacent to the site of the ancient church, has an altitude of 796 feet; and bears on its side an antiquity called the Giant's Bed.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £203 1s. 6d. The rectory of Kilbride, and the vicarage of Ferns, constitute the benefice of Kilbride. See FERNS. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 5,132. Gross income, £520 9s. 11½d.; nett,

£392 10s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church of the benefice is the cathedral of Ferns. The Kilbride Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 306 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 847 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,020 Churchmen, 24 Protestant dissenters, and 4,173 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school in the parish was usually attended by about 40 children.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the barony of Arklow, 1½ mile north-north-west of the town of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,754 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,207; in 1841, 1,445. Houses 202. It extends along the left side of the river Ovoca to the sea; and is traversed by the road from Arklow to Rathdrum. The character of the surface may be seen by reference to the articles on **ARKLOW**. The arable land averages in annual value about £1 per plantation acre. The principal seats are Shelton Abbey, Woodmount, Templarney, Johnstown, Ballymoney, Sheepwalk, Kilbride, Seabank, Killiniskyduff, Snugborough, and Mount-Robert.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3½d., and the rectorial for £15 13s. 10½d.; and the latter are impropriate in Messrs. Howell and Johnson. The vicarages of Kilbride and **ENORELY**, and the curacy of **TEMPLEMICHAEL** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilbride. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 2,240. Gross income, £294 12s. 3½d.; nett, £251 9s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1830, at the private expense of the Earl of Wicklow, and cost about £1,000. Sittings 350; attendance, from 300 to 400. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Templemichael. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 510, and the Roman Catholics to 716; the Protestants of the union to 795, and the Roman Catholics to 1,518; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 100 children; and 5 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish—had on their books 129 boys and 82 girls. One of the 4 Kilbride schools was supported wholly, and another chiefly, by Lady Wicklow; one was salaried with £20 and other advantages from Lord Wicklow; and the other was aided with £5 a-year from subscription.

KILBRIDE, a parish on the north border of the barony of Lower Talbotstown, and of the co. of Wicklow, 3 miles north-east of Blessington, Leinster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 2; area, 11,641 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,207; in 1841, 1,256. Houses 422. The whole surface is characteristically mountainous, but is variegated by glens, bogs, and expanses of naked granite, arable fields, some villa-grounds, and the improvements around Kippure-Lodge, the seat of George Moore, Esq. The chief heights are Mount Butter, Dowry, and Seefingan,—respectively 1,459, 1,000, and 2,364 feet in altitude; and the chief streams are the young Liffey and, its tributary, the Brittas.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BLESSINGTON** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £40 10s. 5d.; a portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £22 0s. 2d., is impropriate in Lieut-Col. Luke Allen; and the remainder of the rectorial tithes are compounded for £39 18s. 5d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral. The church was built in 1833, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance not reported. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 270; and, in the Ro-

man Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in Rathmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 1,211; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 45 boys and 46 girls.

KILBRIDE, co. Mayo. See **KILBREEDY**.

KILBRIDE BAY. See **COURTOWN**.

KILBRIDE-GLINN, a parish in the barony of West Shelmalier, 2½ miles north-east of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,109 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 648; in 1841, 826. Houses 148. The land of the northern and central districts is in general good; and nowhere has a higher elevation than 215 feet. The surface of the southern district is part of the Forth Mountain, and includes the Raven Rock and Carrickfoyle rock—the latter 687 feet in altitude.—This parish is nominally an impropriate curacy, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns; and forms part of the benefice of **KILLURIN**: which see. Tithe composition, £103 5s. 6½d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 38 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 618 Roman Catholics, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILBRIDE-LANGAN, a parish in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., Leinster. It contains the town of **CLARA**, and the village of **CHARLESTOWN**: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,617 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,337; in 1841, 4,581. Houses 801. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,955; in 1841, 3,224. Houses 555. Part of the land is good; but considerably the greater part is inferior or bad. The river Brosna effects the drainage westward. The principal seats are Kilcoursey, Clara, Charlestown, Ashmount, Ballyboughlin, Woodfield, and Sallybrook.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of both the benefice of **ARDNURCHEN** and the perpetual curacy of **CLARA** [see these articles], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £76 3s. 0½d., and the rectorial for £152 6s. 1½d., and the latter are impropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 230 Churchmen, 28 Protestant dissenters, and 4,193 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £7 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, £4 4s. from subscription, and aided with other advantages—were attended by about 273 children.

KILBRIDE-PILATE, or **PACE-KILBRIDE**, a parish in the barony of Fartullagh, 4½ miles west by north of Kinnegad, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the village of **MILLTOWN**: which see. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,031 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 21 acres, 12 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 923; in 1841, 914. Houses 166. The surface consists, for the most part, of second-rate tillage land. Within the parish is the demesne of Gaulstown, the residence of Lord Kilmain. Sir John Brown of the Neale, in co. Mayo, was created Baron Kilmain in 1789, purchased the estate of Gaulstown from the Earl of Belvedere, and built the present mansion on the site of an ancient structure which belonged to the Chief Baron Rochfort, and is noticed by Swift. The hamlet of Kilbride, usually called Pass-of-Kilbride, is situated on the east border of the parish, and was the site of a castle of the Tyrrels, which, in 1651, made an obstinate resistance, but eventually surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Colonel Hewson. In the neighbourhood are some church ruins, and a moat or dun.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ENNISCORREY** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £14 8s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of

from 400 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the Chapel of Clonfadforan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 900.

KILBRIDE-TULLAMORE, a parish, containing the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowen, King's co., Leinster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 10,152 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 9,673; in 1841, 9,608. Houses 1,641. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,331; in 1841, 3,265. Houses 580. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the area at 6,262 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches, and the pop., in 1831, at 7,626. The land adjacent to Tullamore consists of highly-manured town-parks, and is of good quality; and the remainder is second-rate in quality, and includes some boggy ground. A small portion is occupied and beautified with a section of the noble demesne of CHARLEVILLE [which see]; and other parts borrow some ornament from the residences of Springfield and Silver-Brook. Within the limits are ruins of no fewer than 6 old castles. The Grand Canal and the Silver and Clodagh rivers pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £139 0s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Gross income, £148 0s. 8d.; nett, £117 6s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. Though the benefice is called a rectory, one-half of the tithes, compounded for the same sum as those belonging to the incumbent, are inappropriate in the Earl of Norbury. A curate has a salary of £70. The church was built in 1820, at the cost of £8,030 15s. 4½d; of which £738 9s. 2½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £2,769 4s. 7½d. was lent by that Board, and £4,523 1s. 6d. was a donation from the Earl of Charleville. Sittings 800; attendance, from 350 to 500. The Market House is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 150 to 200. The Quakers' Meeting-house is attended by from 20 to 30; the Wesleyan Meeting-house, by from 150 to 200; the Primitive Wesleyan, by from 50 to 150; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 2,000;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the Roman Catholic chapel of Durrow. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,236 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 6,415 Roman Catholics; and 20 daily schools had on their books 737 boys and 669 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £30, and other advantages, from Lady Charleville; one with £12, and other advantages, from a committee of ladies, under Lady Charleville's patronage; one, with £30 from local subscription; one, with £16 from the Baptist Society; one was connected with the National Board; and three were boarding as well as day schools.

KILBRIDE-VESTON, or **KILBRIDE-VASTY**, a parish in the barony of Fartullagh, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Tyrrel's Pass, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,980 acres, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 574; in 1841, 645. Houses 103. The surface adjoins the west end of Kilbride-Pilate; and is adorned with the residences of Kilbride, Whitewell, Frenchgrove, and Dunbodan Park.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £26 3s. 3½d.; nett, £24 16s. 11½d. Patrons, the representatives of Sir Duke Giffard. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £52 6s. 8d., and are inappropriate in the patrons. There is no church; the vicar is non-resident; and the Protestants attend the churches of Moliskar and Castle-Loat. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 577.

KILBRIN, a parish in the barony of Duhallow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,631 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,292; in 1841, 4,855. Houses 706. The land is in general tolerably good; and though various in surface, is nowhere mountainous. Castletcor, the principal mansion of the parish, and the seat of Mr. Freeman, is an edifice of hewn stone, turreted at the angles; and in its vicinity once stood an ancient fortified castle of the Barrys.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £420; glebe, £10. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £30, and are inappropriate. The vicarages of Kilbrin and LISCARROL [which see], constitute the benefice of Kilbrin. Pop., in 1831, 6,338. Gross income, £557; nett, £524 15s. 6d. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Subalter, in the dio. of Cloyne. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1790, by means of a gift of £520 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kilbrin has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the Chapel of Ballyclough. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Liscarrol. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 4,398; the Protestants of the union to 83, and the Roman Catholics to 6,498; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £20 a-year, and other advantages, from Mr. Freeman, and about £1 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 58 boys and 14 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had 216 boys and 58 girls.

KILBRINE, or **KILBRYAN**, a parish in the barony of Boyle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by south of the town of Boyle, co. Rosecommon, Connaught. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,852 acres, 20 perches,—of which 974 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in Lough Key, 6 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are in the river Boyle, 31 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches are in small lakes, and 22 acres, 7 perches form a detached district. Pop., in 1831, 1,349; in 1841, 1,114. Houses 194. The surface lies both north and south of Lough Key, and includes a large proportion of that beautiful lake's waters, islands, and shores. But all the chief features of interest will be found noticed in the articles KEY, TRINITY-ISLAND, CASTLE-ISLAND, INCHMACNERIN, and ROCKINGHAM: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Ardcarne, in the dio. of Elphin. See ARDCARNE. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £14 2s., and the rectorial for £14 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Plunket. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 97, and the Roman Catholics to 1,333; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 and other advantages, from Lord Lortin—had on their books 55 boys and 51 girls.

KILBRITAIN, or **KILBRITTON**, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Bandon, and on the eastern border of the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, 1; area, 4,751 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,607; in 1841, 1,652. Houses 265. The surface extends so far southward as nearly to be washed by Courtmacsherry bay; and consists for the most part of a light and hilly soil, suited more to pasturage than to tillage. The district was formerly included in the barony of Courceys, and afterwards became a distinct cantred. The castle of Kilbritain, originally a seat of the Lords Courcey, and subsequently the property of MacCarty Reagh, was a stately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with six turrets on the walls. Jonas Stawell, Esq., the ancestor of the present proprietor S. Stawell, Esq., pulled down the castle about a century ago, and

erected on its site the large modern mansion, Kilbrittain-house, which crowns an eminence between greater hills, and almost immediately overlooks a creek or arm of Courtmacsherry bay. A privilege of fairs and markets, granted by several patents, has been transferred to the neighbouring village of Kilbrittain; and one fair held there on Nov. 22, is said to be remarkable for the sale of turkeys.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £410; glebe, £5. Gross income, £415; nett, £340 3s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship; and has an attendance of 26. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 1,583.

KILBRITAIN, or **KILBRITTON**, a village in the parish of Rathclarin, eastern division of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 288. Houses 43.

KILBRODERAN, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Connello, but chiefly in that of Shanid, 5 miles north-west by west of Rathkenale, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area of the Connello section, 117 acres; of the Shanid section, 2,784 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 829; in 1841, 869. Houses 130. Pop. of the Shanid section, in 1841, 858. Houses 129. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Askeaton to Newcastle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £220; glebe, £5 6s. 8d. Gross income, £225 6s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Castlane, or Whitechurch, in the dio. of Ossory. There is no church; and the vicar of Shanagolden performs the occasional duties for a salary of £5. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 24 boys and 14 girls.

KILBROGAN, a parish in the barony of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the borough of **BANDON**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,578 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,711; in 1841, 5,404. Houses 851. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,584; in 1841, 2,358. Houses 361. The surface extends along the north side of the Bandon river; and is in the aggregate pleasingly varied; but consists, for the most part, of poor or indifferent land.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £650; glebe, £64. The rectory of Kilbrogan, and a sinecure part of the rectory of Aglish, constitute the benefice of Kilbrogan, and the corps of Kilbrogan prebend. Gross income, £758 2s.; nett, £589 0s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church was built in 1625, at an unknown cost, and enlarged in 1829, by means of a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 800; attendance 900. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballymoodan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,477 Churchmen, 14 Presbyterians, and 4,008 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 220 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 288 boys and 638 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with £40 from that Board; one, with £31 from Mr. Henry Cornwall; one, with £10 from the Duke of Devonshire, and £10 from the rector; one, with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £27 from the rector; one, with £30 from the Duke of Devonshire, and about £25 from subscription; one,

with £12 12s. from Mr. Cornwall; and one, with £20 from subscription; and two of the remaining were classical schools, and the other two ladies' schools.

KILBRONEY, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Post town, Buttevant. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,876 acres. Pop., in 1831, 696; in 1841, 788. Houses 122. The surface consists of middle-rate pasture and tillage land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BUTTEVANT** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £64 4s., and the rectorial for £128 8s.; and the latter are impropriate in Edmond G. Barry, Esq. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILBRONEY, a parish in the southern border of the barony of Upper Iveagh, and of co. Down, Ulster. It contains the beautiful village of **ROSTREVOR**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,208 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,257; in 1841, 4,540. Houses 831. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,261; in 1841, 3,857. Houses 713. The surface includes a large part of the north shore of Carlingford bay, and a portion of the southern declivities of the Mourne Mountains. The landscapes strictly within the parish are exquisitely beautiful, and those commanded by its vantage-grounds, especially by Cloughmore, are among the most brilliant and extensive in Ireland. The chief features of interest will be found noticed in the articles **CLOUGHMORE**, **GREENCASTLE**, **ROSTREVOR**, **MOURNE**, and **CARLINGFORD BAY**. The summit of Slieve-Bane, 1½ mile east of Rostrevor, has an altitude of 1,595 feet above sea-level. "The town and land immediately adjacent to Rostrevor," says Mr. Fraser, "are part of the estate of David Ross, Esq., whose seat (the Lodge) is distinguished from the smaller villas by the extent of its grounds and plantations. Roads run around and penetrate the mountain glens in various directions; and on that leading to Castlewellsan and Rathfriland by the village of Hilltown, at a mile from Rostrevor, are the ruins of the church of Kilbroney, and a bleaching-mill of considerable extent." "As we proceed from Rostrevor to Kilkeel, we pass along the base of Slieve-Bane, and under the detached rock of Cloughmore, from whence a view of the splendid surrounding scenery is obtained. We keep the Woodhouse and Killowen Point on our left, and at 3 miles on the right pass the small straggling hamlet of Ballyneddan, near which is the beautifully situated villa of Ballyedmond."—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £51 15s. 6d.; glebe, £15 10s. Gross income, £122 13s. 6d.; nett, £102 17s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £103 11s., and are appropriated to the see of Dromore. A curate has a salary of £75 from the voluntary subscriptions of the Protestant parishioners. The church was built in 1819, at the cost of £1,846 3s. 1d.; of which £1,015 7s. 8½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £92 6s. 1½d. was gifted by that Board, and £738 9s. 3d. was raised by subscription. Sittings 400; attendance 300. The Rostrevor and Killowen Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 650 Churchmen, 192 Presbyterians, and 3,545 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 343 boys and 245 girls. Two of the schools were salaried each with £8 from their patrons, and £20 from subscription; one, with £7 from the Association for Dis-

countenancing Vice, and £13 6s. from subscription and public collection; one, with £5 from the Roman Catholic clergyman; one, with £20 from Mrs. Balfour; one, with £12 from subscription; and one, with £13 16s. 11d. from Mrs. Ross, and £13 from subscription and public collection. In 1840, three National schools at Rosstrevor and Killowen were aggregately salaried with £24, and had on their books 233 boys and 310 girls.

KILBROWNEY. See **KILBRONEY**, co. Cork.

KILBRYAN. See **KILBRINE**.

KILBRYNE, a quondam parish and a rivulet, on the east border of the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The ruins of the old church stand on the banks of the rivulet, 8 miles from Waterford. The rivulet has a north-north-easterly course of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Suir, a little below the mouth of the Clodagh, and may be regarded as tracing the eastern boundary of the Marquis of Waterford's extensive and magnificent demesne of Curraghmore.

KILBURNE, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 4 miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 3,514 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 881; in 1841, 905. Houses 131. It contains the seats of Butlerstown-Castle, Butlerstown-house, and Evergreen-cottage.—This parish is a rectory of two parts or sections in the dio. of Waterford. The larger section of it, comprising an area of 3,303 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 736, forms part of the benefice of Trinity, and corps of the deanery of Waterford cathedral. See **TRINITY**. Tithe composition, £121. The smaller section is part of the corps of the precentorship of Waterford cathedral; and is held by the dean of Ossory, who resides in Kilkenny. In 1834, all the inhabitants of both sections were Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 86 boys and 42 girls.

KILCAR, **KILCARR**, or **KILCHAN**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Bannagh, 5 miles west by south of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length and breadth, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 18,883 acre, 1 rood, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,319; in 1841, 4,960. Houses 811. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 303. Houses 45. The parochial surface is a wild part of the north seaboard of Donegal bay; it is bounded on the west by Tillen Harbour [see **TILLEN**], and overhung by the stupendous mountain-mass of Slievelong; and it prevalingly consists of mountainous, boggy, and rough arable and pasture land. "St. Carthach," says Archdall, "was bishop of Killen, now called Kilchartaich, about the year 540; this church was situated in Turbogaine, a territory in Tyrconnel, and is supposed to be Kilcarr."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £125; glebe, £186 13s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gross income, £311 13s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £276 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £830 15s. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 55. The Roman Catholic chapel was built about 10 years ago. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 202, and the Roman Catholics to 4,298; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Fund—had on their books 96 boys and 72 girls. The Kilcar and Killybegs dispensary is within the Glenties Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 34,466 acres, with a pop. of 8,606; and, in 1839-40, it expended £73 1s. 3d., and administered to 2,204 patients.

KILCARAGH. See **KILCARRAGH**.

KILCARN, a parish in the barony of Skreen, 3 miles south-south-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,337 acres. Pop., in 1831, 546; in 1841, 600. Houses 94. The surface lies along the east side of the Boyne, and consists of pretty good land. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen passes through the interior; and has on the left hand extensive flour-mills, and on the right Kilcarn-lodge, the seat of William Dillon, Esq.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **SKREEN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £120, and are wholly impropriate in Charles Barry, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 545; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILCARR. See **KILCAR**.

KILCARRA, co. Wicklow. See **GLENART**.

KILCARRAGH, a parish on the north border of the barony of Gualtier, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 652 acres. Pop., in 1831, 142; in 1841, 170. Houses 28. It lies on the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Passage.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TRINITY** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £30 2s.; glebe, £20. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILCARRAGH, a parish in the barony of Clannaurice, 6 miles south-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **BALLINAGERAGH** and part of **LIXNAW**: see these articles. Length and breadth each 4 miles; area, 2,911 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,109; in 1841, 1,250. Houses 200. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 482; in 1841, 964. Houses 149. The surface is washed by the rivulet Brick, and traversed by the road from Listowel to Ardfert; and it contains about 1,000 acres of coarse pasture, but elsewhere prevalingly consists of good land.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and forms part of the benefice of Duagh, or rather is appropriated to the vicarage of Duagh, distant 5 miles. See **DUAGH**. Tithe composition, £96 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £42. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was no school.

KILCARRICK, a village in the parish of Dunleckny, barony of East Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the left bank of the Barrow, and on the east road from Carlow to Goresbridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Leighlin-bridge.

KILCASEY. See **KILKEASY**.

KILCASH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,753 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,333; in 1841, 1,260. Houses 209. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 138. Houses 28. The parochial surface consists of hilly and indifferent land, is overhung on the north-west by Slievenamann, is drained by the rivulet which falls into the Suir at Carrick-on-Suir, and is traversed by the mail-road from Clonmel to Dublin. The antiquities are the ruins of a church and of a castle. A fair is held on Aug. 5.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £67 14s. 2d., and the rectorial for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are impropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. The vicarages of **Kilcash**, **KILOLOAN**, **KILGRANT**, and **TEMPLE-ETNY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of **Kilcash**. Length,

7 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 5,106. Gross income, £289 11s. 0½d.; nett, £251 1s. 0½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Rathgraff and the chaplaincy of Wilson's hospital in co. Westmeath; and is non-resident in Kilcash benefice. A curate has a salary of £75. The church of the benefice is in Killoloon. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kilcash has an attendance of from 1,500 to 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilsheelan and Kilgrant. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics; the Protestants of the union amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 5,299; 2 National schools in the parish were salaried with £10 each from the Board, and had on their books 86 boys and 76 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 344 boys and 196 girls.

KILCASHEL, a quondam parish on the west border of the barony of Arklow, 3 miles south of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It lies on the river Ovoca, and on the road from Rathdrum to Arklow; and includes the metalliferous mountains of the Ballymurtagh mining-field.

KILCASHEL AND THOMASTOWN, a continuous bog of two denominations, in the barony of Moycarne, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It lies from 3 to 6 miles east of Ballinasloe; and has an area of 4,778 acres. It occupies a watershed and tableland; is completely surrounded by limestone hills; and is drained off in all directions by no fewer than 8 final rills, 4 of which trot off through little defiles among the hills, while the other 4 dive into subterranean channels at a short distance from the edge of the bog. The average depth of the bog is only 15 feet; the superficial extent of red heath bog is 4,163 acres, the remainder being black bog; and manuring gravel may everywhere either be raised from the bottom of the bog, or dispersed from numerous gravel hillocks with which the bog may be described as studded. Estimated cost of reclamation, £6,284 8s.

KILCASKIN, a parish partly in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, but chiefly in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, 8½ miles north-east by east of Castletown-Berehaven, Munster. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 8. Area of the Kerry section, 16,386 acres; of the Cork section, 35,105 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 6,780; of the Cork section, 5,401. Houses in the whole, 1,128; in the Cork section, 920. The Census of 1831 notices only the Cork section, and states its pop. at 4,600. It comprises a large portion of the north-west shores and screens of Bantry bay, from the margin of the bay up to the alpine watershed with co. Kerry; it includes the mountains of **ESK**, **GHOUL**, and **HUNGRY** [see these articles]; it boasts a large participation of the picturesque magnificence of both the bay of Bantry and the lagoon of Glengarriff [see **BANTRY** and **GLENGARRIFF**]; and it may be summarily described as consisting, in an economical view, of two-thirds of moor and mountain, and one-third of intermediate patches of pasture-ground and rich arable land.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £190; nett, £130 6s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £190, and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 15. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilcaskin and Glengarriff have an attendance of respectively 700 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel

of Bonane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 4,682; and 8 pay daily schools had on their books 339 boys and 92 girls.

KILCATERN, KILCATEERN, or KILCATHIRINE, a parish in the barony of Bere, 4 miles north-north-west of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of **CAHERKEEN**, **COULAGH**, and **EYERIES**: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 21,778 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,043; in 1841, 6,940. Houses 1,220. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,128. Houses 1,082. The surface lies along Coulagh or Quilogh bay and the Kenmare estuary, and forms a conspicuous part of the wild and mountainous peninsula which separates the Kenmare estuary from Bantry bay. About one-fifth of the whole area is arable ground; and all the remainder is bog or chiefly wild mountain. A chief object of interest is the mineral-field of **ALLIHIES**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Berehaven or Killaconenagh, in the dio. of Ross. See **KILLACONENAGH**, Vicarial tithe composition, £128 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £6 8s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65, and are inappropriate. A place of meeting at the Allihies copper mines, is occasionally used as a parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 6,268; and 7 hedge-schools had on their books 354 boys and 79 girls.

KILCAVAN, or KILKEVAN, a parish on the north-west border of the barony of Bargie, 3½ mile north-east of Clonmines, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 3,205 acres. Pop., in 1831, 695; in 1841, 768. Houses 124. The land is of good quality. The highest ground occurs a little north of the centre, and has an altitude of 208 feet above sea-level. The seats are Ballongton, and Harristown; and the only other object of prominent interest is a dispensary.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £144 13s. 3½d.; glebe, £1. The rectory of Kilcavan, and the vicarage of **BANNOW** [see that article] constitute the benefice of Kilcavan. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1. Pop., in 1831, 2,880. Gross income, £305 4s. 7½d.; nett, £273 14s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £125 10s. 9½d., and a gift of £461 10s. 9½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 160; attendance 110. The Kilcavan and Bannow Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 320 and 1,800. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 691; the Protestants of the union to 127, and the Roman Catholics to 2,711; a Sunday school in Kilcavan was attended by about 7 children; and 6 daily schools in Bannow had on their books 147 boys and 65 girls.

KILCAVAN, baronies of Gorey and Ballaghkeen. See **KILKEVAN**.

KILCHAR. See **KILCAR**.

KILCHRIST, a parish on the east border of the barony of Clonderalaw, 3 miles north-north-east of Kildyart, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **BALLINACALLY**: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,061 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,569; in 1841, 2,974. Houses 463. The surface forms the central part of the western sea-board of the estuary of the **Fergus**; consists of variously good and indifferent land, and blends with the adjacent lands and waters in producing a superb landscape. A height toward the west has an altitude of 559 feet. The village of

Fort Fergus, Cornfield, Cloonakilla, and Paradise, the last the seat of Thomas Arthur, Esq., occupy beautiful sites on the east border of the parish, and command charming views of the aqueous expanse and the large fertile islands of the Fergus. The parochial area includes 444 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches of islands,—the chief of which is Deer Island; and it includes also 1 acre, 1 rood, 24 perches of tide-way in the Owenslieve river on the north border. The antiquities are the ruins of two churches and of Dangan Castle. The road from Kildysart to Ennis passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILDYSART [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £105, and the rectorial for £147 13s. 10½d.; and of the latter, the proportion of £64 12s. 3½d. is inappropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq., and that of £83 1s. 6½d. in J. Studdart, Esq., as lessee of the Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 36, and the Roman Catholics to 2,722; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 140 boys and 102 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Ballinaculla.

KILCHRIST, a parish 3½ miles south-west by west of Loughrea, and in the baronies of Loughrea and Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The Dunkellin section contains the village of Kilchrist. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Loughrea section, 2,040 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches; of the Dunkellin section, 1,378 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,703; in 1841, 1,579. Houses 268. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1841, 793. Houses 129. The surface of the southern district lies upon a comparatively lofty basis; and even that of the northern district lies so high as to shake down head-waters of the Gortnamackin river; yet very nearly the whole is profitable either as pasture-ground or as tillage-land, and is warmed and ornamented with a very large aggregate of wood. Ashfield-house is in the north; the hamlet of Calluregh is in the south; two old ruined castles are in the north and east; and the road from Loughrea to Gort passes through the interior. The village of Kilchrist stands at the intersection of that road with a wild cross-road from the mountain village of Toormacnevin to the town of Athenry. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 426. Houses 74.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENANE [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £66; glebe, £6. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £19, is appropriated to the see of Kilmacduagh; and another portion, compounded for £3, is inappropriate in the vicars choral of Christchurch, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 155, and the Roman Catholics to 1,670; and 3 daily schools—2 of which were salaried by the London Hibernian Society, and one of these two aided with £2 a-year from the rector—had on their books 105 boys and 62 girls.

KILCLEAGH, a parish in the barony of Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the greater part of the town of MOATE: which see. Length, nearly 7 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½ miles; area, 15,264 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 22½ acres are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 6,152; in 1841, 6,444. Houses 1,063. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,748; in 1841, 5,154. Houses 833. The surface is gently yet pleasingly varied, presents a well-cultivated and ornate appearance; consists for the most part of good land; and boasts about as many demonstrations of the snugness of its

population as any district of equal extent in the centre of Ireland. Moate-castle, the seat of Cuthbert John Clibborn, Esq., adjoins the town of Moate; and several mansions and villas, as Castle-Daly, Hall-house, Boggaghmalone, Ballinamadda, Tubrit, Fardrum, and Riverpark, adorn other parts of the parish. The chief heights are Knockaned in the west, Brackagh in the south, and the site of the church in the east, whose respective altitudes are 304, 270, and 202 feet. Only a small wing touches the Shannon. The principal antiquities are ruins of old castles. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £278 7s. 8d.; glebe, £101 5s. Gross income, £379 12s. 8d.; nett, £325 3s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice, though called a vicarage, is endowed with the rectorial tithes. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was enlarged in 1817, by means of a loan of £791 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 250. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of about 40. The Moate and the Boggagh Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 750 to 800, and from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel of Ballinahown has an attendance of from 800 to 900, and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Lemonaghan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 646 Churchmen, 23 other Protestant Dissenters, and 5,605 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the National Board, and 2 with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 237 boys and 228 girls.

KILCLEEHEEN. See KILCULLINEEN.

KILCLIEF, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the east border of the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 2,424 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,113; in 1841, 1,121. Houses 211. The surface lies along the west side of the entrance, or lower part of the channel, of Lough Strangford; and almost everywhere consists of good arable land. The village stands on the shore, 1½ mile north by west of Killard Point, and 2 miles south of Strangford. Pop., in 1831, 351. Adjoining the village stands Kilclief Castle, an Anglo-Irish military keep of the early part of the 14th century, in a state of fine preservation, and of a considerable size and height. Its general form is nearly a square, with the addition of two quadrangular wings in front, in the one of which is a staircase, and in the other a stack of closets: the first floor is vaulted, and the second has a stone chimney-piece, on which is carved the figure of a bird resembling a hawk. This castle, and a fine circumjacent demesne of some of the richest land in the barony, were an ancient see-house and manor of the bishops of Down. John Cely or Sely, the last bishop of Down, previous to the annexation of that see to Connor, lived here in open and infamous sin with a married woman, and seems to have plotted here various "treasons, transgressions, and other crimes," for which he was indicted, outlawed, and pardoned; but he was eventually, though not without difficulty, unmitred and unfrocked. The original church of Kilclief is alleged by monastic dreamers to have been the chapel of an abbey of regular canons, founded by St. Patrick, and presided over by two of his disciples, who were brothers, and named Eugenius and Neill. Old writers say also that, in a subsequent age, an hospital was founded here for lepers.—This parish was

formerly a perpetual curacy, and part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Down, but, since 1834, has been a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. The order in Council which changed its status, politically and ecclesiastically separated from the parish its 5 detached townlands of Rincreach, Carradrossex, Commonreagh, Ross, and Rossaglass, and united to it the townlands of Upper and Lower Killard, formerly belonging to the parish of Ballyculter, and the townland of Ballywoodan, formerly belonging to the parish of Saul. Tithe composition, £217 8s. 4½d.; glebe, £20. Gross income, £237 8s. 4½d.; nett, £221 7s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built a year or two ago, by means of a contribution of £435 6s. 7d. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £70 13s. 5d. from private parties. Sittings 100; attendance, from 35 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550. The pop., in 1831, of the townlands which have constituted the parish since the change in 1834, was 1,236. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 147 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, and 1,046 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, and had on its books 50 boys and 40 girls.

KILCLISPEEN, a very ancient burying-ground, in the parish of St. Nicholas, of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is situated near the high road, and has two ancient circular-headed stone-crosses, and the stump of a third, each composed of a single block of white sandstone, and exhibiting traces of elegant and curious carving. An absurd legendary tradition prevails in the district respecting the origin of these crosses. In the vicinity is the hill of Carrick-a-duoul, or the Devil's Rock, which commands a charming view of the vale of the Suir, and of the rich and far-extending valley of the Suir, from above Clonmel all the way to Waterford.

KILCLOAN, **KILCLONE**, or **KILCLOON**, a parish on the east border of the barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. It is situated 4 miles north-east of Kilcock. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,717 acres. Pop., in 1831, 321; in 1841, 267. Houses 42. One moiety of the land is good; and the other moiety is middle-rate.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RADDONSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £110 15s. 4½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 420; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Raddonstown and Butterstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 228; and a daily school was salaried with £4 from General Vandeleur, and had on its books 50 boys and 17 girls.

KILCLOGHAN. See **TEMPLETOWN**.

KILCLOGHER. See **CLOGHER**, co. Louth.

KILCLONAGH, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 4 miles south-east by south of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, ¾ of a mile; breadth, ¼; area, 759 acres. Pop., in 1831, 195; in 1841, 179. Houses 30. The surface of the parochial union in which it is included, consists of good land, and a vast quantity of bog, and is drained by the Suir.—Kilclonagh is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **MOYNE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £45. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 46 boys and 37 girls.

KILCLONBROOK. See **CRUMMORGAN**.

KILCLONE. See **KILCLOAN**.

KILCLONEY, co. Tipperary. See **KILCLONAGH**.

KILCLONEY, co. Galway. See **KILCLOONY**.

KILCLONFERT, a parish in the barony of Lower Philipstown, 2 miles north by west of the town of Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 10,266 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 3,307 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches form a detached district a little to the east. Pop., in 1831, 1,734; in 1841, 1,835. Houses 301. The surface contains some middle-rate land, includes a large extent of bog, and is touched and partly traversed westward by the Grand Canal. The highest ground is on the north border, and has an altitude of 457 feet. The mansions are Kilduff, Clonearl, and Mount-Briscoe.—This parish is a vicarage, and a rectory, in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarage is a separate benefice. Tithe composition and gross income, £83 1s. 6d.; nett, £61 11s. 5d. Patron, the crown. The church is in ruins; and the vicar resides in Philipstown. The rectory is an ecclesiastical sinecure. Tithe composition and gross income, £166 3s. 1d.; nett, £156 11s. 11d. Patrons, the representatives of the Rev. Thomas French. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Philipstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 1,690; a Sunday-school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was usually attended by about 300 children; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from the National Board—had on their books 139 boys and 76 girls.

KILCLOON. See **KILCLOAN**.

KILCLOONY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Clonmacnoon, and of co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of **CLEAGHMORE**, and the greater part of the town of **BALLINASLOE**: see these articles. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,289 acres, 33 perches,—of which 88 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 7,248; of the rural districts, 2,473. Houses in the whole, 989; in the rural districts, 397. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 8,404, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 7,156. The surface is bounded on the east by the river Suck; it presents gentle, hilly, and pleasing inequalities; it contains a considerable aggregate of both bog and wood, the former largely reclaimed, and the latter nearly all within demesnes; it makes a pleasing impression upon strangers, by the beauty and snugness of the environs of Ballinasloe, the neatness and number of its villas and mansions, and the great breadth and embellishment of the Earl of Clancarty's demesne of **GARBALLY** [which see]; it averages, in the annual value of its land, about 20s. per plantation acre; and it contains the western terminus of the Grand Canal, and is traversed by the great Connaught road from Dublin, which here forks into the lines toward respectively Galway and Westport. The highest ground is Knocknagrea, a little west of the centre; and has an altitude of 318 feet. Mackney, the villa of the Hon. Archdeacon Trench, stands on the road to Galway; and the other noticeable rural residences are Fort-Lodge, Cahir, and Sallymount.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CREAGH**, in the dio. of Clonfert. See **CREAGH**. Tithe composition, £88 17s. 6d. But a portion of the tithes compounded for £37 0s. 1½d., is appropriated to the see and deanery of Clonfert. The church is situated in Ballinasloe, and was built about the year 1790, at an unknown cost, and enlarged in 1825, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,000; attendance 350. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by from 30 to 100, and the Primitive Methodist meeting-house by from 70 to 100. The Roman Catholic

chapel has an attendance of 3,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Creagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,233, and the Roman Catholics to 5,609; and 6 pay daily schools were attended, on the average, by 147 children.

KILCLOONY, or **KILCLUNY**, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Orior, but chiefly in that of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Fews section contains part of the town of **MARKETHILL**: which see. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area of the Orior section, 792 acres, 26 perches; of the Fews section, 12,041 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches, —of which 9 acres, 8 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,627; in 1841, 8,079. Houses 1,448. Pop., in 1841, of the Orior section, 459; of the rural districts of the Fews section, 6,818. Houses, in the Orior section, 80; in the rural districts of the Fews section, 1,207. The parish comprises 22 townlands, and was originally part of Mullaghbrack. About one-sixth of its surface is mountain and bog; and the remainder is, on the average, inferior land to that of circumjacent districts. Vicar's Carn-hill, on the north-west border, has an altitude of 814 feet.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £24 15s. Gross income, £105 4s. 2d.; nett, £96 0s. 6d. Patron, the incumbent of Mullaghbrack. The church was built in 1794, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 240. The Kilcloony and Ballylane Presbyterian meeting-houses have each an attendance of 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Lisnadill and Armaghbreague. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,423 Churchmen, 3,700 Presbyterians, and 2,793 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 375 boys and 23 girls; and 1 other daily school was usually attended by about 76 children. The parochial school at Glassdrummond was aided by the rector and the curate; the Markethill and Clondybeg schools were each salaried with £10 from the National Board; the Brackley school with £6 from the London Hibernian Society, £5 from Lord Charlemont, and £2 from Lord Gosford; the Enagh school with £3 10s. from Dr. Blacker; the Cloddybeg school, with £6 from the rector; and the two Derryeeghan schools, with respectively £8 from the London Hibernian Society, and £10 from Dr. Blacker and Mrs. Cope.

KILCOAN, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of New Ross, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,383 acres, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 444; in 1841, 555. Houses 84. A height, north of the middle, has an altitude of 677 feet. The hamlets are Weatherstown and Flemingstown.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £113 1s. 11d. The rectory of Kilcoan, and the vicarage of Kilbride, constitute the benefice of Kilcoan. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 937. Gross income, £158 1s. 11d.; nett, £149 12s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILCOAN, or **KILCOWAN**, a parish in the barony of Bargle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Clonmines, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 2,082 acres. Pop., in 1831, 557; in 1841, 402. Houses 91. The surface declines to the sea-lough at the head of Ballyteigue bay, consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Clonmines to Wexford.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of

the benefice of **MULRANKIN** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £111 18s. 3d.; glebe, £4 17s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £50 13s. 3d., and are inappropriate in the representatives of Ambrose Harvey, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 557; and a hedge-school had on its books 20 boys and 15 girls.

KILCOAN, or **KILQUANE**, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 7 miles north-east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **GOGGINSTOWN**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,047 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,802; of the rural districts, 1,645. Houses in the whole, 273; in the rural districts, 248. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 2,736; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,335.* The surface is part of the southern face of the broad-based, tumulated, and undulated mountain-ridge, on whose broad backbone Watergrasshill is perched, and over which wends, with comparative facility, the road from Cork to Dublin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILLASPIGMULLANE** [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £244 12s. 3d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 2,398; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £10 Irish from a bequest by the late Rev. M. O'Keane—had on their books 186 boys and 98 girls.

KILCOANMORE. See **KILCOWANMORE**.

KILCOCK, a parish on the north border of the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, and of co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains the chief part of the town of **KILCOCK**: see next article. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,064 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,235; in 1841, 1,974. Houses 368. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 505; in 1841, 647. Houses 120. The arable land is excellent, and in fine cultivation. The north border is traversed westward by the Royal Canal and the Dublin and Galway mail-road. The chief seats are Courtown and Laragh. The only hamlet is Clonsast.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £98; and the title to the latter is disputed. The vicarages of **KILCOCK**, **CLONCURRY**, and **HORTLAND**, and the rectory of **DOWNINGS** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcock. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,375. Gross income, £419 3s.; nett, £394 13s. 11d. Patron, the crown. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Clomantagh, in the dio. of Ossory. A stipendiary curate has a salary of £75. The church was built, a year or two ago, by means of a contribution of £698 9s. 8d. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £100 from private parties. Sittings 200; attendance 70. The Kilcock and Cloncurry Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 120, and the Roman Catholics to 2,115; the Protestants of the union to 183, and the Roman Catholics to 4,192; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £4 from Mr. Gannon, and one with £18 from the National Board, and £12 from subscription—were usually attended by about 210 children; and there were also 2 schools in Cloncurry.

KILCOCK, a post and market town, partly in the parish of Rodanstown, barony of Upper Dece,

* The Census of 1831 includes in this parish a small district in Condons and Claugibbon, which really belonged to another parish of the name of Kilquane, and was afterwards transferred to the barony of Fermoy. See **KILQUANE**.

but chiefly in the parish of Kilcock, barony of Ikenahy and Oughterany, co. Kildare. It stands on the Dublin and Galway mail-road, and on the banks of the Grand Canal, 3 miles west-north-west of Maynooth, 5½ east by south of Enfield, and 14½ west by north of Dublin. It is a poor, straggling, and unattractive place, in the midst of rich environs. The parish church, and the Roman Catholic chapel, have little architectural pretensions. The dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 20,230 acres, with a pop. of 5,379; and, in 1839-40, it expended £70 3s., and administered to 775 patients. Fairs are held on March 25, May 11, August 11, and September 29. Monastic writers allege that a monastery stood on the site of the town, under the superintendence of a St. Cocha, or Cocca, aunt of St. Patrick, and nurse of St. Kieran; and some early popular belief in the story seems to have suggested the name Kilcocca, now abbreviated into Kilcock. South of the town, though not in the parish, are the mansions of Hortland, Donadea Castle, Whitestown, and Pritchardstown—the first and second the seats of Sir Wm. Hort, Bart., and Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart.; and to the north are Dolinstown and Waterstown, the former the seat of A. U. Gladstones, Esq. Area of the Meath section of the town, 8 acres; of the Kildare section, 43 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,730; in 1841, 1,537. Houses 291. Pop., of the Kildare section, in 1841, 1,327. Houses 248. Families, in the whole, employed chiefly in agriculture, 42; in manufactures and trade, 59; in other pursuits, 192. Families, in the whole, dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 111; on means not specified, 5.

KILCOCKAN, a parish in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, 6 miles east-south-east of Tallo, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,537 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,461; in 1841, 1,420. Houses 213. The surface is part of the east side of the valley of the Blackwater, and consists of light and not very good land. The highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude of 648 feet. Within the limits is Strancally Castle. See **STRANCALLY**. The east road from Youghal to Clonmel passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEMICHAEL** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £97 14s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £138 9s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and John Keily, Esq. of Strancally. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 700 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemichael and Kilwaltermoy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,495.

KILCOE, a parish in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, 6 miles west by south of Skibbereen, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,272 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,316; in 1841, 2,339. Houses 395. The surface lies round the head and east side of Roaring-Water bay. See **ROARING-WATER**. Some of the land is of prime quality, some is middle-rate, and some is of a rough and rocky description; but the last of these is greatly the most predominant in extent.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ross. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £150; and one moiety of the latter is inappropriate in Lord Riversdale, and the other moiety is appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross. The vicarages of Kilcoe and CAPE-CLEAR [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilcoe. Pop., in 1831, 3,375.

Gross income, £188 12s.; nett, £176 13s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent resides near Clonakilty, and holds also the stipendiary curacy of Kilkerramore and Castle-Ventry parishes in the dio. of Ross, and the vicarage of Tomdeely in the dio. of Limerick. A curate for Kilcoe has a salary of £60. The church was built in 1830, by means of a gift of £650, from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 90. The Kilcoe Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Abbeystowry and Aughadown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Cape Clear Island. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 218, and the Roman Catholics to 2,158; the Protestants of the union to 234, and the Roman Catholics to 3,182; and three daily schools in the union—two of which were in the parish, and one of these two aided with £2 a-year from the vicar—were usually attended by about 140 children.

KILCOE, co. Down. See **KILCOO**.

KILCOLA, a parish in the barony of Frenchpark, 3½ miles north-north-west of Elphin, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,217 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 1,605 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches lie detached a little to the east. Pop., in 1831, 2,363; in 1841, 2,784. Houses 475. About one-fourth of the surface is prime land; a considerable aggregate is bog; and the remainder is land of an indifferent quality. Lough Bally in the centre of the main body, lies 226 feet above sea-level, and has an area of 252 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. In the west is Bella, the seat of Mr. French; and in the north-east is the hamlet of Ballinameen. The roads from Tulsk to Boyle, and from Frenchpark to Carrick-on-Shannon, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **EASTERASOW** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £32 6s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 104 boys and 41 girls.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Barretts, 6 miles west of Blarney, co. Cork, Munster. It is so completely incorporated with Magourney, that all its statistics, both civil and ecclesiastical, are mixed up with those of that parish. See **MAGOURNEY**. It is situated on the rivulet Dripsey; and is very generally confounded by topographers with the Kilcoleman of interesting associations situated 20 miles distant, in the barony of Fermoy. See **KILCOLEMAN**, barony of Fermoy.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish partly in the barony of Magonihy, but chiefly in that of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The Trughenackmy section contains the town of **MILLTOWN**, and the village of **BRACKHILL**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area of the Magonihy section, 1,982 acres; of the Trughenackmy section, 5,776 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,970; in 1841, 4,745. Houses 829. Pop. of the Magonihy section, in 1831, 844; in 1841, 843. Houses 141. Pop. of the rural districts of the Trughenackmy section, in 1841, 2,800. Houses 516. The surface lies in the valleys of the Maine and the Lane; consists for the most part of prime land; and is traversed by the roads from Tralee to Killarney, and from Castle-Island to Cahirciveen. Near Milltown stands Kilcoleman-Abbey, formerly called Bushfield, the seat of Sir John Godfrey, Bart. The mansion is embowered among fruit and timber trees; and the estate extends nearly 6 miles along the Maine and the Lane, and has been peopled since the Restoration by an active and thriving

ing tenantry, chiefly of English origin. The abbey of Killagh, situated at no great distance from Sir J. Godfrey's seat, was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Geoffrey de Mariscia, and was called the Priory of St. Mary, and occupied by canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. "The walls of the church," says Dr. Smith, "are of a great length, and very strong; these, with a noble window of Gothic architecture at the east end, still remain entire. They are built of limestone, or rather of a dark marble, as are some other curious window-frames that have hitherto resisted the injuries of time: the manner of building, besides the materials, bespeaks this structure to be much more modern than the time of the first foundation." The adjacent lands lie on the Maine, have a rich limestone soil, and, in the time of Dr. Smith, produced considerable quantities of wild hops, which he conjectured to have been introduced by the Monks. The possessions of the abbey were extensive, and were granted at the dissolution to Thomas Spring, and forfeited by him after the wars of 1641. The tithes were granted after the Restoration to L. Baltinglass; and they were sold by him to Sir Emmanuel Moore, and eventually passed to the family of Mullins.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Glebe, £20. Gross and nett income, £66 3s. 1d. Patrons, the representatives of the Earl of Glandore. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killanear, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and that of Templebredin in the dio. of Emly. The tithes are compounded for £350 15s. 4d., and are wholly inappropriate in the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Mullins and his heirs. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance, from 180 to 200. A private meeting-house of Methodists has an attendance of 10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbonane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 351, and the Roman Catholics to 4,348; and 4 daily schools—2 of which were wholly supported by Lady Godfrey—had on their books 119 boys and 68 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £166 toward the erection of a school at Ballyoutera.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish 2½ miles south-south-east of Birr, and partly in the barony of Ballybrit, but chiefly in that of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Ballybrit section, 2,846 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches; of the Clonlisk section, 5,356 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,039; in 1841, 2,285. Houses 366. Pop. of the Clonlisk section, in 1831, 1,515; in 1841, 1,419. Houses 222. The surface consists of middle-rate land; and is watered by the Little Brosna along the west boundary, and by one of that river's affluents along the boundary between the baronial sections. The highest ground has an altitude of 502 feet; and the streams descend from elevations of respectively 164 and 255 feet. The chief seats are Sharavogue, Rathmore, Killeen-breaghan, and Dromoye. The principal hamlet is Black Bull. A religious establishment is said to have been founded here about the year 570, by St. Coleman, son of Ængus, king of Munster; and two sites of convents are still pointed out—the one of them called *Insula Vitæ*.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is a sinecure, held by the incumbent of Leekpatrick benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition and gross income, £129 4s. 7½d.; nett, £114 11s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicarage is part of the

benefice of **ETTAGH**: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £70; glebe, £10 16s. 3d. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ettagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 280, and the Roman Catholics to 1,979; and 6 daily schools—one of which, at Mountmask, was wholly supported by Mr. Synge—had on their books 99 boys and 67 girls, and were attended by about 15 other children.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish in the barony of Shanid, 5 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,762 acres. Pop., in 1831, 510; in 1841, 759. Houses 115. One-fourth of the land is good, and the remainder is indifferent.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £70; glebe, £6. Gross income, £76; nett, £68 5s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent resides in Limerick; and is a vicar choral of Limerick cathedral, and stipendiary curate of St. Mary's, Limerick. There is no church in Kilcoleman; and the vicar of Shanagolden performs the occasional duties for a salary of £5. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clounagh. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 31 boys and 13 girls.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish in the barony of Clannorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the town of **CLARE** or **CLAREMORRIS**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6½; area, 23,739 acres. 1 rood, 28 perches,—of which 203 acres, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,391; in 1841, 9,451. Houses 1,629. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,195. Houses 1,249. The surface includes a considerable extent of bog, and consists of land of very diversified quality. Claremount, the seat of James Browne, Esq., adjoins the town of Clare; and the other noticeable residences are Cloonboy, Ballygowan, Castlegar, and Rockfield. The antiquities are ruins of a church and a castle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £304 12s. 4d.; glebe, £36. Gross income, £340 12s. 4d.; nett, £292 7s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d., and a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 70 to 80. The Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of from 20 to 30. The Claremorris and Barna-Carrol Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 700 to 800, and from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 182, and the Roman Catholics to 8,822; and 12 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, one with £8 from that Society and £10 from Mrs. Brown of Claremount, and one with £8 from the National Board and £4 4s. from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 390 boys and 148 girls, and were attended by about 86 other children.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and partly in the barony of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. The Mayo section contains the town of **BALLAGHADIREEN**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 6. Area of the Sligo section, 5,511 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 959 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches are in Lough Gara, and 9 acres, 11 perches are in Loughanboy.

Area of the Roscommon and of the Mayo sections, 12,581 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 108 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in Lough Gara. The Roscommon section consists of the townlands of Banada and Keelbanada; comprises an area of 1,628 acres; and was transferred from Mayo by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 76. Pop., in 1841, of the whole parish, 6,655; of the Sligo section, 1,929; of the Roscommon section, 361; of the rural districts of the Mayo section, 3,023. Houses in the whole, 1,143; in the Sligo section, 358; in the Roscommon section, 66; in the rural districts of the Mayo section, 517. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 5,427; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 5,021. The parochial surface contains a large aggregate of bog, and, on the whole, is part of a dreary and repulsive region of moors, bogs, and poor land. An official report says the land is of three different qualities, but does not state their respective proportions. Two heights in the Mayo section have altitudes of 661 and 745 feet above sea-level. The road from Longford by Frenchpark to Ballina, passes through the interior. Two miles from Ballaghaderreen, on the road to Boyle, is Edmonstown, the demesne of Mr. Costello; and on the shore of Lough Gara, is Coolavin, the seat of M. MacDermott, Esq., who claims to be the lineal descendant of the ancient chieftains of the toparchy of Coolavin.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLEMORE [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £95; and the latter are inappropriate in Viscount Dillon. The church was built in 1798, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Kilmovee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 134, and the Roman Catholics to 5,261; and 6 daily schools had on their books 358 boys and 228 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £10 from the National Board, £10 from Lord Dillon, and £1 from the vicar; two, with £8 each from the National Board; one, with £14 from Lord Dillon; and one, with about £20 from the London Hibernian Societies, and advantages worth about £3 from Mr. Holmes.

KILCOLEMAN, an old castle in the barony of Fermoy, 2 miles north of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on a rivulet which falls into the Awbeg at Doneraile; and, though within an easy distance of the brilliant close scenes of the Awbeg's vale, and commanding an extensive prospect of a panoramic sweep of country, it has a home-view, which, even in the days of the castle's greatest prosperity, must have been chilly and dispiriting. Blunders by topographers and tourists on the subject of the poet Spenser's Irish residence, are numerous and varied; and in no particular are they so gross as in placing Kilcoleman-castle on the immediate banks of the Awbeg, and closely surrounding it with the landscapes which have been rendered classical by the poet's verse. A great champaign country which stretches off on all sides from the castle is terminated on the east by the mountains of Waterford, on the south by the Nagle mountains, on the west by the mountains on the mutual border of Cork and Kerry, and on the north by the Ballyhours mountains, termed by Spenser the mountains of Mole;—and though the tame scenery of the great plain may have been relieved by the woods which formerly chequered and sheeted the uplands; yet Spenser must manifestly have pursued the meanders of the Awbeg in haunts at some distance from home, for objects to enrich

his descriptive pages; and hence, while he lavishes the most admiring epithets upon "Mulla fair and bright," he says little concerning any pretensions to beauty in his own peculiar domain. The greater part of the castle was very long ago levelled with the ground, or strewed in comminuted fragments over the land around its site. Some remains which exist of the principal tower evince the pile to have been of considerable strength and extent; and the outlines and vestiges of several apartments are still distinctly traceable. The stairway of the tower exists, and leads to the decaying remains of a small chamber; some windows in the tower continue, but possess no other interest than that of directing the eye of a visitor to the landscape with which the illustrious author of the *Fairy Queen* was most familiar while composing his poem; and the ground-floor room bears marks of having been used as a hall or a kitchen, and is arched with stone. Kilcoleman was originally the property, and eventually became part of the fortified estates, of the Earls of Desmond. In 1580, the poet Spenser entered Ireland as secretary to the lord-deputy, Lord Grey of Wilton; in 1582, he returned with Lord Grey to England; in 1586, he received from Queen Elizabeth a grant of Kilcoleman-castle and 3,028 acres of land, but saddled, as in similar cases, with the condition that he should reside on the property; in 1587, he commenced his residence at Kilcoleman, and appears also to have commenced the composition of his *Fairy Queen*; in 1589, he received from Sir Walter Raleigh a visit, which he celebrated in his piece called, "Colin Clout's come home again;" in 1590, he accompanied Sir Walter to London, for the purpose of publishing the first three books of the *Fairy Queen*; in 1591, he returned to Kilcoleman, and married a woman of mean birth but substantial excellencies; during the four succeeding years he composed the fourth, fifth, and sixth books of the *Fairy Queen*, and luxuriated in the enjoyments of domestic life and a poet's day-dreams; in 1595, he was driven to England in consequence of the distracted state of Ireland; in 1597, he returned to Kilcoleman; and in 1598, he finally fled with his wife to England, and, in revenge of his being the holder of a portion of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, his castle was plundered and burned by the infuriated insurgents in the rebellion of Tyrone. A common but very doubtfully authenticated statement asserts that his infant child was forgotten in the hurry of the family's flight, and perished in the flames which destroyed the castle. Spenser was irretrievably injured by his expulsion from Kilcoleman; he returned to England, not like a distinguished native going back to his fatherland, but like a poor and wretched exile among foreigners; and a year after, he died in an obscure lodging in London, in extreme indigence, if not in absolute want. His acquisition of Kilcoleman virtually cost him the loss of caste in his own country, and, at the same time, failed to indemnify him by naturalization in Ireland. He clearly regarded his residence at Kilcoleman as a painful banishment; and in his 'View of the State of Ireland,' is at no pains to conceal his dislike of the people among whom his lot was cast. After the restoration of Charles II., Hugolin Spenser, a grandson of the poet, was put in possession of as much of the lands of Kilcoleman as could be proved to have been included in Queen Elizabeth's grant; but he incurred forfeiture and outlawry by adhering to the cause of James II.; and though sometime after the estate was, through the influence of Mr. Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, given back to a cousin of Hugolin, it has long since passed away from the Spenser family.

KILCOLEMAN, a village in the parish of Ringrone, barony of Courceya, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 122. Houses 24.

KILCOLEMANBANE, a parish, partly in the barony of Cullenagh, but chiefly in that of East Maryborough, 2½ miles south by east of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Cullenagh section, 638 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches; of the Maryborough section, 3,054 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,223; in 1841, 962. Houses 153. Pop. of the Maryborough section, in 1841, 788. Houses 126. The surface includes a considerable extent of bog, consists in the aggregate of middle-rate land, and is traversed by the road from Maryborough to Ballinakill. The chief seats are Ballyknocken, Woodville, Rathleague, and Sheffield. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of MARYBOROUGH [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £160; glebe, £1 7s. 6d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 151, and the Roman Catholics to 1,093; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 from subscription—had on their books 54 boys and 36 girls.

KILCOLGAN, or **KILCOGLAN**, an old castle, 1½ mile from Ferbane, barony of Garry-castle, King's co., Leinster. It was formerly the seat of the MacCoghlan, dynasts of the territory which now constitutes Garry-castle barony and several adjoining districts. The ruins are somewhat imposing. Archdall alleges that St. Colgan founded an abbey here in 580.

KILCOLGAN, or **KILCORGAN**, a parish in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 4½ miles; area, 5,548 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches,—of which 52 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches are water, and 988 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches form a detached district a little to the east. Pop., in 1831, 1,191; in 1841, 1,359. Houses 217. Portions of the parish belonged, till recently, to the baronies of Loughrea and Kiltartan. The parochial surface isolates on the west the parish of Drumacoo; includes some islands in Galway bay; is bounded on the west by that bay and Drumacoo, and on the north by the Carnmacart river; is traversed southward by the road from Galway to Gort and Ennis; and consists of light limestone land with a large intermixture of rocky ground. The hamlets are Cahirpeak, Kiltiernan, Ballycallo, Carraghadoo, Gorton, Ballymartin, and Mulroog. Kilcolgan or Kiloorgan Point terminates a peninsula, which runs out into Galway bay between New Harbour and Kinvarra Harbour, measures 4 miles on the former side and 5 on the latter, covers Galway roads opposite Mutton Island from south and south-east winds, and is thus noticed in the report of Mr. Nimmo's Coast Survey:—"The greater part of it is occupied by a remarkable lagoon, where the limestone rock sinks beneath the sea-level, and long narrow spits of beach have been washed across the inlet: this lagoon is too shallow to be navigated by anything but boats, and these only get through the entrance at Blackwater; small boats can go quite across the peninsula." But the peninsula, though noticed here, and taking name from Kilcolgan, belongs principally to the parishes of BALLINACOURTY and STRADBALLY, and is partly noticed also in our account of ARDFRY: see these articles. On the shore of Kinvarra Harbour, opposite Elaneddy, is Tyrone-house, the seat of A. F. St. George, Esq. The small village of Kilcolgan stands on the Galway and Gort road, 4 miles south by east of Oranmore. Fairs are held on June 18 and Sept. 18. A dispensary here is within the Galway Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 36,418 acres, with a pop. of

11,791; and, in 1840-41, it expended £142 4s., and administered to 1,042 patients. An ancient abbey stood here; and is alleged by monastic writers to have been founded about the year 580, and presided over by St. Colgan. Kilcolgan is a coast-guard station.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £52 10s., and the rectorial for £136 10s.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Kilmacduagh, to the provostship of Kilmacduagh cathedral, and to the prebend of Kinvarra. The vicarages of Kilcolgan, KILBELY, KILLINEEN, STRADBALLY, DROMACOO, KILLEENAVARRA, KILLINEY, DURAS-KINVARRA, BULLANE, and KILCOOLY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcolgan. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 9. Pop., in 1831, 14,157. Gross income, £357 3s. 1d.; nett, £331 12s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure provostship of Kilmacduagh cathedral, and the sinecure prebend of Kilconnel in the cathedral of Clonfert. The church is an old building, and was repaired in 1820, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 100; attendance 30. There are 7 Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,320; the Protestants of the union to 134, and the Roman Catholics to 5,054; and 22 daily schools in the union—none of which were in the parish—had on their books 680 boys and 274 girls.

KILCOLLUM, or **KILCOLM**, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of BALLINCREA: which see. Length and breadth, each 4½ miles; area, 8,274 acres, 21 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in Lough Cullen. Pop., in 1831, 2,139; in 1841, 2,407. Houses 361. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,210. Houses 335. It lies 5 miles north-north-east of Waterford, between the river Barrow and the road from Waterford to Innistigue. The land is partly arable and good, and partly pastoral and billy. The highest ground has an altitude of 445 feet. The demesnes are Rochestown and Ringville; and the hamlets are Blackneys, Davidstown, Ballyraghan, East Rochestown, West Rochestown, and Rathinure.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DUNKILL [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £160; glebe, £36 18s. 5½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £320, and are impropriate in Mr. Digby. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, supported by Lady Esmonde, was usually attended by from 90 to 100 children; and a daily school, supported by Lady Esmonde, had on its books 90 boys and 70 girls.

KILCOMACK. See **KILCOMMICK**.

KILCOMAN, or **KILCOMIN**, a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, ¾ of a mile west-south-west of Shinrone, King's co., Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,583 acres, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,357; in 1841, 1,552. Houses 266. The surface is drained by the Little Brosna. The demesnes are Oakwood, Rutland, and Glass. The hamlet of Kilcomin had, in 1831, a pop. of 99, and had, in 1801, two very extensive distilleries, which consumed all the barley raised in the barony. St. Cumene or Cumin, who died in 668, gave name to the parish, and is alleged by monastic writers to have placed some highly venerated relics in a religious house which stood on the site of the hamlet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of SHINRONE [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £156 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £42. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 221, and the Roman Catholics to 1,175; a Sunday school

was attended by about 26 children; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the London Hibernian Society and £5 from the rector, and had on its books 24 boys and 33 girls.

KILCOMB, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Scarewalsh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,441 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,170. Houses 205. The surface lies along the rivulet Bann, consists for the most part of good land, contains the large and well-wooded demesne of Camolin-park, and is traversed by the road from Gorey to Ferns.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TOMB** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £204 18s. 5½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ferns. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 220, and the Roman Catholics to 956; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 80 children.

KILCOMENA. See **KILACONENAGH**.

KILCOMENTY, a parish in the barony of Owney and Arra, a little north of Newport-Tip., co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 6,943 acres, 17 perches,—of which 51 acres, 9 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,334; in 1841, 2,892. Houses 447. The surface is much diversified in contour; includes part of the lower skirts of the Keeper-Mountain; possesses a large amount of scenic beauty; and is traversed by the road from Birr to Limerick. One of the most interesting localities is **BIRDBILL**: which see. The chief residences are Cragg, Birdhill, Annaholty, and Parteen.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWPORT** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilnerath and Kilvolane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 181, and the Roman Catholics to 2,275; 4 pay daily schools had on their books 199 boys and 144 girls; and a school-house had just been built, and was about to be opened in connection with the National Board.

KILCOMIN. See **KILCOMAN**.

KILCOMMADAN, the broad-backed and slowly ascending height, which was the scene of the celebrated battle of Aughrim, in the barony of Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. See **AUGHRIM**.

KILCOMMICK, a parish in the baronies of Abbeyshruel, Moydow, and Ratheline, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Abbeymahon, co. Longford, Leinster. The Ratheline section contains the village of **KENAUGHT**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Abbeyshruel section, 864 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches; of the Moydow section, 4,865 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 19 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are in Lough Bannow; of the Ratheline section, 6,141 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches,—of which 78 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,815; in 1841, 3,644. Houses 634. Pop. of the Abbeyshruel section, in 1831, 303; in 1841, 246. Houses 37. Pop. of the Moydow section, in 1831, 1,309; in 1841, 1,344. Houses 248. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ratheline section, in 1831, 1,807; in 1841, 1,684. Houses 288. The surface includes a great extent of bog, and has very little land above middle-rate quality. Monstown, the highly improved seat of A. J. Kingston, Esq., adjoins Kenaught. Other mansions are Lisnemurrough, Glenmore, Ledwithstown, and Lisglaspie, the last the seat of Mr. Robinson. The hamlets are Ards, Ballyknoek, Kilmakinlan, Corlea, and Kilcommick. The Royal Canal and the road

from Dublin to Strokestown pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £277; glebe, £230 0s. 3d. Gross income, £507 0s. 3d.; nett, £436 13s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1837, at the cost of £2,500, all defrayed by the Countess Dowager of Rosse. Sittings 500; attendance 250. A Dissenting meeting-house has an attendance of 45; the Roman Catholic chapel of 800; and a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel, of 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 600, and the Roman Catholics to 3,114; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from the Ardagh Association, and £14 from Lady Rosse, and one with £4 from the Ardagh Association, £15 from Lady Rosse, and £5 from the rector—had on their books 221 boys and 154 girls.

KILCOMMON, a parish in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the town of **BELMULLET**: which see. Length, 30 miles; breadth, $16\frac{1}{2}$; area, 203,396 acres,—of which 2,436 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches are in Lough Carrowmore, and 1,107 acres, 36 perches are in the Owenmore river, and in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 13,395; in 1841, 17,000. Houses 2,903. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 16,363. Houses 2,803. This enormous parish includes the whole of the barony of Erris, except the peninsula within the Mullet; and though multitudinous and exceedingly diversified in feature, it has already been noticed sufficiently for the purposes of general description in our article on **ERRIS**. The principal individual objects or particular localities of interest are noticed in the articles on the villages of **BELMULLET**, **BANGOR**, and **INVER**, the lake of **CARROWMORE**, the river **OWENMORE**, the great marine inlets of **BROADHAVEN** and **BLACKSOD**, the headland of **BENWEE**, the harbour of **PORTACLOY**, and the coast-scenes of **PARLOUR**, **ARCH**, and **MOISTA SOUND**: see these articles. The principal hills and mountains, with their respective altitudes, are Knockaduff, 692 feet; the Signal-Tower mountain, 1,002; Knocknallower, 712; Slieve-Tyagh, 1,080; Glencastle, 760; Knocknascollap, 788; Knocklattercus, 1,208; Maumykelly, 1,205; Slieve-Alp, 1,084; Corslieve, 1,785; Nephin-Beg, 2,065; and Laghtdoulybawn, 2,369.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £170; glebe, £6. Gross income, £176; nett, £135 13s. Patron, the diocesan. Previous to 1833, this vicarage was united to that of Kilmore-Erris. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £170, and are appropriated to the precentorship of Killalla cathedral. The court-house of Belmullet is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30, and service is also occasionally conducted in private houses in various parts of the parish. The Roman Catholic chapels at Glangarth, Dunkeeghan, Bangor, and Ballycroy, have an attendance of respectively 900, 700, 700, and 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 99 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,551 Roman Catholics; and 14 pay daily schools had on their books 340 boys and 116 girls.

KILCOMMON, a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the post-town of **HOLLYMOUNT**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 17,395 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 76 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,507; in 1841, 7,456. Houses 1,253. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,002. Houses 1,190. The surface is gently diversified, and contains a considerable extent of reclaimed bog, a comparatively large extent of embellished

grounds, and an aggregately large extent of fine arable land. The principal mansions are Hollymount-House, Thomas Spenser Lindsay, Esq.; Annefield; Greaghans; Carra; Millford; and Frenchgrove. The hamlets are Roundfort, Pollnalingy, Garrymore, Garrybeg, Ballyheeragh, Carras, Cooward, and Carrowkeed. The river Robe effects the drainage of the surface; and the mail-road from Dublin to Westport passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £399 13s. 10d.; glebe, £12. The rectories of Kilcommon, TAGHEEN, and ROBEEN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcommon or Hollymount. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 12,262. Gross income, £663 0s. 1d.; nett, £554 2s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is situated in Robeen parish, yet immediately adjoins the town of Hollymount on the west; it is a rather old but quite a neat building, with a spire; and was enlarged about the year 1818, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 100. The Roundfort Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 1,500; the Carras schoolhouse, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, by about 800; and the Robeen Roman Catholic chapel, by about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these three are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel of Tagheen is united to that of Cross-boyne. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 264 Churchmen, 16 Presbyterians, and 6,717 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 354 Churchmen, 16 Presbyterians, and 12,802 Roman Catholics; 8 daily schools in the parish had on their books 246 boys and 93 girls, and were attended by about 60 other children; and 13 daily schools in the union had on their books 437 boys and 212 girls, and were attended by about 100 other children. Two of the schools in Hollymount were wholly supported by Mr. Lindsay; an infant school in Hollymount, was wholly supported by subscriptions from ladies in the neighbourhood; another school in Hollymount was salaried with £8 from the National Board; and a fifth of the Kilcommon schools was an agricultural school, supported by the work and the annual fee of £10 of each pupil, and held in a building erected by the Mansion-House Committee for relieving distress in Ireland in 1822.

KILCOMMON, a parish in the barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the town of **TINAHELY**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 11,209 acres, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,469; in 1841, 3,479. Houses 550. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,832; in 1841, 2,839. Houses 451. The surface is boldly tumulated, and contains a considerable extent of mountainous land and turf bog. The uplands are pasturable; and the arable grounds are light, yet produce fair crops. The four chief heights have altitudes of respectively 1,304, 1,312, 1,316, and 1,416. The road from Wicklow to Newtownbarry passes through the interior. Ballybeg, the seat of Arthur Symes, Esq., is situated 2 miles north-north-east of Tinahely; and the other seats are Ballyshonog, Broomfield, and Rockingham. The hamlet of Barronbawn had, in 1831, a pop. of 62.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CROSSPATRICK**, [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £456 18s. 5½d. The church is an old building, and was enlarged in 1821, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 750. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the two parishes of Kilcommon and Crosspatrick. In 1834, the Protes-

tants of Kilcommon amounted to 790, and the Roman Catholics to 2,587; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from Lord Fitzwilliam—had on their books 100 boys and 75 girls.

KILCOMMON, a parish, 1½ mile north-east of Rathdrum, and partly in the barony of Arklow, but chiefly in that of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Arklow section, 1,431 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches; of the Newcastle section, 3,376 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 858; in 1841, 972. Houses 144. Pop. of the Newcastle section, in 1831, 561; in 1841, 692. Houses 106. The surface consists of part of the left side of the vale and screens of the Avonmore; and is traversed by the road from Rathdrum to Dublin. The highest ground has an altitude of 925 feet. Fairview Cottage is the only noticeable residence; yet much demesne-ground and woodland of three other residences is within the limits.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **WICKLOW** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithe composition, jointly with that of three other chapelries in the benefice, amounts to £383 6s. 8d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 196, and the Roman Catholics to 622; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 from Archdeacon Magee—were usually attended by about 62 children.

KILCOMMON, co. Galway. See **KILCUMMIN**.

KILCOMMON, barony of Trawley, co. Mayo. See **KILCUMMIN**.

KILCOMMON, co. Kerry. See **KILCUMMIN**.

KILCOMMON, King's co. See **KILCOMAN**.

KILCONDUFF, a parish in the barony of Galen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the town of **SWINEFORD**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 16,522 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 89 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,951; in 1841, 7,072. Houses 1,249. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,138; in 1841, 6,056. Houses 1,103. Much of the surface is moorish, bare, and boggy; and the arable and pasture lands, though good, are in a sadly defective state of cultivation. Brabazon Park, the seat of Sir William Brabazon, Bart., adjoins Swineford. The road from Ballina to Ballaghadireen passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Achonry. Vicarial tithe composition, £183 0s. 9d.; glebe, £26. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £183 0s. 9d.; and are inappropriate in Walter J. Burke, Esq. The vicarages of Kilconduff, **KILBEAGH**, and **MEELICK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilconduff. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 9,625. Gross income, £417 13s. 8½d.; nett, £370 6s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the corps of the deanery of Killalla cathedral, and the benefice of Kilpatrick in the dio. of Ferns; but resides in Kilconduff. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 20. The Kilconduff and Meelick Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,800 and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There are two Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilbeagh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 6,332; the Protestants of the union to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 10,267; and 11 hedge-schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish—had on their books 541 boys and 198 girls.

KILCONERAN, a parish 4½ miles north-north-west of Loughrea, and partly in the baronies of Loughrea and Athenry, but chiefly in that of Dun-

kellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Loughrea section, 161 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches; of the Athenry section, 2,496 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches; of the Dunkellin section, 2,819 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,360; in 1841, 1,552. Houses 238. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1831, 85; in 1841, 35. Houses 7. Pop. of the Athenry section, in 1831, 342; in 1841, 480. Houses 70.* The surface is watered by the nascent Carnamart rivulet; and consists of aggregately good pasture, meadow, and arable land. The chief residences are Moydecastle, Hollypark-house, and Tallyho-lodge.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCONICKNY [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £119 5s. 4½d.; glebe, £29 4s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Lickerrig. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,433.

KILCONICKNY, a parish 2½ miles west north-west of Loughrea, and partly in the barony of Athenry, but chiefly in the baronies of Loughrea and Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Athenry section, 244 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches; of the Loughrea section, 5,012 acres, 29 perches; of the Dunkellin section, 3,096 acres, 28 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,664; in 1841, 2,564. Houses 426. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1831, 1,238; in 1841, 1,467. Houses 248. Pop. of the Dunkellin section, in 1831, 1,322; in 1841, 1,003. Houses 166.† The surface is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Galway; and consists in the aggregate of good pasture, meadow, and arable land. The only noticeable mansion is Lurgan; yet the demesnes of Dunsandle and St. Clarens impinge on the west border. The chief antiquities are ruins of four old castles, a church, and a chapel.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £27 13s. 10½d., and the rectorial for £85 16s. 11d.; and the latter are appropriated in various portions to the bishop and the dean of Clonfert, to the prebendary of Killaspicmoylan, and to the vicars choral of Dublin. The vicarages of Kilconickny and LICKERRIG, and the rectories of KILCONERAN and KILTULLAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilconickny. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 8,222. Gross income, £349 16s. 4½d.; nett, £294 0s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Kilteskill in Clonfert cathedral, and the sinecure treasurership of the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church of the benefice is in Lickerrig. There are three parochial Roman Catholic chapels in respectively Lickerrig, Kilconeran, and Kiltullagh; and there is a friary chapel in Lickerrig. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 2,814; the Protestants of the union to 130, and the Roman Catholics to 8,076; and there were in the union—though none of them in the parish—2 Sunday schools and 3 daily schools.

KILCONIRAN. See KILCONERAN.

KILCONLA. See KILCONLY.

KILCONLY, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Dunmore, 5½ miles north-west of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the

village of RATESH: which see. Length, 4½ miles, breadth, 3½; area, 9,677 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches,—of which 132 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,855; in 1841, 3,070. Houses 542. The surface is flat and tame, includes a large extent of bog, and elsewhere consists of middle-rate land. The hamlets are Lowpark, Roogun, Beaghwell, Beagh, Ironpool, Derryglasshill, Cloonmoo-weelaun, Ballyhip, Ballyhear, Ballyhall, Highstreet, Bodaun, Cloonlyon, Gortnabishaun, Carra-baun, Cloonteen, Umoon, Ardour, Foxhall, and Urracly. The mail-road from Dublin to Westport passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TUAM [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £72 5s. 3½d.; glebe, £20. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £72 5s. 3½d.; and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Tuam cathedral. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbannon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 3,030; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 137 boys and 84 girls.

KILCONLY, a parish in the barony of Iveragh, 10 miles south by west of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 5,753½ acres. Pop. not specially returned. It lies on the west side of Ballinskelligs bay, is boggy and mountainous, and contains a small village of its own name. Topography, both literary and political, very frequently treats it as only part of Killemlagh.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Killemlagh, and corps of the treasurership of Ardfert cathedral, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £83 1s. 6d. A curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £18 9s. 2½d.

KILCONLY, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Iraghticonnor, 9½ miles north-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 5,742 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,660; in 1841, 2,210. Houses 346. It lies on the estuary of the Shannon, opposite the bay of Carrigaholt; and presents to the tide a romantic series of cliffs and headlands. On three of the little promontories stood the old fortalices of Beal-castle, Devil's-castle, and Lock-castle. See BEAL. Beal Point, a little east of Beal-castle, and Knockamore-hill on the southern border of the parish, command magnificent views of the Shannon's estuary, and of both its Kerry and its Clare shores.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and seems to form part of the benefice of Listowel; but, though noticed by Beaufort, and reported on by the recent Commissioners of Public Instruction, it finds no place in the volumes of the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,748; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 160 boys and 73 girls.

KILCONNEL, a barony in the east of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Killian; on the east, by co. Roscommon; on the south-east, by Clonmacnoo; on the south, by Athenry; and on the west, by Tyaquin. Its greatest length from north to south is 13½ miles; its greatest breadth is 11 miles; and its area is 64,819 acres, 34 perches,—of which 42 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches are water. Much of the surface is diversified with swells, rising grounds, and low hills and ridges, and a very considerable aggregate is bog, a large

* Transferences of some townlands were recently made. See GALWAY (County of).

† Transferences of some townlands from barony to barony were recently made. See GALWAY (County of).

portion of which has been reclaimed. As this barony was selected as the specimen of the present state of agriculture throughout the county, an exact view of it may be obtained by reference to the section on Agriculture in our article on GALWAY (County of). The Suck traces the boundary with co. Roscommon; the Abascragh rivulet, an affluent of the Suck, drains most of the north-eastern district; and a head-stream of the Carnmacart drains the south-western district toward Galway bay.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Kilconnel; and part of the parishes of Abascragh, Aughrim, Ballymacward, Fohenagh, Killian, Monivea, Grange, Kilgerril, Killalaghton, Killasolan, Killimore, and Kiltullagh. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred three townlands of Killalaghton from Glonmacnoon to Kilconnel.—pop., in 1841, 56. The chief towns and villages are Abascragh, Aughrim, and Kilconnel. Pop., in 1831, 17,079; in 1841, 17,162. Houses 2,785. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,247; in manufactures and trade, 462; in other pursuits, 206. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,010; who could read but not write, 795; who could neither read nor write, 4,662. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 972; who could read but not write, 835; who could neither read nor write, 5,797. Kilconnel barony lies in the Poor-law union of Ballinasloe and Loughrea. The total number of tenements valued is 2,741; and of these 1,438 were valued under £5,—728, under £10,—219, under £15,—83, under £20,—45, under £25,—29, under £30,—40, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 135, at and above £50.

KILCONNEL, a parish, containing a small market and post town of the same name, in the barony of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,082 acres, 33 perches,—of which 29½ acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 1,880. Houses 323. The surface is part of a comparatively low tableau; and in an aggregate view is bare and cheerless, though neither waste nor moorish. Near the town is Carrowmanagh, the seat of Thomas Bermingham, Esq., and in other parts are the mansions and villas of Ballyglass, Hillswood, and Barnavahall. The old or north road from Ballinasloe to Galway passes through the interior. The town, or rather village, straddles along this road, on a site 3 miles west-north-west of Aughrim, 6½ west by north of Ballinasloe, and 12½ east by north of Athenry. It is a miserable and repulsive segregation of squalid cabins and other poor abodes. A short-lived religious foundation is alleged by monastic writers to have been established here by St. Conal or Connel, a contemporary of St. Patrick, and to have been one of the 350 or upwards of alleged bishoprics into which they pretend Ireland to have been divided. Legends and fables are told respecting St. Conal, which have a nightmare kind of interest to the superstitious and the visionary. A Franciscan friary or abbey was founded here about the year 1400 by William O'Kelly; and was granted, at the dissolution, to Charles Calthorpe. "The shell of the abbey," says the Rev. C. Otway, "is as picturesque a ruin as can be, where there are neither hills, rocks, lake, nor river, and but a few distant trees to improve the scenery; perhaps its ivy-mantled tower and time-tinted roofless gables, with all their salient angles, producing the happiest effects of light and shadow, are better in keeping with the waste and desolation that preside over the place, destitute as it is of any modern improvement or decoration whatsoever." A tablet on the wall of a side chapel marks the tomb of the family of Barne-

wall, Lords of Trimlestown, banished from Meath to Connaught by Cromwell. Fairs are held on May 9, Aug. 4, and Nov. 11. Area of the village 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 191. Houses 39.—Kilconnel parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £64 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £74. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £50 16s. 4½d., is appropriated to the see of Clonfert and the prebend of Kilconnel. The rectories of Kilconnel, **KILLANE**, and **FOHENAGH** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilconnel. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 6,240. Gross income, £351 5s. 4½d.; nett, £310 16s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Droughda in Clonfert cathedral, and the sinecure prebend of Islandaddy in Kilmaedagh cathedral. A curate has a salary of £75. A house in Kilconnel, rented for £8, is used as the parochial place of worship, and is capable of accommodating 100 persons. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kilconnel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Aughrim. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Killane and Fohenagh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 2,019; the Protestants of the union to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 6,610; 2 pay daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 140 children; another daily school in the parish was aided with £2 2s. a year and other advantages from Captain Donnellan, but made no report of its attendance; and there were 3 daily schools in Killane, and one in Fohenagh.

KILCONNEL, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles east of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 2,345 acres. Pop., in 1831, 691; in 1841, 655. Houses 100. The land of the union of parishes to which Kilconnel belongs, averages about 30s. per plantation acre in yearly value.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **FETHARD** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £142 11s. 6d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 698; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILCONNY. See **BELTURBET**.

KILCONRY, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Lower Bunratty, 3½ miles south by west of Newmarket, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,926 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches,—of which 471 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches are in islands. Pop., in 1831, 793; in 1841, 739. Houses 104. The surface forms the extremity of the peninsula between the estuary of the Shannon and the east side of the estuary of the Fergus. The seats are Carrigerry and Stonehall.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the benefice of Traddery. Tithe composition, £70. The vicarage is part of the benefice of Kilfinaghty. Tithe composition, £35; glebe, £6. See **TRADDERY** and **KILFINAGHTY**. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Tomfinlough and Bunratty. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 832.

KILCONWAY, a barony of co. Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Dunluce; on the east, by Glenarm; on the south, by Antrim and Toome; and on the west, by the river Bann, which separates it from co. Londonderry. Its length, from east to west, is 13½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the direction of south by east, is 9½; and its area is

68,457 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 197 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches are water. The rivulet Main cuts the barony southward into two not very unequal sections,—the eastern one aggregately upland, and the western aggregately lowland. Much of the uplands is moorish; and a great extent of the lowlands is morass. A tolerably fair idea of the whole barony is afforded by our account of the parish of FINVOY: see that article. Kilconway proper, or the locality which gives name to the barony, is situated close to the high road, between the churches of Finvoy and Rasharkin. The name means 'Conway's church or burying-place;' and alludes to Conway Mac-Quillan, whose fortunes and family honours were ruined by Sourleboy, in the famous battle of Aura, fought in 1569. An ancient circular fort at the place has an artificial cave round its interior, and was a number years ago repaired, planted, made a sort of rural promenade, and called Glebe-Fort.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ahoghill, Ballymoney, Killagham, and Loughgeel; and the whole of the parishes of Donaghy, Dundermot, Finvoy, Newtown-Crumlin, and Rasharkin. The chief villages are Clough, Newtown-Cromolin, and Cloughmills. Pop., in 1831, 23,939; in 1841, 23,255. Houses 4,103. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,657; in manufactures and trade, 1,434; in other pursuits, 128. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,063; who could read but not write, 3,058; who could neither read nor write, 2,655. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,602; who could read but not write, 5,334; who could neither read nor write, 3,544. Kilconway lies within the Poor-law unions of Ballymena and Ballymoney. The total number of tenements valued is 3,272; and of these, 1,205 were valued under £5,—931, under £10,—558, under £15,—256, under £20,—144, under £25,—£63, under £30,—73, under £40,—21, under £50,—and 21 at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated, is £22,209 9s. 2d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £1,832 9s. 11d., and £1,368 13s.

KILCOO, a parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Castlewellan, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the town of NEWCASTLE: which see. Length and breadth, each 6 miles; area 18,205 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 96 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,520; in 1841, 6,563. Houses 1,231. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,526. Houses 1,041. The surface includes part of the sea-board of Dundrum bay, a portion of the culminating part of the Mourne mountain group, and the chief portion of the exquisitely diversified and highly picturesque tract at the north base of Slieve-Donard. Both the coast and the interior are replete with interest and power to a lover of bold and beautiful landscape. The summit of Slieve-Donard, on the southern boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,449 feet. Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, is a chief feature: see TOLLYMORE. Donard-lodge, the bathing villa of the Earl of Annesley, and several other neat and pleasing villas, are situated in the vicinity of Newcastle. The road from Newry to Downpatrick passes through the interior, and that from Kilkeel to Killough passes along the coast.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILKEEL [which see], in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £300. The church is of unknown date; and received the addition of a tower in 1812, by means of a gift of £184 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapels of Ballymoney

and Bryansford have an attendance of respectively 2,815 and 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,008 Churchmen, 718 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,931 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 386 boys and 329 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £20 from Lady Roden; two, with respectively £18 and £21 from Lady Annesley; and three, with respectively £8, £10, and £12 from the National Board.

KILCOOLE, a parish on the coast, and in the north-east corner of the barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the villages of KILCOOLE and DOWNS. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,476 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,359; in 1841, 2,460. Houses 383. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,992. Houses 294. The coast comprises a great extent of salt marsh, part of which, called the marsh of Cooldross, has long had the reputation of being remarkably efficacious in restoring surfeited horses. The interior, though generally poor in soil and upland in character, exhibits much beauty, both in the variety of its surface, and the embellishments of its cultivation. A chief series of interesting features is noticed under the word HERMITAGE: which see. Altadore, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Hepenstall, crowns a hill which forms one of the screens of the beautiful glen of Hermitage; Tinny Park, the seat of Mr. Jessop, is situated adjacent to the public road below the gate of Hermitage; Ballygannon, the seat of James Scott, Esq., is situated near the shore; and Kilquade and Spring farm, the villas of Messrs. O'Reilly and Hudson, are situated about a mile inland from the village of Kilcoole. Other pleasing residences are Laurel Lodge, Darraghville, Drummin Lodge, Birchhill, Ballyronan, Seaview, and Nassau Lodge. The south side of the Glen of the Downs is in the north-west corner. See DOWNS. The roads from Bray to Rathdrum and Wicklow traverse the interior. The village of Kilcoole stands on the Bray and Wicklow road, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the sea-beach, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Newton-Mount-Kennedy. It contains a good inn, and has fairs on Whit-Monday and September 4. A rock in front of it commands a good view of the immediately circumjacent country. Area of the village, 29 acres. Pop., in 1831, 469; in 1841, 296. Houses 59.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DELGANY [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £260 0s. 5d. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800 at one service, and 1,000 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Newcastle. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 739, and the Roman Catholics to 1,620; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 250 children; and 4 daily schools—two of which were aided by Miss Daly, one by James Scott, Esq., and one by the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 156 boys and 129 girls.

KILCOOLEY, a parish in the barony of Upper Navan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 2,455 acres. Pop., in 1831, 196; in 1841, 303. Houses 49. The surface extends along the left bank of the Boyne, at the point where that river begins to exchange its tame for its beautiful character. Rathnally, within the limits, is the seat of John Thomson, Esq.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of TRIM [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The curatual tithes are compounded for £24 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial for £23 1s. 6½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of

Drogheda. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 198.

KILCOOLEY, a parish in the barony of Roscommon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Tulsk, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,477 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,779; in 1841, 2,005. Houses 335. The general quality of the land, though not prime, is very good. In the south is the seat of Bloomfield; and in the south-west are the seats of Ardkenagh and Corbally. The road from Tulsk to Strokestown passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDCLARE** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £56 7s. 4½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the sinecure prebend of Kilcooley, or Kilhooley, held by the incumbent of Ardclare. There is no church; and the Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice are returned in cumulo. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 1,880; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 246 boys and 100 girls.

KILCOOLEY, a parish in the barony of Leitrim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,616 acres. Pop., in 1841, 576. Houses 99. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 565; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 610. The surface consists of good arable and pasture land, interspersed with a considerable amount of rocky ground; and it is traversed by the road from Loughrea to Banagher.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCOLGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh; but it does not lie contiguous with the other parishes of the benefice, and is very generally misrepresented by topographers as situated within the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £11, and the rectorial for £27 13s. 11d.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Kilmacduagh. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilmeen and Leitrim. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 629; and a daily school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was usually attended by about 40 children.

KILCOOLEY, a parish partly in the barony of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, but chiefly in the baronies of Slieveardagh and Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Slieveardagh section contains the village of **NEW BIRMINGHAM**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Cranagh section, 328 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches; of the Eliogurty section, 2,515 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches; of the Slieveardagh section, 8,664 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches. But of the last section, 2,917 acres, 27 perches form detached districts $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles to the south-west, and 10 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches are water. The Eliogurty section also lies detached $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the main body. Pop., in 1841, of the whole parish, 4,006; of the Cranagh section, 87; of the Eliogurty section, 261; of the rural districts of the Slieveardagh section, 3,343. Houses in the whole, 594; in the Cranagh section, 15; in the Eliogurty section, 37; in the rural districts of the Slieveardagh section, 542. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 3,844; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 3,667. One-third of the surface is billy and light land; and the other two-thirds are land of a good quality. Kilcooley Abbey, the residence of W. Ponsonby Barker, Esq., is a fine seat, in an extensively wooded demesne; and takes its name from ruins, still existing on its grounds, of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1200 or 1209, by Donough Carbragh O'Brien, and colonized from the

abbey of Jerpoint. Fairs are held in the parish on April 6 and October 10. Other mansions than Kilcooley are Hillview, Sherbourne, and Waterloo; and the hamlets are Ballynonty, Grange, and Renaghmore. The Ballynonty and Kilcooley dispensary is within the Thurles Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £177 4s. 1d., and administered to 2,610 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £507 13s. 10½d.; glebe, £40 12s. 3d. Gross income, £548 6s. 1½d.; nett, £428 17s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds the benefice of Baragh, in the dio. of Leighlin. A curate has a salary of £138 9s. 2½d. The church was built in 1829, by means of a loan of £1,846 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, between 200 and 300. The Methodist meeting-house is attended by about 100, and the Roman Catholic chapel by between 900 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Buolick. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 612, and the Roman Catholics to 3,296; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and the other with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, £10 from Lady Harriet Barker, and £10 from W. Barker, Esq.—had on their books 159 boys and 115 girls.

KILCOONAGH, or **KILCOONY**, a parish in the barony of Clare, 4 miles south-south-east of Headford, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,057 acres, 30 perches,—of which 334 acres, 36 perches are in Lough Corrib. Pop., in 1831, 1,281; in 1841, 1,609. Houses 253. The surface is washed on the west by a bay of Lough Corrib, exhibits an uninteresting appearance, and is traversed by the road from Ballinrobe to Galway. Within the limits are 7 or 8 hamlets, and various cairns and old forts. An obscurely recorded religious establishment of the age of St. Columb, figures in connection with Kilcoonagh.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **HEADFORD** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £184 3s. 6½d. But a small portion of the tithes, compounded for £14 7s. 1d., is inappropriate in John Kirwan, Esq. of Castle-Hacket. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 32 boys and 14 girls.

KILCOP, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-south-eastward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 388 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1841, 141. Houses 24. It contains the seats of Kilcop and Harbour-View.—This parish is nominally a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford; yet is practically a mere sub-denomination of **CROOK**: which see.

KILCOR. See **KILCAR**.

KILCORBAN, a hamlet in the parish of Stradbally, barony of Dunkellin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Oranmore, co. Galway, Connaught. Fairs are held on May 25, and September 13. Here are ruins of a chapel which was dedicated to St. Corban, and is alleged to have been founded in 732. The bishop of Clonfert, in 1446, granted this chapel and an adjoining tract of land to a community of Dominican friars.

KILCORCORAN, or **KILCORKERAN**, a parish in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 1,292 acres. Pop., in 1831, 506; in 1841, 532. Houses 79. It comprises the lands of Rosline and Coolevoty.—It is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne, entirely appropriated to the economy fund of Cloyne cathedral. The tithe composition, jointly with that of the townland of Kilroe, in the parish of Kilbrin

and that of certain ploughlands in the parish of Clonmeen, amounts to £69 3s. 1d. The perpetual curate of Kanturk receives a small salary from the dean and chapter for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kanturk. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 22 boys and 13 girls.

KILCORGAN. See **KILCOLGAN.**

KILCORKERAN. See **KILCORCORAN.**

KILCORKEY, a parish in the extreme north of the barony of Connlaena, 6 miles west of Elphin, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the village of **BELANAGARE**: which see. Length and breadth, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 9,090 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,897; in 1841, 3,076. Houses 557. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,867. Houses 527. The surface consists, in a general view, of gentle rising grounds intermixed with bogs. The head-streams of the Breedogue rivulet effect the drainage northward; and so frequently overflow alluvial lands on their banks as to occasion what might otherwise become fine meadow grounds, to be sheets of coarse, rank verdure. The hillocky and undulated pastures are among the most celebrated in the county. The other chief features of the parish are noticed in the article **BELANAGARE**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDCARNE**, in the dio. of Elphin. See **ARDCARNE**. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £45; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Belanagare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 3,058; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from Lord Mount-Sandford, and one with £2 from the archdeacon of Elphin—had on their books 152 boys and 99 girls.

KILCORMUCK, a parish in the baronies of Gorey and Ballaghkeen, 5 miles south-east of Ferns, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Gorey section, 4,244 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches; of the Ballaghkeen section, 5,810 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,490; in 1841, 2,743. Houses 481. Pop. of the Gorey section, in 1831, 1,064; in 1841, 1,170. Houses 209. The surface consists, in general, of good land, and is drained partly westward by a small affluent of the Slaney, and partly eastward to the Irish Sea by the rivulet **Awin-Banna**. The chief seat is **Mount-George**; and the hamlets are the **Harrow**, **Boleyvogue**, and **Clondaw**.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £526 4s. 0½d.; glebe, £48. Gross income, £574 4s. 0½d.; nett, £466 8s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1766, partly by aid from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1831, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d., from that Board. Sittings 350; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of **Clone**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 400, and the Roman Catholics to 2,104; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 33 boys and 26 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £4 a-year from the rector—were usually attended in summer by about 242 children.

KILCORMUCK, a quondam parish in the barony of Fassadining, and vicarage in the dio. of Ossory, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It seems to have been merged into **BALLYRAGGET**: which see.

KILCORMUCK, King's co. See **FRANKFORD**.

KILCORNAN, a parish in the barony of Kenry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of **STONEHALL**: which see. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 9,346 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,839; in 1841, 3,856. Houses 629. The surface is washed on the north by the estuary of the Shannon, and drained thither by several rills and rivulets; the chief of which is called the **Washpool**. The land is all profitable, and is aggregately of second-rate quality. Castle-town, the seat of **John Waller, Esq.**, and the principal mansion of the parish, is beautifully situated near the large village of **Pallas-Kenry**, and commands charming views of the estuary of the Shannon, and the hanging plains of co. Clare. See **CASTLETOWN**.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £646 3s. 1d.; glebe, £120. Gross income, £766 3s. 1d.; nett, £612 2s. 8½d. Patron, **John Waller, Esq.** The incumbent holds also the benefice of **Kilmow**, or **Crookhaven**, in the dio. of Cork. A curate has a salary of £100, and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built in 1830, by means of a donation of £400 from **John Waller, Esq.**, and a loan of £1,072 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, about 200. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 100 to 120. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 700, and about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of **Cappa**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 407, and the Roman Catholics to 3,608; a daily school, salaried with £10 from Mr. Waller, was attended by about 80 children in summer; and 3 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from subscription and about £5 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 151 boys and 60 girls.

KILCORNAN, or **KILCORAN**, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Tipperary, and on the western border of the barony of **Clanwilliam**, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,157 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1841, 631. Houses 96. The Census of 1831 does not notice the parish; and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. of that year at 153. The land seems to lie on a basis of averagely about 400 feet above sea-level. The only noticeable objects are the ruins of the old church, and the site of **Loughny Castle**.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £52 10s. The rectories of **Kilcornan**, **BALLINACLOUGH**, and **DROMKEEN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of **Kilcornan**, and corps of the archdeaconry of Emly. The parishes are not contiguous; and **Dromkeen** is a perpetual curacy. Pop., in 1831, 364. Gross income, £108 10s.; nett, £70 1s. 6d.; but both of these sums are exclusive of £356 19s. 1d. arising from rent of archdeaconry lands. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure and unendowed prebend of **Dollardstown**, and the benefices of **Arbraccan**, **Liscarton**, **Rateyne**, **Churchtown**, **Martry**, and **Clonmacduff**, in the dio. of Meath. There is no church; and the perpetual curate of **Dromkeen** performs the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics, and the inhabitants of the union, including **Dromkeen**, consisted of 21 Protestants and 908 Roman Catholics.

KILCORNAN, co. Galway. See **KILCOLGAN**.

KILCORNANE, or **KILCORNEY**, a parish in the barony of **Burren**, 7 miles north-west by north of **Corrofin**, co. Clare, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,352 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 335; in 1841, 330. Houses 50. The surface lies a little south of the centre of the barony, and partakes the peculiarly broken, rocky, and hilly character of Burren. Among objects of interest are caves, a cromlech, and the ruins of an old castle.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £20; glebe, £14. The rectories of Kilcornane, KILHENNY, and OUGHTMANNA [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcornane, and corps of the chancellorship of Kilfenora cathedral. Pop., in 1831, 1,593. Gross income, £179; nett, £168 11s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Newtown-Ardes, in the dio. of Down; and is non-resident in Kilcornane benefice. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapels are in Kilbenny and Oughtmanna. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools in Kilcornane and Oughtmanna had on their books 120 boys and 35 girls.

KILCORNEY, a parish in the barony of West Muskerry, 4 miles east by south of Mill-Street, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,836 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,257; in 1841, 1,761. Houses 296. The surface includes part of the north side of Muskerry Mountain, and contains 6 ploughlands, chiefly upland, but all capable of improvement, and in a state of cultivation. Several mountain streams unite in the interior to form the Racool rivulet, which falls into the Blackwater, 3 miles below Mill-Street. A religious house formerly stood on the site of the parochial burying-ground; and a Danish fort occurs at Dounour. No road traverses the parish; but that from Mill-Street to Mallo passes near.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £147 13s. 10d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £162 13s. 10d.; nett, £153 4s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of Kilbrin, and resides in Clonmeen. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonmeen. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 75 children.

KILCOURSEY, a barony in the extreme north of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the south-west, by the barony of Garrycastle; on the south and south-east, by the barony of Ballycowan; and on all other sides, by co. Westmeath. Its greatest length and breadth are each $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,287 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 7 acres, 3 roods are water. The river Brosna, flowing through the interior, meanders, for the most part, along a luxuriant plain. The surface of the barony is all champaign; most of it is nearly level ground; and a considerable proportion is bog. The castle of Kilcoursey, once a place of considerable strength, and now the property of Charles Baggott, Esq., is situated near the village of Clara. Kilcoursey barony was formerly called Fox's Country, and belonged to the tanist family of Shenagh or Fox; and it now gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Lambart, Earls of Cavan.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Kilbride-Langan, and part of the parishes of Ardnorcher, Kilcumreagh, and Kilmonaghan. The chief villages are Clara and Charlestown. Pop., in 1831, 8,774; in 1841, 9,204. Houses 1,644. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,063; in manufactures and trade, 437; in other pursuits, 258. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,406; who could read but not write, 747; who

could neither read nor write, 1,803. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 625; who could read but not write, 1,158; who could neither read nor write, 2,321. Kilcoursey barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Tullamore. The total number of tenements valued is 1,673; and of these, 1,159 were valued under £5,—241, under £10,—96, under £15,—42, under £20,—26, under £25,—14, under £30,—23, under £40,—15, under £50,—and 57, at and above £50.

KILCOWAN. See KILCOAN.

KILCOWANMORE, a parish in the barony of Bantry, 5 miles south-south-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,760 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 630; in 1841, 703. Houses 117. It lies in the basin of the Boro rivulet; and its water-level descends from 144 to 82 feet. The chief residence is Ballybrennan.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns, and forms part of the benefice of Owenduff, yet lies 6 miles distant from the nearest members of that benefice. See OWENDUFF. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 628; and a hedge-school was usually attended by about 40 children.

KILCREA, an interesting locality in the vale of the western Bride, on the southern border of the barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. A dreary morass which formerly occupied the centre of the Bride's vale, and was known as the bog of Kilcrea, was a dangerous fastness, rendered impervious to ordinary travellers, by matted bushes, and a wild profusion of rank and useless vegetation. In ancient times, this morass, in common with much of the lofty uplands which sheltered it, was sheeted with forest; so late as 1626, it was the haunt of wolves; and in 1705, it began to undergo draining and reclamation. The castle and the friary of Kilcrea, both built in the 15th century by Cormac Laider, Lord of Muskerry, stand on the right bank of the Bride, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Cork, and are approached by a long and narrow bridge, which appears to be as old as themselves, and which blends with their venerable forms in producing a highly picturesque and interesting scene. The castle was a seat of the MacCarthys, Lords of Muskerry, and Earls of Clancarty, and appears, from its ruins, to have been a pile of much strength, and of considerable but rude magnificence. A staircase of dark marble—of which there are quarries in the vicinity—led from the ground floor to the summit of the structure, a height of about 70 feet; barbicans, platforms, a ditch, and other outworks, constituted the defences; and a large field or bawn on the east side was used for the recreations of the inmates of the castle by day, and the shelter of the cattle of the domain by night. The whole pile is still in a comparatively high state of preservation. About two fields to the east of it stand the ruins of the Franciscan friary. They "occupy a retired and beautiful position on the banks of the Bride. The most desirable entrance is approached through an avenue of venerable trees; and it will be readily supposed, that such a mode of advance greatly conduces towards preparing the mind for the reception of solemn impressions. It would appear, from the ruins, that the buildings were not of great extent, nor do they exhibit the traces of any architectural peculiarities. They resemble, in design and character, the remains of several other ecclesiastical structures in Ireland, known to have been erected in the 15th century; and thus assist in showing that the pointed style of that era, as regards this island, differed little from the architectural mode prevailing at the same time in Britain. From the excellence of the materials—

quarries of marble being found in the vicinity—this edifice was of superior delicacy to many in less favoured parts of the country; but there are no indications of it having, even in the interior, partaken largely of embellishment. The nave and choir of the abbey church are still remaining, with pointed arches, sustained by massy columns composed of marble. An awful melancholy hangs over this place. Piled in high and wide banks, and likewise placed in various parts of the moss-grown ruins, are human skulls and bones, in number perhaps amounting to many thousands,—a ghastly scene of mortality, showing little reverence for the dead, or respect for the survivor's feelings!" [Brewer's Ireland.] In the choir are many decaying monuments; within the precincts are the ashes of five or six Lords of Muskerry, and one bishop of Ross; and all around are the sepulchral insignia, and the fattened and stenchy soil, of a popular and crowded place of burial. The friary made a conspicuous figure among the monastic institutions of the south of Ireland; and successively at the dissolution and after the war of 1641, it was given respectively to the Lords of Muskerry, and to Lord Broghill, the conqueror of Muskerry on the field of Knockiclashy. A nunnery is alleged, on obscure authority, and only on such evidence as will satisfy monastic writers, to have existed at Kilcrea so early as the 6th century, and to have been under St. Cyra or Cera as its superioress.

KILCREGAN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Imokilly, 5 miles south-east of Castle-Martyr, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,014 acres. Pop., in 1831, 573; in 1841, 620. Houses 105. The surface is washed on the south by Ballycotton bay; and consists, in general, of good land,—some of which produces excellent crops of barley and wheat. Ballycregan-castle, situated near the east end of Ballycotton strand, was an old seat of the Tynto family.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £40; glebe, £10. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £80; and are appropriated to the precentorship of Cloyne cathedral. The vicarages of Kilcregan, GARRYVOE, and KILMACDONOUGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcregan. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 3½; Pop., in 1831, 4,832. Gross income, £478 3s. 11½d.; nett, £447 15s. 2½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built about two centuries ago; and contains two curious old sepulchral monuments. Sittings 150; attendance 17. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilmacdonough. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 621; the Protestants of the union to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,704; two daily schools in the parish—the one salaried with £25 from the vicar and other subscribers, and the other aided with donations from the Roman Catholic clergyman—were usually attended by about 72 children; and there were 3 daily schools and a Sunday school in the other parishes of the union.

KILCREGAN, an alleged parish in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. The majority of topographers notice it as a separate parish, and say that two-thirds of its tithes are appropriated to the benefice of Lisgoold. But the Kilcregan really connected with Lisgoold, is the sinecure rectory of Kilcregan in Imokilly, which, jointly with Lisgoold union, constitutes the corps of the precentorship of Cloyne.

KILCREGAN, a parish in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Milltown. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 2,486 acres. Pop., in 1831, 782; in 1841, 764. Houses 118.

The surface of the parochial union to which it belongs, consists of nearly equal proportions of good and bad land; and a large proportion of the bad is bog.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MOLAHIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £36 18s. 5d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Shea Lalor, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Molahiffe and Kilbonane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 826; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 57 boys and 20 girls.

KILCREGAN, a coast-guard and a fishing station, in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated ½ of a mile south of Carrigaholt, on a small peninsula which projects into the estuary of the Shannon, and shelters the west side of Carrigaholt bay. In 1836, there were employed in the fisheries within the district of the station, 77 row-boats and 308 men.

KILCREEST, or **KILCRIEST**. See **KILCHRIST**.

KILCROAN, a parish, 1½ mile south-west of Ballymoe, and on the eastern border of the half barony of Ballymoe, and of co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the villages of **TOBER** and **CORNAUCK-LACH**: which see. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 7,701 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 10 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,354; in 1841, 2,178. Houses 408. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,901. Houses 349. The surface is bounded on the east by the Suck, and traversed through the interior by the road from Ballymoe to Dunmore; and it consists to a large extent of bog, but contains a considerable proportion of good land. The chief residences are Greenland Lodge, Roseberry, and Turlough; and the hamlets are Lower Kilsallagh, Upper Kilsallagh, Ballyglass, and Ballinabuck.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DONAMON** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £53 7s.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The Roman Catholic chapel at Glinsk has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbeguet. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 2,417; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 30 children; and 2 daily schools—one of which was partly supported by the London Hibernian Societies—had on their books 28 boys and 31 girls.

KILCROHANE, a parish, 15 miles south-west of Kenmare, and constituting the south-western district of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **SNEEM**: which see. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 6; area, 63,702 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,481; in 1841, 10,776. Houses 1,906. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,559. Houses 1,860. It lies between the Kenmare estuary on the south, and the alpine summit-line between Dunkerrin and Iveragh on the north; and extends from the Blackwater rivulet on the east, to Ballinskelligs bay, Hog Head, the Hog Islands, and Lamb Head on the west. See articles **DUNKERRIN**, **KENMARE**, **BLACKWATER**, **BALLINSKELIGS**, **HOG**, and **LAMB**. "If its extent," says Dr. Smith, "was to be estimated by the number of hours it would take a person to travel through it on horseback, it would be then thought prodigious large; for in many places it is almost impassable, because of the infinite number of rocky hills and deep bogs dispersed through it." The whole sur-

face may be succinctly described as almost a wilderness of mountain and bog. A large district of it, called Ballybog or Bally, is supereminent in at once bogs, brokenness, and boldness, and has been separately noticed: see BALLY. A small district of prime popular interest to the great majority of Irishmen, and of considerable interest also to both the antiquary and the lover of romantic landscape, contains the most noted demesne of the parish, the paternal home of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and the ruins of Aghamore or Darrynane Abbey, and has been noticed under the word DARRYNANE: which see. Two rivulets, one of which abounds with trout and salmon, discharge themselves into the harbour of Sneem, about the middle of the coast: see SNEEM. The cell or hermitage, popularly ascribed to St. Crohane, the patron of the parish, is an artificial excavation in the solid rock on the top of a hill, about a mile from the old parochial church, and exudes stalactitic formations, which are carried off and preserved by the superstitious peasantry, as objects possessed of many virtues. Antiquaries of a certain class squabble among themselves as to whether this cave or a neighbouring grotto claims the celebrity of having been the place in which St. Kieran, native of Cape Clear, and pretended first bishop of Saigar in Ossory, composed his alleged monastic rule. An ancient circular fort, constructed of large stones 7 feet high, occurs at Cahirdonnell. The road from Kenmare by Sneem to Cahirciveen winds along the coast, and passes close to Darrynane abbey.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £258 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £30. The rectories of Kilcrohane and Templehoe [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilcrohane. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 13,350. Gross income, £450 15s. 3½d.; nett, £403 6s. 6½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds also the benefice of Desertserges, in the dio. of Cork. Two curates have salaries of respectively £60 and £69 4s. 7½d. Kilcrohane church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 40. There is a church also in Templehoe. Four Roman Catholic chapels in Kilcrohane have each an attendance of 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Templehoe. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 164, and the Roman Catholics to 9,990; the Protestants of the union to 271, and the Roman Catholics to 14,027; 3 daily schools in the parish had on their books 195 boys and 50 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had 261 boys and 85 girls. One of the Kilcrohane schools was supported by a bequest of £10 from the late General O'Connell, and annual grants of £5 from Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and £5 from Mr. Hartupp; one received small annual grants from Mr. Bland and the incumbent; and the third was under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, who paid for 30 boys attending it.

KILCROHANE, a parish in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, 13 miles south-west of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 14,588 acres. Pop., in 1841, 4,856. Houses 801. It consists of the rugged and mountainous peninsula which separates Dunmanus bay from the bay of Bantry. See DUNMANUS and BANTRY.—This parish is ecclesiastically united to that of Durrus; and the two constitute the ecclesiastical parish of DURRUS-KILCROHANE: which see.

KILCROHANE, co. Waterford. See KILCOCKAN.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the small post-town of TUBBERMORE: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3¼; area, 7,992 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,186; in 1841, 4,345. Houses 754. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,507; in 1841, 3,820. Houses 644. The surface is watered eastward along the north, by the Moyola rivulet, and traversed northward through the interior by the road from Money-more to Dungiven. Much of the land is mountain, moor, and bog; and a large proportion has a light but productive sandy soil. The demesne of Fort-William, and the seat of the Rev. J. Spenser Knox, are on the northern border.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £350; glebe, £150. Gross income, £500; nett, £430 15s. 11½d. The incumbent is resident, and holds also the contiguous benefice of Maghera. A curate has a salary of £84, and the use of the glebe-house and 5 acres of land. The church is an ancient building, in good repair. Sittings 150; attendance, from 90 to 120. A Protestant dissenting meeting-house, not designated by any particular name, has an attendance of 400; and a meeting-house belonging to the Presbyterian General Assembly, has an attendance of from 200 to 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 534 Churchmen, 1,382 Presbyterians, 575 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,864 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 375 children; a girls' daily school was attended on the average by 42 or 45 girls; and 6 other daily schools had on their books 327 boys and 111 girls. Three of the daily schools were salaried with respectively £8, £8, and £10 from the National Board; one with about £10 10s. from the London Hibernian Societies; one, with £5 from the rector; and one, with £3 from the rector, £1 from the curate, and some advantages from Sir James Bruce.

KILCRUMP, a locality, near which is found perfectly black marble, in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster.

KILCRUMPER, a parish, 1¼ mile south-west of Kilworth, and partly in the barony of Fermoy, but chiefly in that of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Fermoy section, 1,689 acres; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 1,827 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,408; in 1841, 1,228. Houses 183. Pop. of the Fermoy section, in 1831, 564; in 1841, 646. Houses 95. The surface comprises the beautiful peninsula immediately above the confluence of the Blackwater and the Funcheon; and is traversed southward by the road from Mitchellstown to Cork, and eastward by that from Doneraile to Lismore.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILWORTH [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £220; glebe, £70 8s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £220; and are impropriate in the Norcott family. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,154; and a hedge-school had on its books 14 boys and 16 girls.

KILCULLANE. See KILKELLANE.

KILCULLEN, a small barony on the east side of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Connell; on the north-east, by South Naas; on the east, by South Naas and co. Wicklow; on the south and south-west, by Narragh and Rheban; and on the west, by Ophaly. Length, southward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 8,492 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches,—of which 27 acres 25 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831,

3,172; in 1841, 3,324. Houses 548. It contains the whole of the parish of Kilcullen, and a portion of the parish of Tully, which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 254; and it is thus very nearly identical with the former of these parishes. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 388; in manufactures and trade, 142; in other pursuits, 58. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 627; who could read but not write, 254; who could neither read nor write, 565. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 457; who could read but not write, 364; who could neither read nor write, 651. Kilcullen barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Naas. The total number of tenements valued is 611; and of these, 356 were valued under £5,—102, under £10,—52, under £15,—22, under £20,—19, under £25,—7, under £30,—14, under £40,—13, under £15,—and 26, at and above £50.

KILCULLEN, a parish in the barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains most of the village of **KILCULLEN-BRIDGE** and the whole of **OLD KILCULLEN**: see next two articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,344 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches,—of which 27 acres, 25 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 2,918; in 1841, 3,020. Houses 497. Pop., exclusive of Kilcullen-Bridge, in 1831, 2,219; in 1841, 2,374. Houses 399. The northern district consists of a beautiful, deep, winding portion of the valley of the Liffey; and the southern district is hilly, tumulated, and of diversified character, with considerable beauty and embellishment. Near Kilcullen-Bridge, and charmingly situated on the Liffey, is Castle-Martin, the seat of W. H. Carter, Esq.; and 3 miles south of Kilcullen-Bridge, and closely adjacent to the road from Dublin to New Ross, is Halverstown, the neat and highly improved seat of Peter Purcell, Esq. Other residences are Gormanstown, Gilbinstown, Sunny-Cottage, and Halverstown-Cottage. A height in the vicinity of Gilbinstown has an altitude of 610 feet. In the valley of the Liffey, above Kilcullen-Bridge, are the ruins of **NEW-ABBEY**: see that article.—This parish is nominally a perpetual curacy, but practically a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. Curatual tithe composition, £97 13s. 11d.; glebe, £37 6s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £234 12s. 11d.; and are appropriated, in the proportions of £197 6s. 5d. and £37 6s. 6d., to respectively the chancellorship and the precentorship of Christ-church, Dublin. The perpetual curacy of Kilcullen, and the vicarages of **DAVIDSTOWN** and **GILTOWN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcullen. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 5,635. Gross income, £278 7s. 2½d.; nett, £247 18s. 6½d. Patron of Kilcullen, the chancellor of Christ-church, Dublin; of Davidstown, the Crown; and of Giltown, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of £134 15s. 4½d. raised by the sale of pews, and £923 1s. 6½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged, in 1827, by means of a loan of £125 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance, from 80 to 150. Calverstown school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship in summer, and has an attendance of about 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 264, and the Roman Catholics to 2,727; the Protestants of the union to 659, and the Roman Catholics to 5,112; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended in summer by about 30 children; 6 daily schools in the parish had on their books 249 boys and 176 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union

had on their books 279 boys and 221 girls, and were attended by about 18 other children. Two of the daily schools in the parish were salaried with respectively £3 and £2 from Mr. Carter; one, with £18 from Mr. Purcell; one with £20 from the National Board; one with £6 from Mr. Burrowes, and £6 from the Rev. Mr. Hardy; and one, with £8 from the Rev. Mr. Roberts.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a small market and post town, partly in the parish of Carnalway and barony of South Naas, but chiefly in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow, 2 miles north by east of Old Kilcullen, 5½ south by west of Naas, 8½ north by east of Ballytore, 9¼ north-east by north of Athy, and 21¼ south-south-west of Dublin. In 1319, a bridge was erected here over the Liffey, by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the church of Kildare; and occasioned both the origin and the affixual name of the present village. The place is beautiful in situation, and possesses importance as a stage on the great thoroughfare to Carlow and New Ross; but it has no manufactures, and very little trade. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 25, June 22, Sept. 29, Oct. 2, and Dec. 8. A fever hospital and a dispensary here are within the Naas Poor-law union. The hospital contains 23 beds, and could contain 8 more; and, in 1839-40, it expended £248 3s. 4d., and admitted 197 patients. The dispensary serves for a district of 40,295 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 10,741; and, in 1839-40, it expended £36 10s. 8d., and administered to 1,394 patients. Area of the Carnalway section of the town, 15 acres; of the Kilcullen section, 26 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 699; in 1841, 1,056. Houses 171. Pop. of the Kilcullen section, in 1841, 646. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16; in manufactures and trade, 80; in other pursuits, 21. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 84; on their own manual labour, 28. Pop. of the South Naas section, in 1841, 410. Houses 73. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 32; in manufactures and trade, 32; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 32; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 1.

KILCULLEN (OLD), a hamlet, and formerly a walled town, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Leinster. It now consists of only a cluster of ancient ruins, and a thin and small aspersed of poor cabins. The ruins crown a hill which rises rather abruptly, within about a mile of the south bank of the Liffey; they consist of part of an old monastery, part of an ancient pillar-tower, and many curious sculptured stones; and they are enclosed by a circular wall which zones the crest of the hill. The town appears to have been both ancient and important; and even at a comparatively recent date, it had seven gates, one of which was an arch of 10 feet span; but it sustained a blow to its prosperity by the erection of the bridge, which occasioned the erection of Kilcullen-Bridge village; it gradually lost its importance as the transition from feudal to peaceful times drew population from seats of military strength on hills to seats of easy traffic in valleys, and it has eventually bequeathed to the modern and rival village in the vicinity almost every remnant of its importance, except its ruins and its historical associations. Evidence exists in the ruin of the turraghan, and in a strong tradition respecting the erection of a church about the middle of the 5th century, that at a very early period, Kilcullen was at least a nucleus town. A territory which is

early ages, was called Caëlen, Galon or Coalan, from its being almost a continuous forest, and which was bounded on the east by the Wicklow mountains, on the south and west by the river Barrow, and on the north by the Liffey and part of the bog of Allen, is supposed to have had Kilcullen for its capital, and to have given it the name Kil-Coalan,—subsequently corrupted into Kilcolyn and Kilcullen, and eventually qualified by the epithet Old. A Saint Isernin, who died in 469, is usually designated the first bishop of Kilcullen; and a Christian church of some kind may be supposed to have existed at the place about the time assigned to his pastorate. Successively in 936, 944, and 1037, the church and the town were plundered and burned; in 1115, the church was declared to be a cathedral, and the town made the seat of a bishopric, but they seem to have been soon stripped of their new character; after the Conquest, the church was granted to Christ-church, Dublin, by William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; during several ages, the town was the property of the powerful family of Penkoyle, and temporarily took from them the name of Penkoyle in lieu of Kilcolyn; and, in 1252, Henry de Penkoyle, for the sum of 100 shillings, released to the prior of Christ-church the advowson of the church. The part of the pillar-tower remaining at Old Kilcullen does not exceed 35 feet in height; its door faces the north, and is about 6½ feet from the ground; and only one small window or loop-hole pierces the other portions of the pile. A very fine circular arch stood till recently between the chancel and the nave of the old church, but has been destroyed. In the church is the full-length effigies of a mailed knight, probably designed to commemorate a member of the extinct family of Penkoyle. On the north of the churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient stone-cross; and east of the pillar-tower is the shaft of another old stone-cross, consisting of a single stone 10 feet high, and exhibiting, in its different compartments, very numerous figures, most of which are of unknown import. In 1798, a large party of rebels posted in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, were menaced by Captain Erskine of the 9th dragoons and Captain Cookes of the Romneys; and observing that these gallant officers dashed forward without being duly supported by their men, they rushed down the hill, and overwhelmed and slew the captains. Animated by their success, they assembled in great numbers on the high grounds over Kilcullen-Bridge, and prepared to attack it. But General Dundas, who was stationed in the village, anticipated their movement, and "marched out 80 of the Suffolk, flanked by Captain Robert Latouche's corps of yeomen cavalry. As the general ascended the hill, a fire was commenced by the rebels, who were drawn up 10 or 12 deep. The general made the infantry reserve their fire until within 15 yards of the rebel's lines; they then poured in a volley, killing hundreds; the rebels threw away their arms, brogues, and every incumbrance, and betook to precipitate flight; in the active pursuit of Captain Latouche's corps, several hundreds were slain." In 1535, Thomas FitzEustace, afterwards Viscount Baltinglass, was created Baron of Kilcullen. Pop. of the hamlet returned with the parish.

KILCULLIHEEN, a parish 1½ mile east-north-east of the city of Waterford, and partly within the municipal boundaries of that city, partly in the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the city section, 100 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches; of the Gualtier section, 2,137 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,353; in 1841, 1,515. Houses 257. Pop. of the city section, in 1841, 719. Houses

122. Previous to the new arrangements under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, the whole parish belonged to the county of the city of Waterford; and as it lies on the left bank of the Suir, which, for the most part, divides co. Waterford from co. Kilkenny, most topographers mistakingly assign it to the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The surface consists in general of good land; declines with a rather rapid slope to the Suir; contributes largely to the fine series of landscapes which environ the city of Waterford; and derives considerable embellishment from the demesnes of Newpark and Belmont, the residences respectively of Sir John Newport, Bart., and of H. W. Barron, Esq.; and also from the mansions and villas of Annmount, Rockland, Christendom, Sion-Hill, Suir-Lodge, Rockingham, Laurel-Hill, Mountain-View, Newrath, Riverview, Rockshire, and Mount-Misery. The villages are Ferrybank and Milepost. See **FERRYBANK**. A nunnery was founded at Kilculliheen, in 1151, by Dermot, son of Murchard, king of Leinster; it was a cell to the nunnery of St. Mary de Hoggis, near Dublin, and also bore the name of the nunnery de Bello Porta; and it was endowed by John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, and by David Fitz-Milo.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45; and the rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Macully, are compounded for £135, and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Waterford. The vicarages of Kilculliheen and **MACULLY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilculliheen. Pop., in 1831, 1,756. Gross income, £78 6s. 8d.; nett, £71 6s. 5½d. Patron, the corporation of Waterford. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds also the benefice of Hook, and the inappropriate curacy of Templetown, in the dio. of Ferns. A curate has a salary of £50. The church was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 115. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathpatrick and Kilmakevogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 1,226; the Protestants of the union to 150, and the Roman Catholics to 1,652; but 10 of the Protestants of the parish were Dissenters; and in the same year, a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 40 boys and 20 girls; and there was also a pay daily school in Macully.

KILCULLY, a parish in the barony of Cork, 2½ miles north of the city of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,760 acres. Pop., in 1831, 447; in 1841, 488. Houses 67. The road from Cork to Mallow passes through the interior. The land averages in annual value, 27s. per acre.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £127 19s. 8d.; nett, £85 15s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. A licensed house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 20 to 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 435.

KILCUMMER, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 1½ mile west-north-west of Castletownroche, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,613 acres. Pop., in 1831, 812; in 1841, 783. Houses 131. The surface, with the exception of 647 acres of mountainous ground, consists of good land; it contains the demesnes of Kilcummer and Renny; and it is traversed by the road from Castletownroche to Doneraile. Fairs are held on

April 21, July 21, Sept. 21, and Dec. 21.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, but previous to 1834 was part of the benefice of Castletownroche, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £133; nett, £124 11s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 813; and a pay daily school had on its books 9 boys and 6 girls.

KILCUMMIN, a parish in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the pleasant small post-town and military station of **OUCHTERARD**: which see. Length, 16½ miles; breadth, 9½; area, 108,791 acres, 6 perches,—of which 10,281 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 4,729 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 9,848; in 1841, 10,824. Houses 1,907. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,106. Houses 1,792. Two detached districts lie respectively on Costello bay, and at Cashel-house on the bay of Galway. The main body comprises the northern division of the district of Iar-Connaught, from Lough Corrib westward to the Atlantic, and from the boundary of Cunnamara proper southward to the centre of Moycullen. Its central parts are bog, moor, and mountain; its seaboard or western coast comprises a considerable aggregate of indifferent arable land; and its eastern border, along Lough Corrib, is, in a general view, a comparatively rich band of country, rendered fertile by its limestone substratum and soil, and considerably beautified, both by natural grace and variety of contour, and by field cultivation and demesne embellishment. See **CUNNEMARA**, and **CORRIB** (Lough). The principal heights are situated in the central district, and have altitudes of 1,138, 737, and 627 feet. Lough Lettercraffoe, on the east border, has a surface elevation of 506 feet. The chief stream is the pretty rivulet **FROOH**: which see. Clareville, the lodge of A. F. St. George, Esq., adjoins Oughterard on the west; and Corribdale, Robert Martin, Esq.,—Lemonfield, T. H. O'Flaherty, Esq.,—and Portacairn, Mr. Nolan,—are situated south of Oughterard, and near Lough Corrib. The road from Galway to Clifden passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory and a perpetual curacy. The rectory is part of the wardenship, peculiar jurisdiction, and united benefice of Galway. See **GALWAY** (County of the Town of). Tithe composition, £35. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice in the dio. of Tuam; but besides having £35 of tithe composition from its own parish, a glebe worth £13 11s. 6d., and an augmentation salary of £55 8s. out of Boulter's Fund, it is endowed with £33 6s. 8d. of tithe composition from the parish of Moycullen, £39 0s. 6d. from that of Rahoon, and £60 from that of Ballinacourty. Gross income, £236 6s. 8d.; nett, £203 7s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Oughterard, and was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 70; attendance, from 20 to 30. Service is also conducted every Sabbath at the barrack, for the convenience of the military. The Oughterard and Killeen Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance, the former of from 1,300 to 1,500, and the latter of about 500; 2 private houses at Lettermullen and Kilbrickane, are also used for Roman Catholic service, and have considerable congregations; and these places, jointly with a private house at Lettermore, in the parish of Killannin, are served by 5 Roman Catholic clergymen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 138, and the Roman Catholics to 10,359; and seven hedge-schools were attended, on the average, by about 187 children.

In 1838, the National Board granted £133 6s. 8d. toward the erection at Oughterard of a school which was expected to be attended by about 400 children.

KILCUMMIN, a parish 4 miles north-north-west of Killarney, and forming the north-east district of the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 38,953 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,637; in 1841, 7,360. Houses 1,134. It mainly consists of a part of the glen and a large portion of the northern screens and basin side of the river Flesk; and is, in a large degree, a region of mountains, moors, and bogs,—extensively waste, aggregately ill-peopled, but generally capable of reclamation for the purposes either of pasturage or of tillage. The road from Mill-street in co. Cork to Killarney, wends or straddles down its southern border; and is described by Mr. Fraser as "lying through an irregular boggy plain, having on the right the great western mountain-chain which connects with Killarney, in which the paps are pre-eminent, and on the left the vast, bleak, hilly tract running northwards to the Shannon." Some quarries of local note are worked amidst the moorish mountains, about 6 miles north-west of Killarney. The demesne of Shanagh lies on the east margin of the parish and the county, closely adjacent to the road to Mill-street; and the monastery of Rathmore is situated 1½ mile to the west of Shanagh.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLARNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £221 10s. 9d.; glebe, £68 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 9d., and are impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. Two Roman Catholic chapels in the eastern section of the parish, have each an attendance of 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A Roman Catholic chapel in the western section has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killarney. In 1834, the parishioners, with only 2 exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—all of which were aided with annual grants from Lord Kenmare, and one salaried with £12 from the National Board—had on their books 162 boys and 125 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Inch, Cliddagh, and Clashnagarrane.

KILCUMMIN, or **KILCOMMON**, a parish on the coast of the barony of Tyrawley, 4½ miles north of Killalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of **RATHLACKEN**: which see. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ½; area, 4,195 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 20 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,653; in 1841, 2,791. Houses 482. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,294. Houses 401. The surface lies on the west side of the lower part of Killalla bay; and includes the promontory of Kilcummin Head, which has an altitude of 92 feet, and screens the west side of the entrance of the bay. A large aggregate of the land is in tillage. Kilcummin or Lackan bay, which penetrates the land on the north-west side of Kilcummin Head, was the landing-place of the French troops of invasion in 1798.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LACKAN** [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £67, and the rectorial for £93; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and precentor of Killalla cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 2,766; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £1 5s. a year from the vicar—had on their books 63 boys and 20 girls.

KILCUMNER. See **KILCUMNER**.

KILCUMNEY, or **DRUMCREE**, a parish in the barony of Delvin, 1½ mile north-west of Castletown.

Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the villages of DRUMCREE and COLLINSTOWN: which see. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,921 acres, 13 perches,—of which 24 acres, 1 perch are water. Pop., in 1831, 870; in 1841, 959. Houses 162. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 528; in 1841, 806.* Houses 135. The surface, though containing a large aggregate of tillage land and improved bog, has a bleak and boggy appearance, relieved only by the almost continuous demesnes of Drumree, Robert Smyth, Esq.,—Derry-Cottage, Mrs. Berry,—and Ralphdale, Ralph Smyth, Esq. The road from Dublin to Granard passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £120; glebe, £45 7s. 8d. The rectories of Kilcumney, DYSERTALE, and KILLAGH, and the vicarage of KILWEILAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilcumney or Drumcree. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,449. Gross income, £265 12s. 9½d.; nett, £227 19s. 8½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefices in co. Kerry, which constitute the corps of the precentorship of Ardfert cathedral. The church was built in 1812, by means of a donation of £1,338 9s. 2½d. from the late Wm. Smyth, Esq., and a loan of £784 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, about 60. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilweilagh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 150, and the Roman Catholics to 783; the Protestants of the union to 206, and the Roman Catholics to 2,334; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £4 from the rector, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 50 boys and 30 girls; and there were also 2 daily schools in Kilweilagh.

KILCUMREAGH, or KILCOMREAGH, a parish 2½ miles east-north-east of Moate-Grenogue, and partly in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., partly in the baronies of Moycashel and Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Kilcoursey section, 2,293 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches,—of which 7 acres, 3 roods are in Lough Ballinderry; of the Clonlunan section, 1,642 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 23 acres, 12 perches are water; of the Moycashel section, 5,321 acres, 30 perches. Pop., of the whole, in 1831, 3,787; in 1841, 3,922. Houses 709. Pop. of the Clonlunan section, in 1831, 517; in 1841, 553. Houses 102. Pop. of the Moycashel section, in 1831, 1,808; in 1841, 1,976. Houses 342. Pop. of the Kilcoursey section, exclusive of the hamlet of FAHERAN [which see], in 1831, 1,302; in 1841, 1,393. Houses 265. The land averages in annual value from 30s. to 50s. per plantation acre. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport, passes through the interior; and has on the right the demesnes of Rosemount, Ballintubber, and Ballybeg.—all in Westmeath, while Primrose Lodge and Springfield are in King's co. The "Gap of the Wood" on the mail-road, and Knockastin in Westmeath, have altitudes of respectively 329 and 660 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDNURCHER [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, jointly with that of 4 other vicarages in the benefice, £496 18s. 1½d.; glebe of Kilcumreagh, £158 4s. 7½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £147 13s. 10½d.; and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Tubber chapel in Kilmanaghan. In 1834, the Protestants

amounted to 122, and the Roman Catholics to 3,747; and 3 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 85 children.

KILCUNNY, a village in the parish of Drumlane, barony of Lower Loughie, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the river Erne; is strictly a suburb of BELTURBET [which see]; and consists principally of a curving street, about ¼ of a mile in length, and extending westward from a new bridge which connects it with Belturbet. Pop., in 1841, 450. Houses 73.

KILCURFIN. See CARRIGTOHILL.

KILCURLY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Armagh. Its post-town is Dundalk; and its chapels are at Kilcurly and Haggardstown.

KILDACOMOGUE. See KILDECAMOGUE.

KILDALKEY, a parish in the east border of the barony of Lune, 3 miles south by east of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 10,415 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,931; in 1841, 3,055. Houses 523. The surface consists of good land, and is washed southward along the east by the Athboy rivulet. The chief artificial object of interest is MOYRATH [which see]; and the other noticeable residences are Cloonbarry, Ballaghtallon, Clonearneen, Rathcorinick, Woodtown, and Ballinadrimna. The village of Kildalkey stands 4 miles west by north, of Trim, on the road thence to Castletown-Delvin. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 115; in 1841, 179. Houses 30.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate curacy, attached to the benefice of ATHBOY [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £380, and belong to Captain Ashe. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killacommigan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 105, and the Roman Catholics to 2,902; and 2 daily schools were salaried with respectively £6 and £8 from the National Board, and were attended on the average by about 120 children. In 1839, the National Board made a grant in aid of the erection of a third school.

KILDALLEN. See KILDALLON.

KILDALLOCK, or KILDALLAGH, a grange 1½ mile east by north of Coleraine, and partly in the barony of Dunluce, co. Antrim, partly in the Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 1,983 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 982; in 1841, 969. Houses 169. The Antrim section comprises only 23 acres, and is uninhabited. The arable land is rather light, yet produces excellent crops of oats, flax, potatoes, and clover.—This district, though nominally a grange, is practically a parish and a rectory, in the dio. of Connor, and forms part of the benefice of RASHARKIN: which see. Tithe composition, £73. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 21 Churchmen, 1,030 Presbyterians, and 5 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 70 children in summer; and a pay daily school had on its books 34 boys and 3 girls.

KILDALLON, a parish in the barony of Tullaghanoh, 3 miles north of Killeshandra, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,989 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches,—of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are in Lough Oughter, and 201 acres, 3 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,247; in 1841, 4,480. Houses 747. The surface is traversed through the interior by the road from Killeshandra to Ballyconnel; and washed on the east by Lough Oughter: see OUGHTER. Most of the land is of indifferent quality; but the best is very good. Among the seats are Aubaun, Greenville, Carn Cottage, Ardlogher Cottage, Bilberry, Berrymount,

* This includes Collinstown.

and Croaghan.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £203 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £333 0s. 10d. Gross income, £536 2s. 4½d.; nett, £447 3s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1816, and enlarged in 1827, by means of loans of respectively £923 1s. 6½d., and £400, from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 84, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 860; and the latter is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Tomregan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 841 Churchmen, 287 Presbyterians, and 3,129 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools had on their books 450 boys and 276 girls. Three of the schools were salaried with respectively £30, £10 10s., and £7 from subscription; one, with £15 from subscription, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £8 from subscription, £7 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one, with about £9 12s. from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £10 from the National Board. In 1841, the Kildallon Loan Fund had a capital of £676; circulated £3,358, in 945 loans; realized a nett profit of £8 16s. 11d.; and expended for charitable purposes £17 2s. 11d.

KILDANGAN, a parish 4½ miles south-west by south of Kildare, and on the west border of the barony of West Ophaly and of co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 989 acres. Pop., in 1831, 121; in 1841, 115. Houses 19. The surface is part of the east side of the valley of the Barrow, and consists of light land. Kildangan-house is the seat of Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. Here was an ancient castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of NURNEY [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £45 19s. 1½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Nurney and Monastereven. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILDARE.

AN inland county of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Meath; on the east, by Dublin and Wicklow; on the south, by Carlow; and on the west, by Queen's co. and King's co. Its outline, till of late, was marred by the intrusion upon its east side of three detached districts of co. Dublin, by the intrusion upon its west side of a large detached district of King's co., and by the detachment from its north side of a small district of its own territory which lay wholly encompassed by co. Meath; but in consequence of transferences of townlands which have recently been made from county to county, and which will be noticed in our section on the Divisions and Towns, all these irregularities have been rectified. Yet even with its acquired compactness, the county describes its line of contact with the adjacent counties in a series of curvatures, salient angles, and sudden recessions, which are alike capricious in their origin and annoying in their effects. The form of the county may, in a loose sense, be called acutely triangular, with the apex pointing to the south; but the north-west angle is diagonally cut off, the south angle or apex is truncated, and the rest of the figure is both extensively and frequently modified by large projections and recessions. The river Boyne traces the western and north-western boundary over a distance of 9 miles, the rivulet Rye traces the northern

boundary over 5 miles, and the river Barrow traces the western boundary over about 8½ miles; but the boundary-line almost everywhere else is capricious and artificial. The greatest length of the county, from north to south, is 32½ miles; and the greatest breadth, from east to west, is 19½ miles. But if the outline be viewed as triangular, and the measurement were extended to real points or angular terminations on the north-west and the south, the extent, in straight lines, of the north, the east, and the west sides, would be respectively 19½, 33, and 33½ miles. The area comprises 356,787 acres of arable land, 51,854 of uncultivated land, 8,288 of continuous plantations, 490 of towns, and 1,017 of water,—in all, 418,436 acres.

Surface.—The north-west district contains the sources of the river Boyne, and the springs of some of the secondary head-waters of the river Barrow; and the western half of the interior, along a belt about 9 miles distance from the extreme north, contains, in an open country and upon nearly a flat plain or tableau, the summit-level of the Grand Canal. The county, in consequence, lies upon a comparatively high geographical basis, consists to a large extent of table-land, and, but for previous knowledge of the peculiar superficial configuration of Ireland, might be inferred to possess a great aggregate altitude. Yet if a narrow and interrupted skirting of hill and mountain along part of the eastern frontier be excepted, no county, and perhaps no equal extent of continuous surface, in Ireland, lies at so low a mean superficial elevation above sea-level. A very large proportion of the surface is morass and turbary and moorish meadow lying but a few feet or even a few inches lower than the sources of the streams; and even the enormously major portion of the arable lands and artificial pastures, slope so slowly to the bottom of the river basins as to look less like valleys than reclaimed prairies, or are so slenderly and gently diversified in their interior contour as to exhibit, under the name of hills, chiefly broad-based mounds and flowing undulations. The western but chiefly the north-western division of the county, to the superficial extent of about 50,000 acres, is a main part of the Bog of Allen; it is chequered and relieved by various hillocks and derries, and specially by the large ones called the Hill and Island of Allen; and, in many places which formerly were altogether inaccessible, it has, in consequence of the drainages of the Grand Canal and of georgical improvement, experienced a recent subsidence to the depth of from 5 to 20 feet, and been rendered easily available for large supplies of turbary along the Canal to Dublin. See ALLEN (BOG OF). The expanse of bog, however, is far from being continuous; or rather it consists not of one vast sheet, but of several great divisions,—the chief of which are the bog of Timahoe in the north, the bog of Lullymore in the north-west, the bog of Mounds a little north-west of the centre, the bog of Umerus in the extreme west, and the bog of Monavullagh in the south-west. Another great feature, very nearly in the centre of the county, is the extensive downs and celebrated racing-ground of the Curragh: see CURRAGH. The declination of the grand tableau which constitutes all but a mere fraction of the entire surface, is prevailingly three-fold,—first and least, in a north-westerly direction to the nascent Boyne,—second and of medium extent, in an easterly direction to the Liffey,—and third and greatest, in westerly and southerly directions to the Barrow. The descent in the first of these directions is so trivial as to render the course of the Boyne from its source to its exit very nearly stagnant; and the descent in the other directions, or from the prevailing summit-level of the tableau to

the transit surface-elevation of the streams, is not more than 100 feet. Yet mimic though the screens of the lateral streamlet-basins are, the latter, in various instances, as in that of the Griese or Grees in the south, present scenes of cultivation, luxuriance, beauty, and lusciousness, exceedingly in contrast to what the notion of a flat and boggy country would suggest to anticipation; and nearly the whole valley of the Liffey not only acquires character and power from the interrupted belt of upland on the eastern frontier of the county, and especially from the immediately adjacent groups and ranges of the mountains of Wicklow and Dublin, but possesses in itself such warmth, verdure, embellishment, and diversified contour, as to exhibit a very large aggregate of both the scenes which calmly please, and those which thrillingly excite. The hills and mountains on the east are rather spurs and offsets of the grand upland expanse of co. Wicklow than separate groups and ranges; and even the interior heights of the county are only in one instance—and even that both brief and imperfect—collocated into a range,—situated chiefly in East Ophaly and north-west of the town of Kildare, extending from north-east to south-west, and usually designated the Red or Dunmurry Hills. Greatly the majority of such heights as exist are either altogether isolated, or but slenderly connected with adjacent mounds and undulations; and, in consequence of their standing on a comparatively lofty basis, all of them figure far lower to the eye of an observer than to the computation of a topographer. The altitudes above sea-level of the principal in Carbery, or within the basin of the Boyne, are 403 and 471 feet; of the principal in Ikeathy and Oughterany, 294 and 481; of the principal in Clane, 311 and 371; of the principal in South Salt, 608 and 1,246,—the latter the summit of Cupidstown hill on the eastern frontier of the county; of a height in the south-east environs of the town of Naas, 365; of the chief height in the Bog of Mounds, 318; of the Hill of Allen, 676; of the principal summits of the Red or Dunmurry Hills, 308, 539, and 769; of the highest ground of the Curragh, 404; of a height a little south of the Curragh, 385; of Dun Ailleine at Old Kilcullen, 600; of Bishop's Hill and Slieveroe, on the east border of South Naas and of the county, 935 and 1,094; of Ardsclull Moat and the Hill of Mullaghmast, in the south-west of the parish of Moone, 389 and 563; of Bull-Hill and five other heights, in East Narragh and Rheban, and on the eastern frontier of the county, 574, 326, 489, 610, 703, and 726; and of Tinorin, Knockpatrick, Knockshannagh, and two other heights on the east border of Kilkea and Moone, and at the south-east extremity of the county, 1,023, 851, 433, 853, and 978.

Waters.—The Royal Canal is intimately connected with the whole of the northern frontier, proceeding now within Kildare and now within Meath, but chiefly within the former, and never so far within the latter as to be at an inconvenient distance from the Kildare frontier. The main line of the Grand Canal passes right across the county, through the parishes of Lyons, Clonaghlin, Whitechurch, Kill, Sherlockstown, Kerdiffstown, Bodenstown, Naas, Brideschurch, Carragh, Downings, Rathernan, Kilmeague, Kilpatrick, and Carbery. Two short branches of this canal, diverging from its south side, and situated wholly in the central division of the county, go off to Naas and Milltown; and a long and highly important branch, also diverging southward, and situated chiefly along the west border of Kildare, but partly making a detour into Queen's co., proceeds to Monastereven and Athy, and becomes connected at the latter place with the Barrow navigation to New Ross, Waterford, and the Atlantic

Ocean. The river Barrow comes in from the west a little above Monastereven, and flows southward across a small wing of the county around that town, traces the western boundary-line to the northern vicinity of Rheban Castle, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across another wing of the county to the southern vicinity of Athy, and thence traces the western boundary-line to the south-western extremity of the county. The principal Kildare affluents of the Barrow are the Feagile, westward from Lullymore bog; the Blackwood, south-westward from the centre of the barony of Clane; the Finnery, westward from the northern vicinity of Narraghmore; the rivulet which runs westward to Athy; the Griese, south-westward from the southern vicinity of Dunlavin; and the Leer, south-westward through the barony of Kilkea and Moone. The river Liffey comes in from the east in the vicinity of Ballymore-Eustace, runs westward to Kilcullen-Bridge, and then flows northward and north-north-eastward to Leixlip. The principal affluents of the Liffey within Kildare are several rivulets in the vicinity of Naas; several rivulets in the vicinity of Clane; the Morrel, northward from the northern vicinity of Blessington; and the Rye, eastward from the northern boundary and border of the county. The river Boyne rises in the parish of Castle-*Carbery*, runs 3 miles westward to the boundary of the county, and then flows north-westward, northward, and north-north-eastward on the boundary, till it passes into Meath. Of the 1,017 acres of surface in the county which the Ordnance Survey returned as under water, 58 acres are occupied by canal reservoirs, and very nearly the whole of the remainder is in the rivers Barrow and Liffey.

Climate.—The general absence of mountain is abundantly compensated by the presence of an enormous amount of bog, in rendering Kildare the most humid inland county of Ireland. Not only are passing clouds drawn down by the county's great expanses of morass; but such fogs and dense exhalations often arise as might occasion it to be called a land of mist. The climate of the north-western division may, in a general view, be regarded as that of a region of fens; but that of the eastern district derives clarification and comparative purity from the near neighbourhood of a great attracting region of uplands, and partly also from the natural ventilation along the vale of the Liffey.

Minerals.—A wing of the great granite field of the counties of Wicklow and Carlow, extends into the south-east extremity of Kildare, and occupies an area around Castle-Dermot of about 20 square miles. A belt of schistose formation, averaging about 5 miles in breadth, extends along all the eastern border of the county, from the granite district to the vicinity of Rathcoole, or to a line $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Naas. The schist of this formation, where in contact with the granite, is micaceous; but as it recedes from the granite, it first becomes argillaceous, and eventually takes the character of transition slates, and even terminates in a small patch of old red sandstone. A pendicle of the transition or greywacke series, occurs also $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Kildare, and is there partially overlaid with another patch of old red sandstone. Various kinds of trap, but particularly crystalline greenstone, and greenstone porphyry, constitute the hill of Allen, and the chief part of the Red or Dunmurry hills. The greenstone here has the peculiarity of containing large crystals of hornblende and felspar. The formation of all or very nearly all the vast remainder of the county, is the flætz limestone of central Ireland. But this rock, so valuable in all its references to at once soil, subsoil, and manure, is ingulfed in Kildare to a greater aggregate extent than elsewhere

beneath broad and long expanses of very deep bog; and even where it discovers itself near the surface, in association with marls, it was long so deplorably neglected as to evince profound popular ignorance of its value. Copper ore seems to exist in Dunmurry Hill, and probably some other specimens exist of mineral treasure; yet Kildare is not very likely to claim attention for any minerals but such as compose the soils and subsoils of its land.

Soils.—The soil of the greater part of the county is a very rich loam or somewhat friable clay, 12 inches deep, decidedly tenacious of moisture, incapable of being tilled in wet weather, and suffering damage rather than acquiring benefit from dressings with such calcareous gravels as abound throughout the flint limestone formations, and are so eminently serviceable in the reclamation of bogs. The loam or clay varies in both depth and quality; and in the district called Churchtown, situated to the west of Athy, it is all a brick clay, which has been cultivated for centuries, but is much too heavy for the production of oats. Mr. Rawson, the statist of the county in 1807, indignantly remarks respecting this district: "No oats will grow in it; the wretched farming, alternately wheat and fallow, is invariable; no vegetable, no red clover, which grows here in the greatest luxuriance, and lasts good for three years; if it was introduced it would, with the assistance of sheep-stock, soon make Churchtown the best wheat country in Ireland; but the occupiers have worked themselves and their lands into poverty, and having no length of tenure, and well knowing that the more an Irish tenant improves at or near the close of his term, the more certain he is to be turned out by Captain Bidbest, he trudges on in most unprofitable inactivity."

Agriculture.—Up to 1807, the mode of husbandry which, except in a few instances, continued universally in practice, was the miserable one which disgraced the whole of last century; and consisted of one crop of wheat, as many crops of oats as were requisite to work the land to exhaustion, and as many years of fallow as were needed to let the deadened soil acquire a sward of natural grass. This savage system has receded before innovation and improvement very much at the same rate as in the average of the other counties of Leinster; and it has at length been so far exterminated as to warrant hope that Kildare husbandry may eventually become as signalized for wisdom as it once was for folly. The improved methods of agriculture were introduced, and have been promoted by the chief of the resident landowners; and they appear to be increasingly in the course of adoption by the small farmers. Oxen are generally used for both the cart and the plough. Rich fattening lands occur in the baronies of Carbery, Clane, North Salt, and South Salt; and the beautifully verdant Curragh is in use as a sheep walk. In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 3,104; of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,123; of from 15 to 30 acres, 991; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,845. This statement, however, is exclusive of 71 farms in the civic districts, 40 of which were of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 24 from 5 to 15 acres, 4 from 15 to 30 acres, and 3 of upwards of 30 acres.

Live Stock.—The best English breeds of cattle and sheep have been introduced. In 1841, the live stock upon holdings or farms not exceeding 1 acre, were 1,227 horses and mules, 1,302 asses, 2,439 cattle, 4,578 sheep, 5,038 pigs, and 45,353 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,020 horses and mules, 682 asses, 2,002 cattle, 957 sheep, 2,092 pigs, and 24,983 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,012 horses and mules, 248 asses, 3,346

cattle, 2,417 sheep, 1,793 pigs, and 23,027 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,794 horses and mules, 113 asses, 4,012 cattle, 4,380 sheep, 1,513 pigs, and 16,923 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 7,246 horses and mules, 440 asses, 35,305 cattle, 63,074 sheep, 5,066 pigs, and 46,952 poultry. The total of these classes, together with the estimated total value of each, are 13,299 horses and mules, £106,392; 2,785 asses, £2,785; 47,104 cattle, £306,176; 75,406 sheep, £82,947; 15,502 pigs, £19,377; and 157,238 poultry, £3,931. Grand total of value, £521,008. But these statistics are exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts; and this together with the estimated value of each class, amounted to 473 horses, £3,784; 93 asses, £93; 426 cattle, £2,769; 21 sheep, £23; 842 pigs, £1,052; and 2,185 poultry, £55. Grand total of value in the civic districts, £7,776.

Woods.—In 1841, the continuous or compact plantations within the county, consisted of 320 acres of oak, 83 of ash, 14 of elm, 52 of beech, 415 of fir, 6,948 of mixed trees, and 456 of orchards; and there were planted of these, previous to the year 1791, 48 acres of oak, 13 of ash, 9 of elm, 33 of beech, 36 of fir, 1,835 of mixed trees, and 178 of orchards. In 1841, the number of detached trees was 576,470, equivalent to 3,603 acres; and thus the grand total of woods was 11,891 acres. One of the original forms of the name Kildare, contended for by etymologists and antiquaries, is *Chille-Dara*, 'the Wood of Oaks'; but, "except in Carbery, on the estate of Ambrose O'Farrell, Esq.," said Mr. Rawson in 1807, "the Forest of Oaks has been completely destroyed, no other natural wood within the county being worth mentioning."

Trade and Manufactures.—The corn trade of Kildare is very large, on account at once of the goodness of the soil, the excellence of the produce, the general prevalence of tillage, and the facility and cheapness of communication to at once the eastern sea at Dublin, and the southern sea at the exit of Waterford Harbour. The milling trade is extensive; and large quantities of grain, of which no statistics can be obtained, are sold by sample at the mills and corn-stores within the county, or sent along the canals, or down the navigation of the Barrow, without being previously brought to a public market. Even the returns for Kilcullen-Bridge, which is a considerable corn-market, are not within our reach. In 1833, 941 barrels of wheat were sold at Naas, 40,000 at Kilcock, 57,720 at Athy, 13,500 at Rathangan, and 1,090 at Kildare;—6,085 of oats at Naas, 12,000 at Kilcock, 19,472 at Athy, 1,152 at Kildare, and 3,000 at Robertstown;—50 of barley at Naas, 1,000 at Kilcock, 8,075 at Athy, and 3,080 at Kildare; and 1,412 of bere at Naas, 7,000 at Kilcock, and 150 at Kildare. In 1835, 750 barrels of wheat were sold at Naas, 40,000 at Kilcock, 27,811 at Athy, 14,500 at Rathangan, and 1,113 at Kildare; 12,796 of oats at Naas, 12,000 at Kilcock, 19,878 at Athy, 1,230 at Kildare, and 3,000 at Robertstown; 50 of barley at Naas, 1,000 at Kilcock, 5,787 at Athy, and 145 at Kildare; and 1,125 of bere at Naas, 7,000 at Kilcock, and 388 at Kildare.

A strenuous and elaborate attempt, still partially continued, was made to establish woollen and linen manufactories at CELBRIDGE [see that article]; and a cotton factory was, a few years ago, commenced on an extensive scale at Inchyguire, in the vicinity of Ballytore. In 1841, the number of persons employed in the various departments of productive industry and of trade—exclusive of the departments which belong to the categories of agriculture and economics—were 120 millers, 1 maltster, 3 brewers, 5 distillers, 177 bakers, 16 confectioners, 3 salters,

1 fishmonger, 36 egg-dealers, 33 cattle-dealers, 1 horse-dealer, 27 pig-jobbers, 6 corn-dealers, 3 seedsmen, 1 flour-merchant, 1 butter-merchant, 65 hucksters and provision-dealers, 142 butchers, 5 poulterers, 23 victuallers, 55 grocers, 2 tobacconists, 53 flax-dressers, 21 carders, 342 flax spinners, 17 cotton-spinners, 597 wool-spinners, 1,567 spinners of classes not specified, 214 factory-workers, 10 winders and warpers, 1 wool-dresser, 18 cotton-weavers, 60 linen-weavers, 13 woollen-weavers, 5 lace-weavers, 232 spinners of classes not specified, 1 cotton-manufacturer, 2 woollen-manufacturers, 3 dyers, 2 clothiers, 1 cloth-finisher, 1 calico-printer, 4 skimmers, 8 curriers, 2 tanners, 98 brogue-makers, 732 boot and shoe makers, 531 tailors, 415 sempstresses, 507 dressmakers, 68 milliners, 8 stay-makers, 2 comb-makers, 588 knitters, 37 hatters, 145 bonnet-makers, 33 straw-workers, 7 glovers, 2 button-makers, 4 hair-dressers, 1 leather-dealer, 6 hosiers, 10 haberdashers, 7 drapers, 2 linen-draper, 2 woollen-draper, 2 silk-merciers, 51 venders of soft goods, 16 rag and bone dealers, 3 architects, 6 builders, 9 brick-makers, 1 potter, 19 stone-cutters, 16 lime-burners, 16 bricklayers, 257 stone-masons, 87 slaters, 13 thatchers, 14 plasterers, 2 paviors, 43 sawyers, 792 carpenters, 10 cabinet-makers, 89 coopers, 4 turners, 17 mill-wrights, 7 wheel-wrights, 5 pump-borers, 9 basket-makers, 7 broom-makers, 10 iron-founders, 519 blacksmiths, 19 whitesmiths, 110 nailers, 3 cutlers, 9 sickle-makers, 1 gunsmith, 14 braziers and coppersmiths, 3 plumbers, 12 tinplate-workers, 14 tinkers, 2 machine-makers, 1 clock and watch maker, 3 watch-makers, 2 silversmiths, 8 coach and car makers, 1 carver and gilder, 44 saddlers, 52 harness-makers, 1 rope-maker, 4 letterpress printers, 4 book-binders, 4 mat-makers, 12 chandlers and soap-boilers, 2 glass-makers, 74 painters and glaziers, 1 toy-maker, 9 sieve-makers, 5 upholsterers, 3 timber-merchants, 13 delph-dealers, 5 ironmongers, 8 merchants of classes not specified, 6 brokers, 208 dealers of classes not specified, 377 shopkeepers of classes not specified, and 90 shop-assistants.

Fairs.—The fairs of the county of Kildare are held at Tully, on Jan. 1, and July 27; at Castle-Dermot, on Feb. 24, April 7, May 25, Aug. 4, and Dec. 19; at Athy, on March 17, April 25, June 9, July 25, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11; at Kilcullen-Bridge, on Feb. 2, March 25, Sept. 8 and 29, and Dec. 8; at Naas, on March 17, May 7 and 18, and Nov. 23; at Kilcock, on March 25, May 11, Aug. 11, and Sept. 29; at Red Lion, on March 25, and Sept. 8; at Monastereven, on March 28, May 19, July 31, and Dec. 7; at Narraghmore, on March 28; at Timolin, on March 30 and June 29; at Johnstown-Bridge, on March 31, May 29, Oct. 13, and Dec. 21; at Ballymany, on April 6, Aug. 21, and Nov. 2; at Clane, April 28, July 25, and Oct. 15; at Kildroughall, April 28, Sept. 8, and Nov. 7; at Calverstown, on May 1, and Sept. 21; at Kildangan, on May 1, and Sept. 29; at Kilteel, on May 1, June 24, Sept. 29, and Nov. 2; at Moone, on May 1, June 19, Aug. 13, and Oct. 28; at Churchland, on May 2; at Hortland, on May 2, and Dec. 9; at Leixlip, on May 4, and Oct. 9; at Maynooth, on May 4, Sept. 19, and Oct. 9; at Newbridge, on May 4, and Aug. 15; at Ballyownan, on May 5; at Kilgowan, on May 8, and July 20; at Rathangan, on May 19; at Kilbannernan, on May 25, Aug. 26, and Nov. 12; at Kilmage, on May 25, June 29, and Sept. 25; at Castle-Carbery, on May 26; at Kilcullen, on June 22, and Oct. 2; at Rathbride, on July 6; at Quin, on July 7, Aug. 15, and Dec. 30; at Frenchfurze, on July 27; at Ballytore, on Aug. 15, and Nov. 30; and at Russel's-Wood, on Aug. 26.

Communications.—The Royal and the Grand Canals, the branches of the latter to Naas, Milltown, and Athy, and the navigation of the Barrow, partly artificial, but chiefly natural, downward from Athy, render the county of Kildare singularly rich in water-communications, and connect it at once with Dublin, the Upper and Lower Shannon, the city and harbour of Waterford, and three grand outlets to the ocean in respectively the east, the west, and the south of the kingdom. A line of railway for which an act of parliament has been obtained, and which is designed to connect Dublin with Kilkenny, passes up the vale of the Liffey to the vicinity of Newbridge, and thence runs diagonally across the county to Athy. The main-trunk of the Munster and South Leinster lines projected by the Public Commissioners, ascends the vale of the Liffey to the vicinity of Sallins, and thence crosses the county in a west-south-westerly direction, passing a little to the south of Rathangan. The principal roads through Kildare are the mail-lines from Dublin to Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Cork. At the close of 1841, 806 miles of road were under the charge of the county surveyor; and only 6 miles of new road had been made since his appointment in 1836.

Divisions and Towns.—The county is divided into the baronies of Carbery in the north-west; Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the middle of the north; North Salt, in the north-east; South Salt, in the east, immediately south of North Salt; Clane, in the north of the interior, or immediately west of South Salt; North Naas, in the east, immediately south of South Salt; South Naas, in the east, immediately south of North Naas; Connel, in the centre, immediately west of North and South Naas; West Ophaly and East Ophaly, in the west and centre, from the northern part of the bog of Lullymore down to the centre of the bog of Monavallagh; Kilcullen, in the east, immediately south-east of East Ophaly; West Narragh and Rheban, and East Narragh and Rheban, quite across the county, immediately south of West Ophaly and Kilcullen; and Kilkea and Moone, in the extreme south. Previous to some recent changes, the number of ploughlands in Carbery was 17; in Ikeathy and Oughterany, 14; in North Salt, 18; in South Salt, 8; in Clane, 12; in North Naas, 13½; in South Naas, 11½; in Connel, 12; in West Ophaly, 12½; in East Ophaly, 13½; in Kilcullen, 5; in West Narragh and Rheban, 7; in East Narragh and Rheban, 7½; in Kilkea and Moone, 11½. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred one townland of the parish of Moone from Upper Philipstown in King's co., to East Ophaly in Kildare,—pop., in 1841, 97; thirteen townlands of Ballybracken, the whole of Harristown, nine townlands of Fontstown, and one townland of Duneany, from Upper Philipstown, in King's co., to West Ophaly in co. Kildare,—pop. 2,661; the whole of Ballybought, the whole of Ballymore-Eustace, the whole of Tipperkevin, from Uppercross, in co. Dublin, to South Naas in co. Kildare,—pop. 3,138; three townlands and part of a fourth of Castle-Rickard from Carbery in co. Kildare, to Moyfenragh in co. Meath,—pop. 138; seventeen townlands of Rathangan, and seven of Ballysax, from West Ophaly to East Ophaly,—pop. 3,207; two townlands of Rathmore, and an uninhabited part of a townland of Killashee, from South Naas to North Naas,—pop. 32; and one townland of Narraghmore, from East Narragh and Rheban to West Narragh and Rheban,—pop. 13. The barony of Carbery, as now constituted, contains the whole of 11 parishes; Clane, the whole of 7 parishes; Connel, the whole of 5 parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Ikeathy and Oughterany, the whole of 8 parishes; Kilcullen, the whole of one

parish, and part of another; Kilkea and Moone, the whole of 9 parishes, and part of 6 other parishes; North Naas, the whole of 8 parishes, and part of another parish; South Naas, the whole of 8 parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; East Narragh and Rheban, the whole of 3 parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; West Narragh and Rheban, the whole of 2 parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; East Ophaly, the whole of 9 parishes, and part of 7 other parishes; West Ophaly, the whole of 10 parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; North Salt, the whole of 8 parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; and South Salt, the whole of 9 parishes, and part of another parish. The towns and principal villages in Carbery, are Castle-Carbery and Johnstown; in Clane, Prosperous and Clane; in Connel, Newbridge, Kilmeague, and Robertstown; in Ikeathy and Oughterany, part of Kilcock; in Kilcullen, Old Kilcullen, and part of Kilcullen-Bridge; in Kilkea and Moone, Castle-Dermot and Moone; in North Naas, Naas and Salins; in South Naas, Ballymore-Eustace, and part of Kilcullen-Bridge; in East Narragh and Rheban, Timolin and Ballytore; in West Narragh and Rheban, Athy; in East Ophaly, Kildare and Rathangan; in West Ophaly, Monastereven and Nurney; in North Salt, Maynooth, Leixlip, and part of Celbridge; and in South Salt, Templeplace, Kill, Killeel, and part of Celbridge. In the ecclesiastical divisions, the major portion of the county is included in the dio. of Kildare, and the minor portion in that of Dublin. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the county to contain 236,000 acres of land, 113 parishes, and 23 churches, assigns to the dio. of Kildare 161,000 acres, 56 parishes, and 14 churches, and to the dio. of Dublin 75,000 acres, 57 parishes, and 9 churches. The territorial additions recently made to co. Kildare from King's co., are within the dio. of Kildare, and those from co. Dublin are within the dio. of Dublin.

Statistics.]—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 214, of scholars 8,857, of male scholars 5,118, of female scholars 3,578, of scholars whose sex was not specified 161, of scholars belonging to the Established Church 1,425, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian communities 4, of scholars belonging to other communities of Protestant dissenters 27, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 7,276, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 125; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 214, of scholars 8,864, of male scholars 5,177, of female scholars 3,608, of scholars whose sex was not specified 79, of scholars belonging to the Established Church 1,313, of scholars belonging to Presbyterian communities 9, of scholars belonging to other communities of Protestant dissenters 22, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 7,392, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 128. The statistics of schools, churches, and religious denominations for 1834, are arranged under the diocesan divisions. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 57 schools, attended by 3,063 males and 3,413 females, conducted by 34 male and 30 female teachers, and aided with £632 10s. in salaries, and £87 13s. 9d. in school-requisites; and during 1841 and 1842, they granted £371 1s. 8d. toward the building and fitting up of 6 other schools, which continued unopened at the close of 1842.—During 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 284; of these 105 were committed to Athy gaol, and 179 to Naas gaol; of the 105 in Athy gaol, 17 were charged with offences against the person, 6 with offences against property committed with violence, 63 with

offences against property committed without violence, 2 with malicious offences against property, 2 with offences against the currency, and 15 with offences not included in the above categories; of the 179 in Naas gaol, 39 were charged with offences against the person, 1 with an offence against property committed with violence, 133 with offences against property committed without violence, and 6 with offences not included in the above categories; of the total of 284 committed, 154 were convicted and 130 were acquitted and discharged; of the 154 convicted, 13 were sentenced to transportation, 122 to imprisonment, 18 to pay fines, and 1 was discharged on surety; and of the 130 acquitted and discharged, 89 were found not guilty on trial, 26 had no bill found against them, and 15 were not prosecuted. The only prisons are the county gaols at Athy and Naas; and the assizes are held alternately in these towns. The general quarter-sessions are held at Athy, Maynooth, Naas, and Kildare. The district Lunatic Asylum is that of Carlow. In 1835, the amount of grand jury presentments was £19,554 18s. 4d.; and of this total, £1,221 7s. 10d. was charged on the county at large for public roads, £6,051 12s. 5d. was charged to the several baronies for public roads, £5,206 7s. 8d. was raised for the public establishments of the county, £4,713 15s. 10½d. was raised for the maintenance of the constabulary force, and £2,304 14s. 11½d. was expended in repayment of loans advanced by government. On Jan. 1, 1843, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 3 first-rate sub-inspectors, 1 second-rate sub-inspector, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head constable, 5 second-rate head constables, 41 constables, 179 first-rate sub-constables, 24 second-rate sub-constables, and 6 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1842, was £12,573 19s. 3½d. Two stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively Naas and Rathangan. The county sent ten members to the Irish parliament—or two from the county at large, and two from each of the boroughs of Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Harristown; but it sends to the imperial parliament only two members for the county at large,—the whole of the boroughs having been entirely disfranchised. The constituency in May, 1841, was 978; of whom 539 were registered under the £10 qualification, 129 under the £20 qualification, and 310 under the £50 qualification.

Population, in 1792, 56,000; in 1813, 85,133; in 1821, 99,065; in 1831, 108,424; in 1841, 114,488. Houses, in 1792, 11,205; in 1813, 14,564; in 1821, 16,478; in 1831, 17,155; in 1841, 18,556. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1831, 11,880; in manufactures and trade, 3,315; in other pursuits, 3,576.—The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 58,030; females, 56,458; families, 20,338. Inhabited houses, 18,556; uninhabited complete houses, 716; houses in the course of erection, 116. First class inhabited houses, 679; second class, 3,486; third class, 9,323; fourth class, 5,068. Families residing in first class houses, 797; in second class houses, 4,091; in third class houses, 9,905; in fourth class houses, 5,455. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12,517; in manufactures and trade, 3,385; in other pursuits, 4,436. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 545; on the directing of labour, 6,605; on their own manual labour, 12,693; on means not specified, 494. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 25,894; to clothing, 1,820; to lodging, 2,379; to health, 50; to charity, 2; to justice, 306; to education, 167; to religion, 98; unclassified, 2,673; without any specified occupation, 3,049. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered

to food, 3,058; to clothing, 4,381; to lodging, 17; to health, 44; to charity, 11; to justice, 2; to education, 111; to religion, 19; unclassified, 5,314; without any specified occupation, 23,404. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 21,396; who could read but not write, 10,356; who could neither read nor write, 19,445. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,268; who could read but not write, 13,772; who could neither read nor write, 23,014. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,228; attending superior schools, 655. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,898; attending superior schools, 129. Per centages of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 52; married, 48; widowed, 5. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 44; widowed, 15. School-teachers, 155 males and 88 females; ushers and tutors, 5; governesses, 23; music and dancing masters, 7. Clergymen of the Established Church, 27; Methodist ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 49; friars, 3; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 11; nuns, 19; sextons, 3; clerks, 2; Scripture readers, 1.

Antiquities.]—Earthen-works, both sepulchral and military, are numerous. Sepulchral mounds are sprinkled over the Curragh; and very remarkable moats or raths are the moat of Carmen or Mullaghmast near Ballytore, the moat of Ardscoil near Athy, and the rath of Knockawley about a mile west of Old Kilcullen. In the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, a stone monument, similar to that of Stonehenge, stood on the Curragh. Large existing pillar-stones occur at Harristown, Mullaghmast, Punch's-Town, Forenaughts, and Kilgowan. Pillar-towers stand at Kildare, Castle-Dermot, Old Kilcullen, Oughterard, and Taghadoo. The most remarkable of the ruins of numerous ecclesiastical and monastic piles, are those of Kildare cathedral, Castle-Dermot abbey, Newbridge Abbey, and the monasteries of Naas. Curiously sculptured old stone crosses occur at Moone, Castle-Dermot, and Old Kilcullen. The ancient castles of Leixlip, Donadea, and Kilkea, are still inhabited; and those of Castle-Dermot, Kildare, Clane, Castle-Carbery, Morristown, Lackagh, Killyberry, Rheban, Maynooth, Corrig, Timolin, Ballyteague, and Woodstock, are still standing.

History.]—A small northern portion of the county was anciently included in the kingdom of Meath; and the whole of the remainder was included in the kingdom of Leinster, and yet was distributed into portions or districts of the territories or principalities of Imaill, Hy-Failge, and Hy-Ceallen, subject to respectively the O'Tooles, the O'Connors, and the Mackellys. In the partition of Leinster among the children of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and his wife Isabel, only daughter and heiress of Earl Strongbow, Kildare was assigned to Sibilla, their fourth daughter. William, Earl Ferrers and Darby, became lord of Kildare by marriage with that lady; and William de Vesey, Lord-justice of Ireland, afterwards became lord of Kildare and Rathangan, by marriage with Agnes, their eldest daughter. A dispute arose between De Vesey and Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, lord of Ophaly, and was adjudged to settlement by single combat between the disputants; and, De Vesey fleeing to France to avoid the combat, his estates were taken from him, and bestowed upon Fitzgerald. In 1296, the territory of Kildare, which hitherto had been under the sheriff of Dublin, was erected into a separate county; and, in 1316, John Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, sixth Lord Ophaly by creation, but seventh by tenure, was created Earl of Kildare. See KERRY. The Fitzgerald family,

as they rose in power, made autocratic exactions upon the people, encroached on the administrative prerogatives of the crown, tried pleas before their own seneschals to the exclusion of the King's sheriffs, and, in consequence, provoked the jealousy and the ire of the English government. Gerald, one of the Earls, being summoned to England to answer various charges which had been brought against him of usurpation as Lord Kildare, and especially of oppression as Lord-justice of Ireland, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, his son, a rash youth of twenty years of age, was left to act as his deputy; and, in 1534, this hot-headed novice, soon hearing a rumour that the Earl was put to death, renounced at once his deputyship and his allegiance, rushed into open and frantic rebellion against the government, and drew with him into the dreadful vortex his five uncles, brothers of the Earl. He held the castles of Rathangan, Maynooth, Athy, Portlester, Carlow, and Leix; and the first and the second of these being captured in the course of next year, he and his uncles surrendered, and were sent to England, and executed at Tyburn. Previous to their execution, the Earl had died a prisoner in the Tower of London; so that all the noble earthly hopes of the family appeared to be extinct. But Gerald, a younger brother of the rebellious Thomas, escaped to the continent of Europe, performed distinguished deeds in the service of the Knights of Malta, became master-of-the-horse to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and, in 1552, was reconciled to the English government, and restored to his ancestral possessions. In 1761, James, the twentieth Earl, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Kildare; and, in 1766, he was made Duke of Leinster. The family seat of his descendant, Ireland's only duke, and the representative of so long a line of the lords of Kildare, is CARTON: which see.—Of several military operations which occurred in the county during the wars consequent on the rebellion of 1641, the most remarkable was the battle of Kilrush, fought on April 15, 1642, between a Roman Catholic army of about 15,000 men under Lord Mountgarret, and a royalist army of about the same force, under the Earl of Ormond, and terminating in the signal defeat of the Roman Catholics. The Kildare family acted a prominent and favourable part in the events precurrent to the Restoration; and, with a tact which goes far to account for the great difference between the finale of their history and that of the history of other great and ancient noble families of Ireland, they were partisans of the Williamite cause in the wars of the Revolution. The lands forfeited by Jacobites amounted to 44,281 acres, valued then at £205,175; and the principal families bereft of them were those of Tyrrel, Eustace, Trant, and Lawless. In 1798, several smart skirmishes were fought within the county between parties of rebels, and parties of the King's troops; and, during a brief period, the rebels won and enjoyed an advantage at Old Kilcullen.

KILDARE, a parish, partly in the barony of Connell, but chiefly in that of East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. The Ophaly section contains the town of KILDARE: see next article. The Connell section constitutes a detached district, lying 2 miles east of the nearest part of the main body. Length of the Ophaly section, east-south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Length of the Connell section, southward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, 1. Area of the Connell section, 878 acres,—of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in the river Liffey. Area of the Ophaly section, 8,337 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches,—of which 2,744 acres, 13 perches are part of the Curragh. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,601; in 1841, 2,654. Houses 475. Pop. of the

Connell section, in 1831, 60; in 1841, 56. Houses 9. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ophaly section, in 1831, 788; in 1841, 969. Houses 167. The Connell section contains the mansion of Greenhills, forms a pleasant little district upon the Liffey, and was formerly treated in the population books as a separate parish, under the name of Greenhills. The eastern district of the Ophaly section consists of the larger and more conspicuous portion of the Curragh; and contains the race-course, the stand, two of the three hare-parks, Rathbride Cottage, and Donnelly's stables. See CURRAGH. The highest ground is on the southern boundary, and has an altitude of 404 feet. The western district is exceedingly irregular in outline, isolates a portion of the parish of Tully, borrows relief and beauty from the immediate adjacency of the Dunmurry hills, and contains the demesne of Mooretown.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kildare. The tithes of the Ophaly section, or Kildare proper, are compounded for £323 1s. 6d.; those of the Connell section, or Greenhills, are compounded for £25; and both are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Kildare cathedral. Some public ecclesiastical documents represent the parishes of Kildare, Cloncurry, Dunmurryhill, Relickstown, and Greenhills, as constituting the benefice of Kildare, and corps of the deanery of Kildare. Yet, though we shall follow this statement in exhibiting the ecclesiastical statistics, we must remark, that Cloncurry alone is the corps of the deanery, that the other parishes real and alleged, are appropriated to the economy fund of the cathedral, and that Relickstown and Greenhills are merely districts within Kildare parish. The parochial place of worship, or rather that for the parochial union, has an attendance of from 15 to 40. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of from 1,500 to 1,900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathangan. The Roman Catholic convent chapel at Kildare has an attendance of 200. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, exclusive of the districts of Relickstown and Greenhills, amounted to 79, and the Roman Catholics to 2,521; the Protestants of the union to 133, and the Roman Catholics to 3,525; and 3 daily schools in the union—all of which were in the parish, and one supported wholly by the Presentation nuns, and one aided with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 258 boys and 499 girls.

KILDARE.

A post and market town, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Kildare, barony of East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Newbridge, 5 east-north-east of Monastereven, $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Rathangan, $9\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Naas, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town's site lies 361 feet above sea-level, in the midst of an extensive, depressed, open, and bleak tableau, and about half a mile west of the nearest part of the Curragh. The seats of Mooretown, Maddenstown, Tully, Rathbride, and Rossmore, have an average distance from it of less than two miles, and are situated in such different directions as to seem like the knots of a cord; yet both they, and the inequalities of the low heights, called the Red Hills, the hill of Allen, and the chair of the Earl of Kildare, completely fail to relieve the environs from a cold, exposed, and unpicturesque appearance. The town itself, as seen from the approaches to it, sends up such

a tufting of trees, and such a seeming museum of architecture, as to appear a fascinating feature in the landscape, and afford promise of interesting disclosures to the painter and the antiquary; but on being entered, it dashes to the dust the hopes which it had excited, grins ghastly derision on the enthusiasm of the literary visitor, folds round him clouds of offensive odours, and huddles itself up in so squalid and tawdry a dress of cabin-masonry, grotesquely patched with deformed and clumsy remains of pretending ancient architecture, as instantly to convince him that it owes all its interest to the tales and associations of history, and to the mind's power of abstracting its architectural monuments from connection with rubbish, and juxtaposition to the filth and crudities of a commonplace Irish village. The town, such as it is, consists of one comparatively good street, and several diverging lanes; it is neither watched, lighted, nor under any sort of efficient surveillance; it possesses not a drop of water nearer than a mile, except through one pump, or from showers of rain; and, though less haggard and less declining than formerly, and exactly situated to command the gains of the profuse periodical expenditure of money on the Curragh, it is never likely to rise to the possession of either tolerable neatness or comparative prosperity. Ancient Kildare is believed to have stood a little west of the site of the present town. Though the loftier existing buildings stand on a basis equal in elevation to the medium height of all the surrounding tableau, yet such is the peculiar configuration of the immediately circumjacent grounds, that the town is totally lost sight of, within a quarter of a mile's distance, on each of the numerous roads which radiate from it as a centre.

Public Buildings.—The pillar-tower of Kildare is said to be 132 feet high; and hence it exceeds by 3 feet Trajan's column at Rome. The entrance to it is a semicircular-arched door, 14 feet above the surface of the ground. A Gothic battlement now crowns its summit, and, almost as much in proportion as in style, is grossly out of keeping with the architecture of the shaft; but this incongruous and singular feature is known, from the following passage in Ward's Works enlarged by Harris, to be a modern addition: "The tower of Kildare having been pointed and repaired within these few years, had then a regular, neat battlement raised on it, which before was only an irregular broken wall, as appears by the scheme given thereof by Sir Thomas Molyneux, and which I myself very well remember." If, however, the incongruity of the battlement be overlooked, and the existence of loopholes only near the top be thought a sufficient semblance to the normal type of the ancient pillar-tower, the structure at Kildare is both a very perfect and very beautiful specimen of the curious antiquities of its class.—The cathedral of Kildare has long been in a ruinous condition; and, even though partially repaired and in use, appears to the eye far more a mass of ruin than an undilapidated pile. The original structure claims a comparatively very early date, and affects to have been repaired and adorned at no small charge, by Bishop Ralph of Bristol, who occupied the see of Kildare from 1223 to 1232. The pile is said to have again become ruinous, and to have been restored in the reign of Henry VII., under the auspices of Bishop Lane. Subsequent dilapidation soon commenced, and seems to have achieved its worst during the wars of the 17th century. The north side of the tower, which rose from between the choir and the nave, is levelled with the ground, and is said to have been wilfully battered down in the rebellion of 1641. The south transept remains, but is in a state of

ruin. The unroofed nave also stands, and displays some arches and other architectural features in a very plain variety of the pointed style. The choir retains both walls and roof, and continues to be used as the parochial church and the nominal cathedral; but it has been much and frequently altered, is contracted in dimensions, and possesses hardly one feature of architectural interest.—Within the cathedral is the sepulchral vault of the earls of Kildare and dukes of Leinster. Immured in the exterior walls of the pile are numerous fragments of sculptured monuments. In the churchyard is the lofty pedestal of an ancient stone cross, the shaft of which is said to have been carried away, and converted into a step of the communion-table. About 30 yards west of the cathedral, and also within the churchyard, is the pillar-tower already noticed.

Nearly adjacent to the pillar-tower, is a tiny structure, locally called the Fire-house, but really consisting of a small part of a chapel, of ancient date, monastically ascribed to St. Bridget, and constituting a low and narrow stone cell, of considerable but really unknown antiquity. St. Bridget, according to monkish story, was the illegitimate daughter of an Irish chieftain, and born in the year 453; she received the veil, in the 14th year of her age, from the hand of St. Patrick, or from that of one of his immediate disciples; she soon afterwards made a pilgrimage to Glastonbury in Somersetshire; and previous to the year 484, she founded a nunnery and an abbey in Kildare, placed them both under one roof, and exercised over both the supervision of a foundress and a superior. "She founded a nunnery here before the year 484," says Archdall; "and about the same time an abbey was also founded under the same roof for monks, but separated by walls from the nunnery; it afterwards came into possession of the Regular Canons of St. Augustine. The nuns and monks had but one church in common, which they entered at different doors. St. Bridget presided as well over the monks as nuns, and, strange to tell! the abbot of this house was subject to the abbess for several years after the death of the celebrated founder, which happened in the year 523. She was interred here, but her remains were afterwards removed to the cathedral church at Down." St. Bridget, as pictured by her monastic admirers, and embodied by the mixture of fact and fiction which passes current as her history, was altogether a very unwomanly personage, and not over-scrupulous about either the source or the character of her crack-notions; and, accordingly, she is narrated by her crowds of would-be biographers to have instituted her communities of nuns on a footing of close resemblance to the vestal virgins of pagan Rome, and to have charged them with the maintenance, "for the benefit of the poor and strangers," of an *inextinguishable* fire. The addled and fabulous Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the 12th century respecting her community, says, "The nuns and religious women are so careful and diligent in supplying and recruiting the fire with fuel, that from the time of St. Bridget, it hath remained always unextinguished through so many successions of years; and though so vast a quantity of wood hath been in such a length of time consumed in it, yet the ashes have never increased." This heathenish fire was extinguished in 1220, by order of Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin; but, when the influence of that prelate ceased, the fire was rekindled, and continued to be maintained and applauded, till for ever put out by the waters of the Reformation. The place in which popular belief supposes the fire to have been maintained, is the extant fragment of the old building called St. Brid-

get's chapel; and hence the popular designation assigned to it of the Fire-house. Archdall's precious and veracious "history" records, *inter alia*, the following particulars in the annals of St. Bridget's nunnery:—In 520, died "St." Naithfraich, "couchman" to St. Bridget; in 523, died "St." Blatha, "cook" to St. Bridget; in 997, Cormac, king of Munster, and archbishop of Cashel, bequeathed to the nunnery his horse, its splendid furniture, an ounce of gold, and an embroidered vestment; and in 1135, Diarmod MacMurrogh, king of Leinster, forcibly abducted the abbess from her cloister, compelled her to marry one of his people, and occasioned the destruction of 170 inhabitants of the nunnery and the town. The nunnery, whenever founded, and of whatever history, appears to have, for a series of centuries preceding the Reformation, made a considerable figure; and, at the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to Anthony Deeringe, at the annual rent of £3 10s. 8d. Irish. A monastery for Franciscan friars, commonly called the Gray Abbey, and situated on the south side of the town, was founded in 1260, by Lord William de Vesey, and afterwards completed by Gerald Fitzmaurice, Lord Ophaly. Within its walls were interred the mortal remains of its completer or second founder in 1286; of Peter, Lord de Bermingham, in 1308; of Thomas Fitz-John, second earl of Kildare, in 1328; of Richard, third earl of Kildare, in 1329; and of Gerald, another of the earls of Kildare, in 1410. A monastery for Carmelites, or White friars, was founded at Kildare, in 1290, by the de Vesey family; but it figures very obscurely in even monkish narrative. At the general dissolution, the Franciscan and the Carmelite monasteries, together with their appurtenances, were granted, *in capite*, to Daniel Sutton, at the annual rent of 2s. 3d. Irish.

"Kildare, or Chille-darruigh, which signifies 'the church or cell under the oak,'" says a writer in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, "is said to have been founded by St. Conlaeth, in the beginning of the 6th century. It seems to have been one of the primitive churches of Ireland, and what is termed a mother church, numbers of which were deemed, in subsequent periods, bishoprics, though few, prior to the 10th century, were other than convents of regular canons, who resided in or near their churches, with their families and pupils or disciples, where they instructed youth in the principles of learning and religion. Under this circumstance, Kildare was one of the ancient schools or academies of Ireland during the middle ages. Of the original church and city of Kildare, there are at present no remains; both the church and other buildings being frequently plundered and destroyed by the Danes. The round tower and cathedral, whose ruins still remain, owe their origin to periods much subsequent to the time we are now speaking of. * * * Among the number of students who were in different periods educated by the monks of Kildare, several were of distinguished parts, in particular O'Buge, who flourished about the year 1320, called generally in the language of the times, the burning light, the mirror and ornament of his country; he was well skilled in divinity, philosophy, rhetoric, and the canon and civil law; and was buried in the Carmelite monastery, founded by William de Vesey, in 1290; which monastery was situated within the then town, and confounded with the ancient convent of regular canons, of which there doth not appear to have been any particular building; the cathedral was their church, and the members dwelt round it, in separate houses, constituting the ancient city."

A strong castle was built at Kildare, shortly after the English conquest; and both added much to the

town's importance, and drew upon it an alternation of prosperity and disaster. This structure was an object of frequent contention during the turbulencies of intestine war; it shared the fate, common to many military strengths, of alternate demolition and restoration; it was last repaired and garrisoned during the wars of the 17th century; and it now survives in remains which, while rather bulky and massive, possess no interest for the antiquary or the artist.—The county infirmary, situated in the town, is a well-managed institution, lately enlarged, and now containing 50 beds. The building, however, is not sufficiently commodious; and many suitable applicants for admission are turned away for want of room, and compelled either to remain destitute of infirmary aid, or to seek it in the hospitals of Dublin. A portion of the building is now inhabited by the family of the surgeon, and might be made available for the reception of patients; and, in consequence of the inconvenient distance of the Naas and Kilcullen fever hospitals, the governors desiderated in 1840, the construction of two fever wards. In 1839–40, the infirmary admitted 442 intern patients; made 4,500 dispensations of medicine to extern patients; expended £183 1s. 10d. in salaries of medical officers, £40 12s. 6d. in medicines, and £738 2s. 4½d. on contingencies; and was supported with £27 6s. from subscription, £1,183 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £19 0s. 6d. from other sources.—The only other public buildings are the market-house and the Roman Catholic chapel.

Trade.—No manufacture exists; nor, in consequence of the exceeding scarcity of water, can any be expected. A weekly market is held on Thursday; chartered fairs are held on Feb. 2, Easter-Tuesday, and Sept. 8; and other fairs are held on June 29, and Oct. 29. In 1838, the public conveyances were very abundant in number and accommodation, but were all merely in transit, and consisted of a coach between Dublin and Birr, a caravan between Dublin and Mountmellick, a coach and a mail-coach between Dublin and Limerick, a coach between Dublin and Thurles, and a caravan between Dublin and Roscrea. The main trunk railway, projected by the public commissioners, passes within 5 statute miles of Kildare at Milltown; and will thence effect travelling to Dublin in 1 hour and 38 minutes.

Municipal Affairs.—A charter of 4 James II., recites that Kildare had been an ancient borough, but that its franchises, liberties, and privileges, had been seized into the King's hands by a judgment of the Court of Exchequer; and it declares that Kildare should be a free borough, extending to the same metes and bounds as at any former period; that its corporation should consist of one sovereign, two provosts, 20 burgesses, and a commonalty; and that all its inhabitants should constitute one body politic. An original charter of the borough, granted by one of the Henrys, probably the 8th, has been found in the record office of the Court of Chancery, but is so torn and obliterated as to be almost illegible. The borough grounds extended considerably beyond the town, spread away from it very unequally in different directions, were even intersected and cut into portions by other lands, and included about 3,000 acres of the Curragh, and 300 acres lying south of the town, and called the King's Bog, or Commons of Kildare. Only one Roman Catholic appears to have ever been a member of the corporation; and he was a mere freeman, admitted in 1799. The sovereign presided in the Borough Court till 1830; but, in modern times, he did not entertain suits for any higher claim than 40s. A court of petty-sessions is held by the county magistrates every Thursday; and a court of quarter-sessions is held twice a-year.

The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The corporation have now no income; and exercise no jurisdiction. The members of the corporation enjoy, in common with the occupiers of the surrounding lands, the right of grazing on the Curragh; and they and the inhabitants of the borough claim, and formerly enjoyed, the exclusive right of grazing on "the King's Commons;" but since the cessation of magisterial power on the part of the corporation, the commons are used by all persons who choose,—the only protection which the inhabitants possessed having passed away, of summoning before the sovereign any stranger who put cattle upon the Curragh. About 25 acres of "the King's Bog" have recently become, in a very quiet way, the enclosed property of a man who originally rented them from the corporation; and the remainder of the 700 acres are still unenclosed, and are rendered utterly valueless to the inhabitants of Kildare, in consequence of lying open to crowds of unchallenged trespassers. Tolls and customs were formerly collected, both in money and in kind; but they were resisted in 1826, and finally abolished in 1828. The borough was disfranchised at the Legislative Union; and the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement was paid to William, Duke of Leinster.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 90 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,753; in 1841, 1,629. Houses 299. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 123; in manufactures and trade, 149; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 141; on their own manual labour, 151; on means not specified, 11. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 347; who could read but not write, 127; who could neither read nor write, 215. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 246; who could read but not write, 215; who could neither read nor write, 308.

History.—The alleged or current history of Kildare during a long period subsequent to the apparent date of the town's foundation, is manifestly in a great measure fabulous; and, in addition to other gross and general incongruities, it exhibits pretended events which produce the three-horned dilemma of representing the fine existing pillar-tower to have outstood calamities which overwhelmed every other building, or to have been erected by Danes amidst their whirling careers of devastation, or to have been founded at so late a date as at least the close of the 11th century; yet they probably contain so considerable a portion of truth, and at all events are so generally circulated as matters of assured history, that we must sketch an outline of them as they are currently exhibited.

In 638, Black Hugh, king of Leinster, abdicated his throne and became a monk of Kildare; and afterwards he was made abbot and bishop. In 770 and 774, the town and abbey were consumed by fire. In 781, a celebrated battle was fought on the Curragh. In 880, Ceallach MacBran plundered the town and abbey, and slew a number of the clergy. In 833, the Danes plundered and sacked the town. In 835, the abbot of Armagh and a number of his clergy, paid a visit to Kildare abbey; and Fethlimid, the son of Crimthan, at the head of an armed force, seized the abbey, and carried the clergy into captivity. In 836, the Danes, from two fleets which had arrived in respectively the Boyne and the Liffey, destroyed Kildare by fire and sword, and carried away rich shrines which had been erected to St. Bridget and St. Conlaeth. In 870, another king of Leinster abdicated his throne, and became abbot of Kildare. In 883, the Danes spoiled the town and abbey, and carried away the abbot and 280 of his

clergy and family. In 887, 889, 895, 920, 924, 926, 927, 953, 962, 992, 998, 1012, and 1016, the Danes, from various quarters, and with various severity, plundered the town, occasionally carrying away captives as well as booty; and at one of these dates, 962, they almost totally destroyed the town, and made the greater part of the inhabitants slaves. In 1018, the whole town, with the exception of but one house, was destroyed by lightning; and in 1038, 1040, 1071, 1089, and 1099, it was destroyed by fire. "The buildings which after such frequent depredations and losses were rebuilt," remarks an annalist, "must necessarily have consisted of wattled or wicker work, yet of exceeding beauty, as Venerable Bede himself bears testimony, where he speaks of the Irish wood architecture as nationally excelling all other. They were, however, easily destroyed either by premeditated or accidental fire. In 1259, Calvagh O'Connor, when in arms against the English government, stormed the castle of Kildare, burned the rolls and tallies belonging to the manor, and wasted the adjacent country; but, subsequently, he was defeated by Lord Ophaly, and compelled to return to his own country. In 1309, a parliament was held in Kildare; but, for what purpose, or with what results, is not recorded. In 1336, the warden of the Franciscans of Kildare was sent in an embassy to the Hebrides, to treat with John, Lord of the Isles. In 1344, by mandate, reciting that the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, MacMurroughs, and O'Nolans had risen to oppose the English, the seneschal of the liberty of Kildare was commanded to proclaim that no person should aid them with victuals, horses, or arms, that one peace or one war should prevail throughout the land, and that each adjacent county should aid any one which was invaded or harassed by Irish enemies. In the reign of Elizabeth, the town suffered so severely, that, in 1600, the houses were all in ruins, and without a single inhabitant. In 1641, the cathedral was reduced to ruin by a cannonade; but in 1643, the town was made a garrison-post under the Earl of Castlehaven, and it in consequence suddenly began to reattract inhabitants. In 1647, the town was taken upon quarter by Colonel Jones; soon after it was retaken by the Irish; and in June 1649, it was retaken by the Lord-lieutenant.

The Diocese.—The bishopric of Kildare, as we have seen, is alleged to have been founded by St. Conlaeth, with the assistance of St. Bridget. Yet so obscure is St. Conlaeth, even in monkish story, that the chief things told about him are, that he died on the third of May 519, that his body was buried near the high altar of his own church, and that his bones, 281 years afterwards, were translated into a silver gilded shrine, adorned with precious stones. The alleged annals of the diocese, during many ages after the date assigned for Conlaeth's death, consist of but a few fugitive hints and jaw-breaking Milesian names; so that, however keenly studied, they yield no information which the ecclesiastical antiquary can esteem of solid value. Evidence, in fact, is all but conclusive of at least the proximate correctness of the opinion which we quoted from the *Anthologia Hibernica*, that what posterity has pronounced a cathedral in Kildare, previous to the latter half of the 12th century, was originally a Culdean church, and even ultimately what is in general called a church of regular canons. The succession of bishops from the date of credible record, till the present century, is by no means unconfused or uninterrupted; yet it is tolerably complete, and may bear to be exhibited. In 1176, Malachy O'Byrne; in 1177, Nehemiah; in 1206, Cornelius MacGelan, often called Cornelius of Cloncurry; in 1223, Ralph of Bristol, the repairer and beautifier of the cathe-

dral; in 1233, John of Taunton; in 1258, Simon of Kilkenny; from 1272 to 1279 vacant; in 1279, Nicholas Cusack; in 1299, Walter Leveele; in 1334, Richard Hulot; in 1353, Thomas Giffard; in 1365, vacant; in 1366, Robert of Aketon; in some unascertained year subsequent to the preceding date, a person of the name of George; in 1401, Henry of Wessenberch; in some unascertained year between 1401 and 1405, a person of the name of Thomas; in 1405, John Maddock; in 1432, William; in 1449, Geoffrey Hereford; in 1464, Richard Lang; in 1474, David; in 1475, James Wale; in some unascertained year subsequent to the preceding date, William Barret, but both Wale and Barret were for a long time only nominal bishops; in 1482, Edmund Lane; in 1523, Thomas Dillon; in 1531, Walter Wellesley; in 1540, William Meagh; in 1550, Thomas Lancaster, the first Protestant bishop; in 1554, Thomas Leverous; in 1559, or for 17 months, vacant; in 1560, Alexander Craik; in 1564, Robert Daly; in 1583, Daniel Neylan; in 1604, William Pilsworth; in 1635, Robert Usher, son of Archbishop Usher; in 1644, William Golbourn; in 1660, Thomas Price; in 1667, Ambrose Jones; in 1678, Anthony Dopping; in 1681, William Moreton; in 1705, Welbore Ellis; in 1731, Charles Cobb; in 1743, George Stone; in 1745, Thomas Fletcher; in 1761, Richard Robinson; in 1765, Charles Jackson; in 1790, George L. Jones; in 1804, Charles Lindsay. Bishop Lane of the 15th century, founded an institution in which the dean and chapter might live in a collegiate manner; and he was induced by the Earl of Kildare to assist at the coronation of the impostor, Lambert Simnel, but was afterwards pardoned. Bishop Leverous, of the 16th century, was expelled from the see for refusing to take the oath of supremacy; and he supported himself for some time by keeping a school at Limerick. Bishop Craik, the next occupant after Leverous, exchanged the principal estates of the bishopric for some tithes of small value. Bishop Pilsworth, the third after Craik, made farther alienations of the episcopal property; and the proceedings of these two bishops so greatly reduced the revenues, that ever since respectively 1641 and 1689, the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin, and the preceptory of Tully, have been held in *commendam* with the see.

The bishopric of Kildare continued to be distinct or unannexed till the passing of the Church Temporalities act in 1833; but it was then appointed to be consolidated with Dublin and Glandelough. On an average of three years, ending on 31st Dec., 1831, the gross income of the bishop was £6,451 13s. 3d., derived in the three sums of £520 3s. 2½d. from the see of Kildare, £617 4s. 1d. from the preceptory of Tully, and £5,314 5s. 11d. from the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin; and the nett income was £6,061 11s. 11d., derived in the sums of respectively £410 15s. 5½d., £553 19s. 4d., and £5,096 17s. 1½d., from the three sources of revenue. The gross amount of the corporate revenues of the dean and chapter, is £602 12s. 8d.; the nett income, divided among the members, on an average of 3 years ending in Dec. 1831, was £492 7s. 9d.; and this was divided in equal proportions among the members, except that the second and the third canons always received £2 10s. 5d. less than any of the other six members. The dignitaries, together with the corps and the gross income of each—the latter irrespective, however, of revenues derived from annexed benefices, as well as of a share in the corporate revenues—are, the dean, the rectory of Cloncurry, £131 10s. 10d.; the precentor, the sinecure precentorship of Kildare, £17 15s. 1d.; the chancellor, the sinecure chancellorship of Kildare, no revenue; the treasurer, the

sinecure tressurership of Kildare, £12 12s.; and four canons, the canonries of Kildare cathedral, no revenue.

The diocese of Kildare comprehends the chief part of co. Kildare, a large part of King's co., and a considerable part of Queen's co. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the whole to comprise 331,000 acres, and 81 parishes, and to contain 28 churches, assigns to co. Kildare 161,000 acres, 56 parishes, and 14 churches; to King's co. 121,000 acres, 18 parishes, and 8 churches; and to Queen's co. 49,000 acres, 7 parishes, and 6 churches. The greatest length of the diocese from east to west, is 36 Irish or 46 English miles; its greatest breadth is 23 Irish or 29 English miles; and its area is 367,222 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 127,983. Parishes, 78; chapelries, 2; benefices, 47, of which 2 are sinecure; benefices consisting of single parishes, or of chapelries, 27. Resident incumbents, 31; non-resident incumbents, 16. Tithe composition belonging to the benefices, £11,490 9s. 3½d; glebes, £1,148 10s. 10d. Gross income, £12,872 18s. 10½d.; nett, £10,873 10s. 2d. Patron of 13 benefices, the Crown; of 17, the diocesan; of 1, the incumbent; of 11, laymen and corporations; of 5, alternate parties. Appropriate tithes, £725 15s.; impropriate tithes, £2,383 13s. 8½d. Stipendiary curates, inclusive of 4 who merely perform occasional duties, 25; aggregate salaries of stipendiary curates, £1,529 3s. 1d.; benefices having no stipendiary curate, 24. Benefices without churches, 16; benefices with churches, 31. Total of churches, and chapels-of-ease, 34; sittings 8,601. Cost of building 16, building and enlarging 1, enlarging 3, and repairing 2 of these churches, £19,182 6s.; of which £7,399 7s. 8½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £7,500 0s. 0½d. was borrowed from that Board £144 9s. 1½d. was contributed by private donation, £184 12s. 3½d. was raised from the sale of old materials, and £3,953 16s. 9½d. was raised by parochial assessments. Other places of worship belonging to the Establishment than churches and chapels-of-ease, 4; places of worship belonging to Protestant dissenters, 17; Roman Catholic chapels, 46. In 1834, the population consisted of 13,907 churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, 384 other Protestant dissenters, and 120,056 Roman Catholics; each of four benefices contained not more than 20 persons connected with the Established Church, each of 3 not more than 50, each of 12 not more than 100, each of 4 not more than 200, each of 9 not more than 500, each of 5 not more than 1,000, each of 3 not more than 2,000, and the remaining 1 between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year 205 daily schools made returns of their attendance, and had on their books 6,692 boys and 5,351 girls; and 10 daily schools made no returns of their attendance, but were computed to be attended by 590 children. Of the total of 215 schools, 110 were supported wholly by fees, and 105 wholly or in part by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 44 were in connection with the National Board, 2 with the Association for Discourteuing Vice, 6 with the board of Erasmus Smith, 4 with the Kildare Place Society, and 8 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin are mutually annexed and consolidated; and all their statistics are exhibited in *cumulo* as those of the united diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. The seat of this diocese is Carlow; the episcopal residence is Braganza House, in the vicinity of Carlow; and the bishop's parish is the parish of Carlow. The number of parochial clergy is 46, and of coadjutor clergy or curates, 73. The number of parishes is 47; and, together with the sites of the chapels in each, are

as follow:—1. Carlow,—Carlow; 2. Paulstown,—Paulstown and Goresbridge; 3. Kildare,—Kildare and Rathangan; 4. Rosenallis,—Rosenallis; 5. Edenderry,—Edenderry, Rhode, and Krangham; 6. Myshall,—St. Mullins, Glynn, and Drummond; 7. Ballinakill,—Ballinakill and Knockardagur; 8. Clonegall,—Clonegall and Kildavin; 9. Stradbally,—Stradbally, Timahoe, and Escar; 10. Borris,—Borris, Ballymurphy, and Rahann; 11. Naas,—Naas; 12. Graigue,—Graigue, and Schranwasteen; 13. Allen and Milltown,—Allen and Milltown; 14. Clonbullogue,—Clonbullogue, Brackna, and the islands; 15. Carbery,—Castle-Carbery, and Dunforth; 16. Raheen,—Raheen and Springmount; 17. Ballina,—Ballina, Garrisker, and Narney; 18. Rathvilly,—Rathvilly, Trimock, and Englishtown; 19. Clonaslee,—Clonaslee; 20. Ballyadams,—Ballyadams, Lugacurrin, and Wolfhill; 21. Mountmellick,—Mountmellick and Clonahodoe; 22. Kilcock,—Kilcock and Newtown; 23. Monaster-even,—Monaster-even, Narney, and Kildangan; 24. Arles,—Arles, Ballylinan, and Killeen; 25. Newbridge,—Newbridge and Two-mile-house; 26. Clane,—Clane, Rathcoffey, and Staplestown; 27. Kill and Lyons,—Kill and Ardclough; 28. Abbeyleix,—Abbeyleix, and Ballyroan; 29. Leighlin-Bridge,—Leighlin-Bridge and Ballinahana; 30. Doonane,—Doonane, and Mayo; 31. Killeagh,—Killeagh, Geashill, and Raheen; 32. Ballion and Rattoe,—Ballion and Rattoe; 33. Baltinglass,—Baltinglass, Bombahill, and Stradford; 34. Bagnalstown,—Bagnalstown, Newtown, and Ballinkillen; 35. Sanacroft,—Sanacroft; 36. St. Mullins,—Myshall and Drumfea; 37. Hacketstown,—Hacketstown, Killamote, and Knockanna; 38. Ballyfin,—Ballyfin; 39. Mountrath,—Mountrath and the Hollow; 40. Portarlinton,—Portarlinton, Killeynard, and Emo; 41. Maryborough,—Maryborough and Meath; 42. Tullow,—Tullow, Ardatten, and Kilterigg; 43. Killeshin,—Killeshin and Graigue; 44. Philipstown,—Philipstown and Kill; 45. Clonmore,—Clonmore, Kilguiggan, and Rockbalistine; 46. Clara and Downings,—Clara and Prosperous; and 47. Tinryland,—Tinryland and Benekerry. One recent official statement respecting the chapels, says, "All are clean and elegant, and generally surpass the country chapels of foreign countries;" and another says, "All are good and substantial buildings," and adds, "Witness Carlow, Kildare, Naas, Craigmanna, Johnstown, Edenderry, and Newtown, which cost from £1,300 to £13,000 each,—with many others of the same class—Maryborough, Philipstown, Ballinagar, Graigue, &c., &c." Two colleges are within the diocese,—St. Patrick's at Carlow, and the Jesuits' at Clongowes; and there is also a conventual boarding-school, St. Patrick's, at Tullow. The monasteries and convents within the diocese, are a Carmelite convent at Kildare, a Presentation convent at Kildare, a Dominican convent at Newbridge, a Dominican convent at Athy, a community of Sisters of Mercy at Naas, and a Presentation convent at Bagnalstown.

KILDAVIN, a parish in the barony of Forth, 3½ miles south-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,441 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 521; in 1841, 1,069. Houses 184. The extreme north is occupied by part of the Forth mountains; but the other districts consist of low, level, and rich land. A woollen factory, and part of Johnstown-Castle demesne, are on the east. The road from Wexford to Baldwinstown passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. See WEXFORD. *Tues*

composition, £125. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 574; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathmacnee and Killeen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 477; and there was no school.

KILDAVIN, a village in the parish of Barragh, barony of Forth, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the road from Tullow to Newtownbarry, in the pleasant vale of the Derry rivulet, near the confluence of that stream with the Slaney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Clonegall, and 2 north by west of Newtownbarry. A considerable extent of limestone and sandstone pebble has been accumulated near the windings of the river at the village; and numerous excavations are made in a long stretch of the valley for the limestone pebble as a manure. The road from Kildavin to Newtownbarry climbs a part of the spur-hills of Mount-Leinster, and commands a fine view of the windings of the Slaney along the wooded banks of Lord Farnham's park, and of the western ramparts of the Wicklow mountains in the perspective. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

KILDECAMOGUE, **KILDACAMOGUE**, or **KILTACAMOGUE**, a parish in the baronies of Carra and Gallen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connaught. The Gallen section contains the village of **BELLAVARY**: which see. Three mutually detached districts constitute the parish; yet they lie so little asunder that the extreme length and breadth of the whole, exclusive of intervening grounds, is respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area of the Carra section, 2,896 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 50 acres, 32 perches are water. Area of the Gallen section, 4,656 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 3 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,542; in 1841, 3,923. Houses 689. Pop. of the Carra section, in 1831, 1,494; in 1841, 1,605. Houses 289. Pop. of the rural districts of the Gallen section, in 1841, 2,202. Houses 381. The surface lies along the valley of the Castlebar river, and around the skirts of Spullagadon Hill and Slieve-Conn; and though containing a large aggregate of bog and mountain, is officially reported as "consisting of good pasture and tillage." The hamlets are Bangor, White Village, Drumgannoch, Balloor, Moyhenna, South Arra, North Arra, and Coolshinna.—This parish is a rectory, and part of both the benefice of Castlebar and the perpetual curacy of Turlough, in the dio. of Tuam. See **CASTLEBAR** and **TURLOUGH**. Tithe composition, £129 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £7 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Turlough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 3,811; a pay daily school had on its books 40 boys and 20 girls, and another pay daily school had just been opened in the Roman Catholic chapel.

KILDEEMO. See **KILDIMO**.

KILDELLIG, or **KILDELLYGLY**, a parish in the barony of Clarmallagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Borris-in-Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1; area, 1,251 acres, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 303; in 1841, 342. Houses 56. The land is in general good. An early religious establishment is said to have existed here; and to have been presided over by St. Sillan and St. Cuanan, the latter of whom died in 721.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHDOWNY** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £57 10s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 304; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 20 girls.

KILDEMOCK, or **KILDERNOCK**, a parish in the barony of Ardee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of the town of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, east by northward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,246 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 996; in 1841, 104. Houses 202. The surface is flat, consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Ardee to Dublin. Drakestown, within the limits, is the seat of Nath. Manning, Esq.; and the other seats are Kilpatrick and Roestown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ARDEE** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £147 16s. 8d. The Roman Catholic chapel at Drakestown has an attendance of 420; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 988; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was supported wholly by the rector, and the other salaried with £15 from subscription—had on their books 192 boys and 126 girls.

KILDERERY. See **KILDORRERY**.

KILDERRY, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 4 miles north-east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,192 acres. Pop., in 1831, 718; in 1841, 575. Houses 91. The land averages in yearly value 20s. per plantation acre.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **MOTHELL** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £160. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 702; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILDERRYDADRUM. See **AGHNAMADLE**.

KILDIMO, or **KILDEEMO**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Kenry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Adare, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,183 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,357; in 1841, 3,670. Houses 589. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 218. Houses 34. The surface comprises detached parts; consists of very good land; and is washed on the west by the river Maig. The road from Limerick to Askeaton passes through the interior. "A monastery," says the credulous and indiscriminating Archdall, "was founded here some time before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munster, by Dimma a priest, who instructed and educated St. Declan."—This parish is a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Limerick. The rectory is part of the benefice of St. Michael's, and corps of the archdeaconry of Limerick. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Glebe, £19 10s. Gross income, £148 14s. 7½d.; nett, £134 4s. 2d. Patron, the archdeacon. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilquane in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The church was built in 1725. Sittings 120; attendance, about 15. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kildimo and Ardeanny, have an attendance, the former of about 700, and the latter of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 3,461; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 130 boys and 78 girls.

KILDOLLAGH. See **KILDALLOCK**.

KILDORRERY, or **KILDERERY**, a parish, partly in the barony of Fermoy, but chiefly in that of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. The Condons and Clangibbon section contains the small post-town of Kildorrery. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Fermoy section, 402 acres; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 2,935 acres. Pop.

of the whole, in 1831, 1,986; in 1841, 1,994. Houses 296. Pop., in 1841, of the Fermoy section, 147; of the rural districts of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 1,303. Houses in these, respectively, 21 and 194. Previous to the recent alterations on the extent of baronies, the whole parish lay within Condons and Clangibbon. The surface is peninsulated between the river Funcheon on the east, and a small affluent of that stream on the west; consists, for the most part, of beautiful valley ground, arable and very fertile; and is traversed by the road from Mitchellstown to Mallow, and by the projected line of railway, as laid down by the Public Commissioners, from the Dublin Main Trunk line to Cork. The village or small town of Kildorrery stands on both the road and the proposed route of the railway, 4 miles west by south of Mitchellstown, and 6 miles east-north-east of Doneraile. Fairs are held on May 1, June 27, Sept. 3, and Nov. 27. A dispensary here is within the Fermoy Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £133 18s. 3½d., and administered to 3,721 patients. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 576; in 1841, 544. Houses 81. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 45; in manufactures and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 6. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 55; on their own manual labour, 36; on means not specified, 3.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of NATHLASH [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £159 11s.; and the latter are inappropriate in John Nason, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Molagga. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 2,049.

KILDOWNE. See KILLADOON, co. Kildare.

KILDRESS, a parish in the barony of Dunganon, 3 miles west-north-west of Cookstown, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 6; area, 26,251 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches,—of which 28 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,063; in 1841, 8,192. Houses 1,436. The western and central districts are wild moor and mountain,—a frontier portion of the great upland region of Tyrone and Londonderry; but the eastern district consists, for the most part, of good land, and is embellished with the demesnes of Oaklands and Wellbrook, the property of, respectively, W. J. Richardson, Esq., and G. Gunning, Esq. The nascent Ballinderry river effects most of the drainage in the direction of Lough Neagh.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £354; glebe, £380 2s. 8d. Gross income, £734 2s. 8d.; nett, £657 6s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1818, by means of £184 12s. 3½d. raised by parochial assessment, and £1,107 13s. 10½d. borrowed from the late board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 76 to 120. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 300. The Roman Catholic chapels of Killeenan and Dunamore have an attendance of, respectively, 712 and 641; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,401 churchmen, 1,380 Presbyterians, and 4,629 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—3 of which were salaried with, respectively, £6, £6, and £10, from the National Board, one with £8 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and one with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 409 boys and 159 girls. In 1840, the National Board

had schools at Stramaclemartin, Dunamore, Killieannan, Glenarney, Corvanaghan, and Gortnagross, and made a grant of £55 12s. 6d. toward the erection of one at Gortnagladdy.

KILDROSS, a Roman Catholic parish in co. Sligo, and diocese of Elphin, Connaught. Post-town, Colooney.

KILDROUGHT. See CELBRIDGE.

KILDRUM, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, 2½ miles west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 2,889 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,060; in 1841, 1,217. Houses 198. The surface is part of the southern sea-board of the barony, between the harbours of Dingle and Ventry; and consists, in nearly equal proportions, of first-rate, second-rate, and third-rate land. On the west shore of Dingle harbour stands Burnham, the seat of Lord Ventry, a tall square house, overhanging the water from a lawn which is unrelieved by even a single tree, and has a bleak and desolate appearance.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £36 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £3. Gross income, £39 18s. 5½d.; nett, £37 13s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £73 16s. 11d., and are inappropriate in Lord Ventry. The vicar is non-resident; and a curate receives a salary of £10 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,141; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILDRUMFERTON, or **CROSSERLOUGH**, a parish 6 miles south by west of Ballinanagh, and partly in the baronies of Clonmahon and Upper Loughtee, but chiefly in that of Castle-Rahan, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Castle-Rahan section contains the village of **KILNALECK**: which see. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Loughtee section, 261 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches; of the Clonmahon section, 4,445 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches,—of which 144 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches are water; of the Castle-Rahan section, 11,729 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 62 acres, 3 roods are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,687; in 1841, 10,446. Houses 1,766. Pop. of the Upper Loughtee section, in 1831, 89; in 1841, 163. Houses 27. Pop. of the Clonmahon section, in 1831, 2,442; in 1841, 2,504. Houses 420. Pop. of the Castle-Rahan section, exclusive of the village of Kilnaleck, in 1831, 6,809; in 1841, 7,472. Houses 1,264. The surface includes the lake of Corglass, and the bleak and uninteresting country lying north of the shores of Lough Sheelin, and west of the town of Ballyjamesduff. Most of the land is of the hilly and broken character locally called mountainous; yet such portions as are arable average in yearly value from 20s. to 35s. per plantation acre. Kilnacrot, the seat of Pierce Morton, Esq., stands a mile east of the village of Mount-Nugent; Kill-House, another seat, stands near the lake of Corglass; and Drumroragh-lodge stands 2½ miles south-east of Kilnaleck. The roads from Cavan to respectively Dublin, Castle-Pollard, and Granard, pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £400; glebe, £356. Gross income, £756 15s.; nett, £610 8s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £272; and are inappropriate in George Walsh and Richard Nugent, Esqrs. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1812, at the cost of £1,200; of which £507 13s. 10½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by the parish. Sittings 200; attendance 100. The Drumkilly and Crosserlough Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of

respectively 1,000 and 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 971 Churchmen, 60 Presbyterians, and 8,684 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools—two of which were aided from subscription, one salaried with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and 4 acres of land from the rector, and one wholly supported by Lord Farnham—had on their books 667 boys and 306 girls.

KILDRUMSHERDAN. See **KILLERSHERDINY.**

KILDYSERT, or **KILLADYSERT**, a parish, containing a post village of the same name, on the east border of the barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 12,859 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 130 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,501; in 1841, 5,130. Houses 753. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,164; in 1841, 4,526. Houses 673. The surface consists partly of islands in the estuaries of the Fergus and the Shannon, partly of a portion of the rich and beautiful western sea-board of the Fergus' estuary, and partly of a portion of the moorish frontier heights of the western uplands of the county. The land may, in an aggregate view, be pronounced partly good and partly middle-rate. The chief islands are Inishnacowney, Canon, Inishloe, Coney, and Inishtubrid; and both these islands and the sea-board at once form and command beautiful objects for the poet, and fine subjects for the painter. The post-road from Ennis to Kilrush—ill-constructed and hilly—passes along the coast, and through the village. The lakes Gortglass and Cloonsnaghta, 2½ miles from the Fergus, have an elevation of respectively 224 and 236 feet above sea-level; and a height a little south of the latter has an altitude of 425 feet. The seats are Rosshill, Crovraghan, Lanesborough, Ballyvoghane, and Ballylean; and part also of the demesne of Cahiracon, the property of John Scott, Esq., and one of the most beautiful and romantic demesnes on either the Fergus or the Shannon, lies within the southern boundary. The inhabitants of the parish enjoy the facilities of water-communication with Limerick and the ocean, and will reap some advantages from the improvements effected by the Shannon Navigation Commissioners. The village of Kildysert stands on the Ennis and Kilrush road, and on the shore of the Fergus, opposite the island of Innisherk, 12 miles south-south-west of Ennis, and 15 miles east by north of Kilrush. Fairs are held on May 22, and Aug. 27. A dispensary here is within the Kilrush Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 5,457; and in 1839-40, it expended £82 and administered to 1,121 patients. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 337; in 1841, 604. Houses 80. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 33; in manufactures and trade, 64; in other pursuits 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 59; on their own manual labour, 43; on means not specified, 3.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £150; glebe, £24. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £276 18s. 4½d.; and are inappropriate in Bindin Scott, Esq. The vicarages of Kildysert and **KILCHRIST** and the rectory of **KILFARBOY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kildysert, yet only the two vicarages constitute the cure. Length, 9 miles. Pop., in 1831, 7,070. Gross income, £594; nett, £537 18s. 5d. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The incumbent holds also the small stipendary curacy of Kilmurry-Ibrickane. A curate for Kildysert has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings

150; attendance 12. The Kildysert Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilchrist. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 4,802; the Protestants of the union to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 7,524; 2 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 145 boys and 87 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had 285 boys and 89 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and girls' school at Kildysert, were salaried with respectively £15 and £8 from the National Board, and had on their books 111 boys and 71 girls.

KILE. See **KILLE.**

KILFAGHNAGHBEG. See **KILFAUGHNABEG.**

KILFANE, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 3 miles north-east by north of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,972 acres. Pop., in 1831, 898; in 1841, 931. Houses 150. The surface comprises about 100 acres of unprofitable land, and elsewhere varies in the quality of its soil from the best to the worst. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Waterford, and drained southward by a small affluent of the Nore. The mansions of Kilfane and Summerhill, are the seats of respectively Mr. Power and Mr. Davis. Mr. Archdall says that an abbey was early erected at Kilfane by St. Phian.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £274; glebe, £46. The rectory of Kilfane and the vicarages of **TULLOWHERIN**, and **BLANCHVILLESTOWN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilfane, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Ossory. Blanchvillestown lies detached from the other two members of the union, and consists of only a denomination of the parish of Gowran. Length of Kilfane and Tullowherin, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 2,017. Gross income, £602 7s. 11d.; nett, £505 17s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killersherdiney in the dio. of Kilmore, and the sinecure prebend of Tassagard, and the place of a vicar choral, in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1832, by means of £300 raised by subscription, and £500 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Tullowherin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 868; the Protestants of the union to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 1,946; a daily school in the parish was salaried with £10 from the rector, instructed 30 free scholars, and had on its books 58 boys and 30 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 205 boys and 85 girls.

KILFARBOY—anciently **KILFOBRICK**—a parish on the coast of the barony of Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of **MILTOWN-MALBAY**; which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 13,981 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches,—of which 42 acres, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,389; in 1841, 7,498. Houses 1,166. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,663; in 1841, 6,203. Houses 953. The coast is part of the bold marine rampart between the bays of Liscanor and Doonbeg, and contains the headland called Spanish Point; and the eastern border soars up to the summit of the monarch-height of Mount-Callan. The surface may be summarily described as an intermixture of bog, mountain, pasture-land, and arable ground. The boggy grounds, in consequence of the facility of obtaining sea-manure, are in progress of improvement. The coast and country immediately around

Miltown-Malbay—and, of course, the parish of Kilfarboy in particular—are thus noticed by Mr. Fraser: "This part of Malbay, though presenting several ranges of lofty cliffs, is not so bold and continuous as from Dunbeg to Loop Head. It is broken into low reefs of rocks and intervening sandy coves, into which the sea heavily beats. The country around Miltown, and along the coast towards Kilkee, wears a desolate aspect—not a seat is to be seen. The land is of a very mixed quality, yet is susceptible of much improvement. The roads are bad; and the greater part of the country belongs to non-resident proprietors, who seem regardless of everything but the collection of rent." A height on the east border has an altitude of 843 feet; Knockabullaunduff, a little east of the centre, has an altitude of 661 feet; and Aballaunduff, in the vicinity of the latter height, has an elevation of 536 feet. In the vicinity of Miltown-Malbay are the mansions of Seaview and Miltown, a number of private bathing lodges, and the ruins of Moy-castle. Archdall says, that the monastery of Kilfobrick was founded in 740, and that Cormar, bishop and scribe of Kilfobrick, died in 837.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of KILDYSERT; which see. Rectorial tithe composition, £315. The vicarage is united to the vicarage of KILMITHILL [which see], to constitute the benefice of Kilfarboy. Vicarial tithe composition, £238 16s. 11d.; glebe, £15 10s. Length of the benefice, 5 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 10,183. Gross income, £334 11s.; nett, £292 9s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1805, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance, from 60 to 150. The Kilfarboy Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmurry-Ibrickane. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilmithill. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 118, and the Roman Catholics to 6,637; the Protestants of the union to 130, and the Roman Catholics to 10,705; and 9 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish, and one of these 7 aided with £5 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 345 boys and 146 girls.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a parish in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, 2½ miles west-south-west of Rosscarbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,127 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,461; in 1841, 2,556. Houses 434. The surface lies along the head and the east side of Glandore Harbour, and both forms and commands very beautiful scenery. See GLANDORE and LEAP. The road from Rosscarbery to Skibbereen passes along the northern border.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMACABEA [which see], in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £140; glebe, £10 1s. 6½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £140; and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmacabea. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 2,411; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and the other with £30 from that Board, and £11 from subscription through Miss Adams—had on their books 237 boys and 270 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Glandore, one at Leap, and one at Knockskeagh.

KILFEACLE, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 4½ miles east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary,

Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,500 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches. Pop. in 1831, 2,033; in 1841, 2,176. Houses 298. The surface declines partly to the north, but chiefly to the south; and its water-level descends from 234 to 210 feet. The land, in its aggregate quality, is good. Kilfeacle-house is the seat of James Scully, Esq. The antiquities are ruins of four castles and two churches. An obscure story is told respecting the parish having received its name from an ancient abbey called "the Church of the Tooth;" but Archdall, while ready enough to grasp at the phantasmagoria of anything like an Irish abbey in times preceding the Anglo-Norman conquest, places the alleged "Church of the Tooth" in co. Cork.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TIPPERARY [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Religmurry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 2,123; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 86 boys and 60 girls.

KILFEARAGH. See KILPIERAGH.

KILFEAROW, or KILFERA, a parish on the east border of the barony of Shillelogher, 2½ miles south-east by south of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 965 acres. Pop., in 1831, 58; in 1841, 218. Houses 36. It lies on the right bank of the river Nore.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of BURNCHUACU [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The tithes are compounded for £32 6s. 1d.; and are wholly impropriate in the Tynte family. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 59.

KILFEDANE, KILFIDANE, or KILFIDDANE, a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Clonderalaw, 4½ miles west-south-west of Kildysert, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 13,733 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 43 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,165; in 1841, 4,661. Houses 716. The surface extends from the estuary of the Fergus, westward along the estuary of the Shannon, and into the interior, to the immediate vicinity of the head of Clonderalaw bay. Its east end partakes in variety and beautousness of character with the adjoining parish of KILDYSERT [which see]; and it also, in common with that parish, derives great embellishment from the picturesque demesne of Cahiracon, and hangs out an exquisite sheet of natural picture to observers on the Limerick side of the Shannon. The central and western districts are prevailingly upland; but possess a great advantage for the purposes of improvement in the facility with which sea-manures can be obtained. The stream, which falls into the head of Clonderalaw bay, descends, within the parish, from an elevation of 212 feet. The post-road from Ennis to Kilrush passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £101 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £4 12s. 3½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £166 3s. 1d., and are impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of, respectively, 400 and 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 4,324; and 5 daily schools—one of which was conducted under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, and was free for a certain number of children—had on their books 212 boys and 72 girls.

KILFEIGHNEY, a parish in the barony of Clannaurice, 5½ miles south-south-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 11,408 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,388. Houses 359. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 1,968; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 1,918. But all these statistics include the parish of **BALLYCONRY**: which see. The surface is diversified in both outline and soil; varying from mountain and other upland to bog and arable ground. A small affluent of the river Brick effects the drainage westward. The road from Listowel to Tralee passes through the interior, and leaves the mansion of Banemore about a mile to the east.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £111 3s. 4d.; glebe, £12 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £111 3s. 4d., and are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. The vicarages of Kilfeighney and Ballyconry, and a sinecure fifth of the rectory of Ardfert, constitute the benefice of Kilfeighney, and corps of the precentorship of Ardfert cathedral. Gross income, £220 2s. 6d.; nett, £171 1s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kileumney, in the dio. of Meath, and is resident there. A curate performs the occasional duties of Kilfeighney for a salary of £17. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 80, and the Roman Catholics to 1,960; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILFENNY, a parish in the barony of Upper Connello, 3 miles from Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 2,438 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,136; in 1841, 1,090. Houses 166. Fairs are held on the commons of Kilfenney, on May 15, July 14, Sept. 12, and Dec. 22.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **LOUGHILL** [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £180. There is no church; and the rector of the adjoining parish of Dredhtarsnie performs the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Crough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 1,154; and a pay daily school was usually attended in summer by about 145 children.

KILFENORA, a parish, containing a small episcopal village of the same name, on the east side of the barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 5; area, 10,776 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 218 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 3,286. Houses 522. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,665. Houses 417. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 3,897; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,752. About one-half of the surface is prime fattening-ground; about one-fourth is excellent rearing and tillage-land; and the remainder is mountain and bog, but only to a small extent unprofitable. The land, while of good quality, is also better cultivated than that of the adjacent districts on the south. Lough Lakeen on the south has an elevation of 234 feet; and Slievebeg, immediately south of it, has an altitude of 525 feet. The principal residences are the Deanery, Ballykeale, Ballyshanny, Hollywell, and Kilcar; and the hamlets are Ballagh, North Ballagh, Knockacutteen, and Tulagh. The mountain road from Ennistymon to Burren traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £250; glebe, £165. The rectory of Kilfenora, and the sinecure rectories of Kiltoraght and Clonney, constitute the benefice of Kilfenora, and the corps of the deanery of Kilfenora cathedral. Gross income, £647 18s. 0½d.; nett, £593 10s.

10½d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is the cathedral of the diocese, and is a very old building. Sittings 300; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kiltoraght. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 2,920; and a hedge-school had on its books 128 boys and 82 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £125 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Kilfenora; and, in 1840, a National school there was salaried with £8 13s. 4d., and had on its books 154 boys and 91 girls.

KILFENORA, an episcopal village, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Ennistymon to Burren, 4 miles north-north-east of Ennistymon, 6½ west-north-west of Corrofin, and 116 west by south of Dublin. It belongs to the same category as Emly, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Ardfert, Connor, Clogher, Kilmore, Ferns, and Achonry, in exhibiting a shrunk and ghastly caricature upon the practical notion of a "city;" and nothing but its episcopal name and historical associations prevent it from being regarded as a mean and shabby hamlet. It was anciently called Fenabore and Columabrach. An abbey of unknown origin is said to have been a scene of great slaughter, and to have itself been burnt, in 1055, by Murrough O'Brien. A fragment of this structure, or of what tradition affirms to have been such, still exists in the churchyard; and at its entrance are several ancient crosses. In the nave of the church are some old monuments; and in the choir is the alleged tomb of St. Fachnan, whom monastic dreamers make a disciple of St. Bar, and the founder of the see of Kilfenora. Fairs are held in the village on the Wednesday before Whitsunday, and on Oct. 9. A dispensary here is within the Ennistymon Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 10,477; and, in 1839–40, its receipts and disbursements amounted each to £99 15s. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 558; in 1841, 621. Houses 105. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 57; in manufactures and trade, 49; in other pursuits, 22. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 54; on their own manual labour, 67; on means not specified, 5.

The see of **KILFENORA** is not alleged by any sober writer to have been founded before the 12th or 13th century; and the first bishop of it mentioned in record is Christian, who died in 1254. Thirteen successive bishops are named in history from Christian to the year 1602. Adams, bishop of Limerick, held it by dispensation from 1606 to 1617; and then it passed to Bishop Steele, who was afterwards translated to Ardfert. The see was so meagerly endowed, that Richard Betts, who was appointed to it in the reign of James I., would not accept it. Yet in spite of being both poor and small, it continued to be an unannexed see till after the Restoration; from 1660 till 1741, it was annexed to the see of Tuam; from 1741, till 1833, it was held in *commendam* by the bishop of Clonfert; and by the recent Church Temporalities Bill, it was incorporated with Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.—The diocese comprehends only the baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, which form the north-east division of co. Clare. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9; area, according to the estimate of Dr. Beaufort, 37,000 Irish acres. Total of parishes, 17; of benefices, 7; of resident incumbents, 4. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £1,424 14s. 8½d.; glebes, £316 16s. 2½d. Gross

income, £1,804 16s. 10½d.; nett, £1,666 11s. 11½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 5, the diocesan; of 1, the Marquis of Thomond. Amount of impropriate tithe composition, £559 19s. 6d. Number of stipendiary curates, 1; salary, £75. Number of churches, 3; sittings, 610. Number of Roman Catholic chapels, 15. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 235 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 36,166 Roman Catholics; 2 of the 7 benefices contained no member of the Established church, one contained not more than 20, one not more than 50, one not more than 100, and one not more than 200. In the same year, the total of daily schools was 28; the total of these supported wholly by fees was 27; the total of children on the books of 21 of the schools, was 1,089 boys and 586 girls; and the total of children computed to be in attendance at the remaining 7 schools was 560.—The nett amount of episcopal income connected with the see is £726 5s. 3d. The dean and chapter have no corporate revenue. The dignitaries, with the gross amount of income arising from the benefices which constitute their several corps, are the dean, £647 18s. 0½d.; the archdeacon, £393 6s. 2d.; the precentor or chanter, £97 10s.; the chancellor, £165; and the treasurer, £333.

The Roman Catholic dioceses of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh are mutually annexed; and are suffragan alternately to Cashel and to Tuam. The dio. of Kilfenora is distributed into 8 parishes, and has 11 clergymen. The parishes, with their respective chapels, are Liscenor, at Ennistymon and Kilthomas; Tuhacles, at Ennistymon and another place; Carron, at Carron; New Quay, at New Quay; Kilfenora, at Kilfenora; Ballyvaughan at two places; Ennistymon, at Arranaw, Ivelea, and another place; and Kilshanny, at Kilshanny.

KILFENTINAN, or **KILFINTINAN**, a parish in the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It contains a small part of the town of Six-Mile-Bridge. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,115 acres, 12 perches,—of which 16 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are tide-way in the Ougarnee river, and 9 acres, 22 perches are in Lough Gorteen. Pop., in 1831, 2,856; in 1841, 2,633. Houses 424. Chief objects of interest are noticed under the word **CRATLOE**: which see. The surface extends along the Ougarnee rivulet, from Six-Mile-Bridge to the Shannon; and is traversed across the north by the road from Limerick to Ennis. One-half of the land is of the best description in the province; and the remainder is of a poor quality. The portion of Six-Mile-Bridge within the boundary contained in 1831, a pop. of 130; but is not noticed in the Census of 1841.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £70; nett, £65 3s. 4d. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The incumbent holds the stipendiary curacy of Clondegad, in the dio. of Killaloe; and is non-resident in Kilfentinan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £197 10s., and are impropriate in the Earl of Egremont. There is no church. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 800, and from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 81 boys and 43 girls.

KILFERA. See **KILFEAROW**.

KILFERGUS, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the town of **GLIN**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 14,207 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,790; in 1841, 5,052.

Houses 991. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,760; in 1841, 3,844. Houses 591. The surface is part of the sea-board of the estuary of the Shannon; and is traversed through Glin, and along the shore, by the road from Limerick to Tralee by way of Tarbert. The profitable land bears to the unprofitable the proportion of only one to 8 or 10, and is far from being of good quality; but owing to the facility of obtaining sea-manure, georgical improvement is ameliorating the arable grounds, and making inroads upon the waste lands. In addition to Glin-castle, and the beautiful lodge built by Mr. Kiggell, 9 or 10 very respectable looking residences are beautifully situated near the Shannon.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, and gross income, £112 10s.; nett, £87 17s. 6d. Patrons, the vicars choral of Limerick cathedral. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £225, and are impropriate in the patrons. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 50; attendance, from 30 to 90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 132, and the Roman Catholics to 4,859; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 150 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 196 boys and 124 girls.

KILFIAN. See **KILFYAN**.

KILFIDANE. See **KILFEDANE**.

KILFIERAGH, a parish 7 miles west by north of Kilrush, and on the west coast of the barony of Moyarta, and of co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of **KILKEE**, and the hamlet of **LISDEEN**: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 9,870 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 29 acres, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 7,137. Houses 1,161. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,656. Houses 923. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 6,594; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 6,239. The surface is washed on one side by the Atlantic, and on another by the shallow, spreading, and ramified, offset of the Shannon's estuary, called Poulmasharry bay. The Atlantic coast is clifly and bold, and is indented with the creek of Moore or Kilkee bay, immediately off which lies the little islet called Bishop's Isle. The interior is tumulated; yet aggregately consists of good pasture and tillage-land, much improved of late years, and capable of still further improvement. Two principal heights have altitudes of 177 and 339 feet. The chief residences are Curran cottage and Desmond villa. Other chief objects of interest will be noticed in the article on Kilkee.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILKEE** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £93 6s. 8d.; glebe, £4 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £136 13s. 4d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Imiscathery. The church is an old building, in a bad state of repair. Sittings 150; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilkee and Lisdeen have an attendance of respectively 700 and 750. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 6,637. In 1840, the National Board granted £149 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Kilkee.

KILFINAGHTY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **IVANSTOWN**, and the greater part of the town of **SIX-MILE-BRIDGE**: which see.

Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,109 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 119 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,132; in 1841, 3,801. Houses 601. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,771;* in 1841, 2,694. Houses 408. About one-half of the parochial surface is mountainous ground; and the remainder is land of various quality, extensively improved and embellished. A height in the extreme south-east has an altitude of 1,010 feet; another in the east border has an altitude of 568 feet; and the Gourná rivulet descends within the parish from an elevation of 412 feet. The principal draining stream is the Ougarnee; and most of the water-area lies in Castle-Lake. Among the mansions are Mount Ivers, the seat of Mr. Ivers; and Castlecrine, the seat of Henry Butler, Esq. The road from Dublin to Ennis passes along the south.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £92 7s. 10d., and the rectorial for £85 7s. 4½d.; and the latter are impropriate in the Earl of Egremont. The vicarages of Kilfinaghty, FINEO, KILMURRYNEGAIL, BUNRATTY, CLONLOHAN, KILCONRY, and TOMFINLOE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilfinaghty. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 5½. Pop., in 1831, 12,690. Gross income, £360 17s. 9½d.; nett, £316 17s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of uncertain date. Sittings 400; attendance 50. The Kilfinaghty Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilmurrynegaul, Bunratty, Tomfinloe, and Kilconry. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 106, and the Roman Catholics to 4,331; the Protestants of the union to 337, and the Roman Catholics to 13,281; 3 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 143 boys and 66 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had 465 boys and 270 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Six-Mile-Bridge were salaried with respectively £10 and £4 from the National Board, and had on their books 124 boys and 91 girls.

KILFINAIN. See KILFYAN.

KILFINANE, or KILFINNAN, a parish containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Costlea, and of co. Limerick, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 6,487 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,437; in 1841, 4,356. Houses 682. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,685; in 1841, 2,574. Houses 405. The southern district is part of the west end of the range of the Galtee Mountains, locally called the Castle-Oliver Hills, and nearly all capable of reclamation. The rest of the surface is variously meadow, dairy, and tillage land. Near the village is Mr. Oliver's demesne of Spa Hill; and 1½ mile to the south, are the remains of Castle-Oliver, once a fine mountain-seat of the Oliver family, who were formerly extensive landed proprietors in the vicinity, and still hold here a considerable extent of property.—The village of Kilfinane stands 5 miles south-east by south of Kilmallock, on the road thence to Fermoy. Fairs are held on May 19, Aug. 9, and Oct. 25. A fever hospital and a dispensary here are within the Kilmallock Poor-law union; and, in 1839–40, the hospital expended £242 13s. 7d., and admitted 217 patients, and the dispensary expended £226 4s. 4d., and made 7,870 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 66 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,752; in 1841, 1,782. Houses 277. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 116; in manufactures and trade, 181; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 184; on their own manual labour, 146; on

means not specified, 7.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £165; glebe, £17. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Daragh, are compounded for £210; and are impropriate in the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The vicarages of Kilfinane and DARAGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilfinane. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles. Pop., in 1831, 6,293. Gross income, £317; nett, £286 6s. 4½d. Patron, the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The church was built in 1760, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 400; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardpatrick. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 409, and the Roman Catholics to 4,203; the Protestants of the union to 418, and the Roman Catholics to 6,127; a daily school in the parish was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and a sum not named from subscription, and had on its books 111 boys and 53 girls; and there was a daily school also in Daragh.

KILFINNY. See KILFENNY.

KILFINTINAN. See KILFENTINAN.

KILFINTINAN. See CLONMORE, co. Tipperary.

KILFINURA, a village in the parish of Ballinahaglish, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 154; in 1841, not specially returned.

KILFITHMONE, or FITHMONE, a parish on the western border of the barony of Eliogurty, 3½ miles south-west of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,330 acres. Pop., in 1831, 673; in 1841, 695. Houses 100. The surface consists in general of good land, and is traversed by the road from Templemore to Borris-leagh.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £39 10s. The rectories of Kilfithmone, BARNANE, and KILLOSKEHANE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilfithmone. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 2,049. Gross income, £354 10s.; nett, £289 2s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1832, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 64; attendance, from 30 to 40. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 684; the Protestants of the union to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 2,077; a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 45 boys and 20 girls; and 3 pay daily schools in the union had 100 boys and 50 girls.

KILFLYN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 6,697 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,072; in 1841, 1,088. Houses 197. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 850; in 1841, 941. Houses 169. One-half of the surface is arable and pasture land, and the other half is bog and mountain. A head stream of the rivulet Brick effects the drainage westward. The road from Tralee to Limerick, by way of Listowel and Tarbert, passes through the interior. Crotto-house, within the limits, is the seat of Thomas C. Ponsonby, Esq., and stands opposite to Lixnaw. The village of Kilflyn is situated 5 miles north-east by north of Tralee, on the road thence to Listowel. A dispensary here is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 6,443; and, in 1839–40, its receipts and disbursements amounted to respectively £136 18s., and £133 14s. 10½d. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 222; in 1841, 147. Houses 28.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £42

* This includes Ivarstown.

9s. 2d.; glebe, £4 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £42 9s. 2d., and are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. The vicarages of Kildyn, KILTOOMY, KILSHINANE, KILLAGHIN, BALLINACOURTY, MINARD, and STRADBALLY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kildyn. The first four members of the union are mutually contiguous, and lie about 30 miles distant from the last three. Length of the first four, 8 miles; breadth, 6. Pop. of the whole union, in 1831, 10,177. Gross income, £445 0s. 11½d.; nett, £415 0s. 9½d. Patron, the Earl of Cork. A curate, who has a salary of £60, resides in the Kildyn district; and the vicar resides in the Ballinacourty district. The church of Kildyn was built in 1811, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 78. There is a church also in Ballinacourty. The Kildyn Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200; and two Roman Catholic chapels in other parts of the union, have jointly an attendance of 1,250. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 1,049; the Protestants of the union to 257, and the Roman Catholics to 12,656; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 130 boys and 70 girls; and there was a free daily school in Ballinacourty.

KILFLYN, a parish 6 miles south-east by south of Kilmallock, and on the southern border of the barony of Costlea, and of co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of BALLYORGAN: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,819 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,562; in 1841, 1,778. Houses 254. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,193; in 1841, 1,444. Houses 202. The surface consists of part of the west end of the range of the Galtee Mountains immediately south of Castle-Oliver, immediately north of Redchair Pass, and immediately east of Seafin Mountain. The ground, though prevalingly mountainous, comprises portions of low land; and it very much varies in quality, but averages, in annual value, about 15s. per acre. The road from Kilmallock to Fermoy passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £160; glebe, £15. Gross income, £175; nett, £150 2s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of the adjoining parish of Particles. The church was built in 1811, by means of a gift of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Glenroe, or Donagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 166, and the Roman Catholics to 1,460; and 2 daily schools—one of which was supported by £10 a-year from the rector, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 40 boys and 31 girls.

KILFOBRICK. See KILFARBOY.

KILFREE, a parish in the barony of Coolavin, 5 miles west-south-west of Ballinacorney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the village of GORTZEN: which see. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 14,313 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches,—of which 295 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are in Lough Gara, and 7 acres, 26 perches are in a small lake. Pop., in 1831, 5,103; in 1841, 6,048. Houses 1,085. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,871. Houses 1,051. A large proportion of the surface consists of moor and upland. The arable grounds are tolerably good. Lough Gara washes the south-east corner; and the Owenmore river flows along the northern boundary. The antiquities are Knockmore Abbey in the north-west, and Moyara Castle in the south-east.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KIL-

LARAHT [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £143 10s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Lorton. The church's date is not reported. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilshalvee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 150, and the Roman Catholics to 5,212; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the Hibernian Societies and £4 from the Baptist Society—had on their books 197 boys and 130 girls.

KILFRUSH, or DUNMOON, a parish 1½ mile south of Hospital, in the south-east corner of the barony of Small County, and on the eastern border of co. Limerick, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,526 acres. Pop., in 1831, 402; in 1841, 335. Houses 39. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Kilmallock to Tipperary. Kilfrush-house is the seat of Joseph Gubbins, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ANEV [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £41 10s. 2d., and the rectorial for £83 0s. 2d.; and the latter are inappropriate in J. D. Freeman, Esq. of Castlecor. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 408; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILFYAN, or KILFIAN, a parish in the barony of Tyravley, 6½ miles west of Killalla, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of KILCOY: which see. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 8½; area, 28,735 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,656; in 1841, 6,040. Houses 1,030. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,915. Houses 1,010. The land is for the most part light in soil and poor in cultivation; and the surface is extensively boggy, and prevalingly bleak and uninteresting. The highest ground, Croaghan, has an altitude of 789 feet. The drainage falls off to every point of the compass except the west; and is effected chiefly by the rivulets Owening, Owenmore, Cloonaghmore, Rathow, Glenelagh, and Keerglen. The chief seat is Greenwood, the property of Mr. Knox; and the other noticeable residences are Fortland, Knockglass, Woodville, Smithstown, and Ballykinlettragh. There are 5 or 6 hamlets. The road from Killalla to Crossmolina passes through the interior. Archdall says, "St. Finan, abbot of Rathene, in Tyrconnel, built an abbey here, which, according to Colgan, existed but a very short time."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CROSSMOLINA [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £140; and the rectorial tithes are returned with those of the vicarages of the benefice, and are partly appropriate and partly inappropriate. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 268, and the Roman Catholics to 5,803; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the Baptist Society, about £4 from the Irish Society, and advantages worth about £2 10s. from Major Jackson—had on their books 108 boys and 43 girls.

KILGALLIGAN, a wild and lofty headland, on the east side of Broadhaven, 2 miles south of Kild Island, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. A narrow creek or arm of Broadhaven opens past its south face, and penetrates the land eastward to the extent of 3 miles.

KILGARRIFFE, or KILGARUFF, a parish partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, but chiefly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The Carbery section contains

the town of CLONAKILTY: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 873 acres; of the Carbery section, 3,455 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,273; in 1841, 6,432. Houses 995. Pop. of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1831, 468; in 1841, 552. Houses 90. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carbery section, in 1831, 1,998; in 1841, 1,887. Houses 313. The surface is washed by the stream and the estuary of the rivulet which flows through the town of Clonakilty, and slowly expands into Clonakilty bay. The greater part of the land is very good arable and meadow ground; and the remainder is an interspersion of rocks, rocky hillocks, bogs, and strand. Many fine situations occur near Clonakilty, and command a view of the great strand, which, at high water, is an imposing object; and the sea-coast abounds with lofty and abrupt cliffs, and with intervening or adjacent nooks and hollows of much beauty and repose. Good blue slate is quarried on the north side of Clonakilty.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £215; glebe, £10. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £215, and are improper in Messrs. Foot and Roberts. The vicarages of Kilgariffe, and DESERT, and the rectory of ISLAND [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilgariffe. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 8,461. Gross income, £520; nett, £433 2s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the prebend of Island. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is situated in Clonakilty, and was built in 1818, by means of £461 10s. 9½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £997 17s. 11d. raised by subscription. Sittings 500; attendance 500. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 150, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Templemalus. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 1,100, and the Roman Catholics to 5,277; the Protestants of the union to 1,135, and the Roman Catholics to 7,369; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 150 children; and 13 daily schools in the union—all of which were in the parish—had on their books 479 boys and 344 girls, and were attended by about 70 other children. Two of the daily schools were salaried with respectively £24 and £12 from subscription; one, with £12 from the vicar, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; one, with £20 from the National Board, and £10 from subscription; one, with £20 from the National Board, £15 from subscription, and £50 from the sale of the children's work; and one, with some advantages from Lord Shannon.

KILGARRYLANDER, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Trughenackmy, 3 miles west by north of Milltown, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 14,630 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,868; in 1841, 2,889. Houses 519. The surface is washed on the south by the upper part of Castlemain Harbour, and the embouchure of the river Maine; and one-half of it is arable and meadow land of inferior quality, while the other half consists of a portion of the Slievemish Mountains. The road from Killarney to Dingle passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILTALLAGH [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £216 18s. 5d.; glebe, £20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 3,033; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 36 boys and 14 girls.

KILGARVAN, a quondam parish on the south side of Great Island, ¾ of a mile east by north of Cove, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It figures in most topographical works on Ireland as a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne; but it has long ceased to be recognised as a parish in either the civil or the ecclesiastical designations of Great Island. See GREAT ISLAND and CLONMEL, co. Cork.

KILGARVAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Glanerought, 5 miles north-east by east of Kenmare, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 6; area, 43,631 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,436; in 1841, 3,988. Houses 670. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 157; in 1841, 143. Houses 27. A dispensary here is within the Kenmare Poor-law union, and serves strictly for the parish; and, in 1839–40, it expended £74 5s. 9d., and administered to 366 patients. The surface of the parish is roughly mountainous, and is bisected by the upper and the central parts of the picturesque glen of the Roughty rivulet. Patches of underwood, pendicles of tillage-ground, and occasional stretches of meadow or verdant pasture along the banks of the stream, produce an appearance of cultivation, and relieve the asperities of the bleak and lofty mountain-ranges. The road from Macroom to Kenmare passes down the glen; and is overlooked, at 4 miles from Kenmare, by Ardtully, the seat of Mr. Orpen. The rocks on the one side of the stream are limestone; and those on the other are common coarse grit. But a remarkable though minute exception occurs in the instance of two isolated rocks, which have changed sites, the grit to the limestone and the limestone to the grit, as if they had been tossed to each other's places in an earthquake's frolic, and one of which is called by the peasantry *Clough-Bearradh*, 'the stone slice.' Another and still more curious rock, situated among the mountains, near a small brook, 5 miles from the head of the Kenmare estuary, exhibits resemblances to the impressions of human feet of all sizes, from those of infants to those of adults, some naked, and some shod with brogues. Not far from Ardtully are faint traces of what tradition asserts to have been an ecclesiastical foundation, called Monaster-ni-Oriel, the abbey of Oriel; and, in the vicinity of this is the battle-field of Callan, where, in 1261, the MacCarthys achieved a total victory over the Fitzgeralds.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £110 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £34 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £110 15s. 4½d., and are improper in the Earl of Donoughmore. The vicarages of Kilgarvan and KILLAHA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilgarvan. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10. Pop., in 1831, 6,010. Gross income, £265 5s. 4½d.; nett, £206 14s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilgarvan and Killaha have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 104, and the Roman Catholics to 3,578; the Protestants of the union to 132, and the Roman Catholics to 6,295; 3 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 93 boys and 42 girls; and there were also 3 daily schools in Killaha. In 1840, a National School in Kilgarvan was salaried with £12, and had on its books 119 boys and 56 girls.

KILGARVAN, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of West Shelmalier, 2½ miles north-west by west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster.

KILGERRIL, a parish 4½ miles west-north-west

of Ballinasloe, and partly in the barony of Kilconnel, but chiefly in that of Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Kilconnel section, 476 acres; of the Clonmacnoon section, 6,357 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,432; in 1841, 1,443. Houses 242. Pop. of the Clonmacnoon section, in 1831, 1,227; in 1841, 1,299. Houses 219. The surface includes a comparatively large proportion of bog; and consists, in a general view, of light and poor land. The old road from Ballinasloe to Galway passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AUGHRIM [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £78 9s. 2½d. A small additional portion of the tithes is appropriated to the deanery of Clonfert. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 1,405; and a hedge-school had on its books 71 boys and 36 girls.

KILGIVOUR. See **KILGAVOWER.**

KILGLASS, a parish in the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Abbeyshruel, 4¼ miles south-west of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, Leinster. The parish of Ahara is returned with it in the ecclesiastical reports. Pop. of the two parishes, in 1831, 4,554. Area of the Ardagh section of the civil parish, 1,609 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches; of the Moydow section, 2,307 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches; of the Abbeyshruel section, 1,826 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,977; of the Ardagh section, 802; of the Moydow section, 1,210; of the Abbeyshruel section, 965. Houses in the Ardagh section, 131; in the Moydow section, 223; in the Abbeyshruel section, 172. The surface comprises a considerable extent of bog, and unprofitable upland; and, though containing some tolerably good ground, consists in general of ordinary second-rate land. The drainage is effected by the Kenagh rivulet. The highest ground is on the north border, and has an altitude of 650 feet. The hamlets are Carrickboy and Leggan. The road from Dublin to Lanesborough passes through the interior. Archdall says that an old monastery here, of which nothing farther is known, was presided over by St. Echea, sister of St. Mell.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £192 18s. 8½d.; glebe, jointly with that of Rathrea, £85 15s. The rectories of Kilglass and AHARA, and the vicarage of RATHREA [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilglass. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 5,608. Gross income, £483 15s. 2½d.; nett, £430 19s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of £339 13s. 10d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £649 12s. 5d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 160; attendance 90. The Kilglass and Rathrea Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of Kilglass consisted of 359 Churchmen, 15 Presbyterians, and, 2,420 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of Ahara consisted of 106 Churchmen, and 1,157 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the whole union consisted of 574 Churchmen, 59 Presbyterians, and 4,496 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday School in Kilglass was attended by about 20 children; 4 daily schools in Kilglass—one of which was salaried with £5 15s. 4½d. from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and one with £5 from the rector, and £6 Irish with other advantages from Lady House—had on their books 214 boys and 119 girls; and 12 daily schools in the union had on their books 333 boys and 421 girls.

KILGLASS, a parish 5¼ miles east by north of

Strokestown, and partly in the barony of Roscommon, but chiefly in that of North Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 6 miles; breadth, nearly 4. Area of the barony of Roscommon section, 458 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches; of the Ballintobber section, 15,511 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches,—of which 1,167 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in the Shannon, inclusive of Loughs Gillstown, Bodarig, and Boffin, 583 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches are in Lough Kilglass, and 113 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 9,118; in 1841, 10,053. Houses 1,806. Pop., in 1841, of the Ballintobber section, 9,927. Houses 1,786. A chief series of features is noticed under the word GILLSTOWN: which see. Lough Gillstown washes the north-west border; and the two lacustrine expansions of the Shannon, called Bodarig and Boffin, wash the east. Extensive but easily improveable bogs, already for the most part in coarse tillage, lie along the Shannon. Nearly all the rest of the surface is arable. The road from Strokestown to Rooskey passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £341 17s. 11½d.; glebe, £7 10s. Gross income, £349 7s. 11½d.; nett, £308 5s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £379 14s. 7d., and are inappropriate in Viscount Kingsland. The church was built in 1825, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 35. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,200 and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 9,153; and 14 daily schools—one of which was supported by the Elphin Diocesan Society, and one salaried with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 538 boys and 210 girls.

KILGLASS, a parish 4¼ miles west by south of Easkey, and on the western border of the barony of Tyreragh, and of the county of Sligo, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3¼; area, 12,884 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches—of which 8 acres, 11 perches are in Lough Scorrew. Pop., in 1831, 4,356; in 1841, 4,941. Houses 855. The surface lies along the west side of Killalla bay, and is drained thither by several rivulets and rills. The surface is extensively tumulated and hilly, or according to local phraseology, is mountainous; and it variously consists of good bog, good pasturable upland, and tolerably good arable grounds. The sea-board partakes the fishing and navigating advantages of Killalla bay, yet is scarcely indented by a creek. The chief residences are Kinnard, Kilglass, and Oghil; and there are 6 or 7 hamlets.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLE CONNOR, [which see], in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £234, and the rectorial for £238; and the latter—with the exception of £2 belonging to the precentorship of Killalla cathedral—are appropriated to the see of Killalla. The church has a tower and spire, and was built in 1830, by means of £900 gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £350 raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 211; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castle-Connor. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 340, and the Roman Catholics to 4,146; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from a bequest by the late Rev. Mr. Valentine, and two with £12 each from the Baptist Society—had on their books 396 boys and 211 girls.

KILGLASSAN, a village in the barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands 3 miles south-east of Hollymount, on the road thence to Tuam.

KILGOBAN, a nominal parish, in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It figures in documents as a rectory, and as part of the benefice of Ballinadee, in the dio. of Cork; but its existence *de facto* is unknown to either the ecclesiastical or the civil authorities.

KILGOBBIN, a parish, containing a small village of the same name, in the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the village of **STEPASIDE**: which see. Length south-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,257 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,149; in 1841, 1,012. Houses 182. About one-third of the surface is arable, meadow, and pasture land; and the remainder is rocky pasturage, and mountainous and heathy ground. Splendid views are obtained from its heights, and especially from the summit of the Three-Rock mountain, of the plain, and city, and bay of Dublin. The two loftiest summits within the parish, the Three-Rock mountain, and the Two-Rock mountain, are situated on the south-west border, and have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,479 and 1,763 feet. The seats are Jamestown-house, Jamestown-lodge, Kilgobbin-cottage, Lakefield, Elmfield, Kilgobbin-house, Fern-hill, Well-park, Ballyedmonduff-house, and Taylor's-folly. The road from Dublin through the Scalp, to Enniskerry, traverses the interior. On this road, and near the base of the Three-Rock mountain, 6 miles south by east of Dublin, stands the village of Kilgobbin, remarkable for beauty of situation, for salubrity of atmosphere, and for the mouldering ruins of a castle, which, though destitute of outworks, and exhibiting a bald and cheerless character, lifts its tall and gaunt form into such combination with surrounding objects as to produce a rather imposing effect. This building is attributed by tradition to the fabulous Gubbawn Saer, the alleged founder of many of the pillar-towers and oldest castles of Ireland; but it really was built by the family of Walsh of Carrickmaine, was forfeited by them in the reign of Charles I., and passed into the possession of the family of Loftus; and it evidently served as one of a chain of forts or fortified residences, expressly constructed to restrain the incursions of the O'Tooles or O'Macs of the Wicklow mountains. "It consists of an oblong tower without turrets or outward defences, but planted nearly in the centre of a level plain, extending from the base of the Three-Rock mountain, to the scarp of Killiney Hill, and effectually commanding all ingress or egress through the remarkable pass of the Scalp. It formed, although not remarkable for strength or solidity, a very effectual fortress, when occupied by a vigilant garrison."—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of **KILTERNAN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. But though nominally a perpetual curacy, it is practically a rectory, the whole of the tithes being payable to the incumbent. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 94, and the Roman Catholics to 1,036; and a daily school was partly supported by local subscription and an annual charity sermon, and had on its books 45 boys and 36 girls.

KILGOBBIN, a parish at the east end of the barony of Corkaguiney, 9½ miles west-south-west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **CAPPACLOUGH**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 10,416 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,378; in 1841, 2,384. Houses 379. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,107. Houses 323. The surface

is washed along the north by Tralee bay; and comprises a chief part of the isthmus which connects Corkaguiney with the rest of Kerry. Cahircorney mountain and its offsets occupy a large part of the area; but the remainder of the land is in general very good for tillage. The road from Tralee to Dingle passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £421; glebe, £40. Gross income, £462; nett, £378 9s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1825, by means of a loan of £784 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 45 to 55. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement is united to the chapel of Ballinvoher. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 2,450; 2 hedge-schools had on their books 37 boys and 5 girls; and 2 other hedge-schools made no return of their attendance.

KILGOBBIN, co. Limerick. See **CRECORAGH**.

KILGOBINET, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 2 miles north by east of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 16,108 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches,—of which 673 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches lie detached a little to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 2,683; in 1841, 3,136. Houses 429. The surface extends from the vicinity of Dungarvan Harbour to the Cummeragh mountains, and consists, in general, of third-rate land; but over all the north, and most of the east of the centre, it is wildly mountainous. Sea-fin, the chief summit, is on the north-east boundary, and has an altitude of 2,387 feet, and other summits have altitudes of 1,201, 1,308, 908, 1,039, 807, and 608 feet. Part of the demesne of Colligan is on the west border; and the chief seats are Balleighteragh and Woodland. The ruins of the old parish-church are situated on a hill. A saint Gohnata is alleged by monastic writers to have given name to the parish, and to have presided in the 6th century over a nunnery in the county of Cork. Fairs are held on Feb. 22, May 3, June 11, Nov. 1, and Dec. 7. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MODELIGO** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £200; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Kilgobinet in Lismore cathedral. The Kilgobinet and Graunbawn Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Colligan. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £1 a-year from Mr. Musgrave, and one with £2 from Mr. Musgrave, and £3 from Sir Leonard Holmes—had on their books 183 boys and 105 girls.

KILGOGHLIN. See **BURLIN**.

KILGOLAGH, a village on the southern verge of the barony of Clonmahon, and of co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the right bank of the Inny, opposite Finea, between Loughs Shelin and Kinnail.

KILGORMAN, a parish 6 miles north-east by north of Gorey, and in the north-east corner of the barony of Gorey, and of co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,164 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches,—of which 5 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are in Lough Kilpatrick. Pop., in 1831, 1,292; in 1841, 1,321. Houses 201. The surface is part of the sea-board of the Irish sea, contains the headland called Kilmichael Point, and consists of excellent land. The coast road from Dublin to Wexford passes through the interior, and places to the left Hyde-Park, the seat of John Beauman

Esq., and Castletown, the seat of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The other noticeable residences are Rivulet-house, Ahar, and Ashwood.—This parish is a vicarage of two parts, in the dio. of Dublin. The smaller part is a member of the benefice of ARKLOW [which see]; and the vicarial tithes of this are compounded for £46 3s. 1d., while the rectorial tithes are compounded for £13 16s. 11d., and are inappropriate in Messrs. Howell, Johnson, and Cooper. The greater part is a portion of the benefice of INCH: which see. Vicarial tithes of this part, £150; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are appropriated to the incumbent of Arklow. In 1834, the Protestants of the Arklow section amounted to 124, and the Roman Catholics to 347; the Protestants of the Inch section to 127, and the Roman Catholics to 894. The Roman Catholic chapel in the latter section has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Inch. Archdall says that St. Gorman was abbot of an early ecclesiastical foundation in Kilgorman.

KILGOWRAN AND TULLINADALLY, two small series of bogs, in the barony of Dunmore, 4 miles north of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 1,523 acres; height above the level of high-water in Galway bay, 177 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £1,880. They lie on the left bank of the Clare or Milltown rivulet; and are firm, brown, pasturable bogs.

KILGRANT, or **POWERSTOWN**, a parish 1½ mile east-north-east of Clonmel, and on the southern border of the barony of East Iffa and Offa, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,071 acres, 13 perches,—of which 14 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 1,186; in 1841, 1,133. Houses 170. The surface is part of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Suir; and is traversed, along the south, by the road from Clonmel to Waterford. The principal residences are Annerville, Powerstown, Redmonstown, Silverspring, and Anner-Park.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCASH [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £64 12s. 3d.; glebe, £7. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £129 4s. 6d., and are inappropriate in John Bagwell, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilcash and Kilsheelan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 22 Churchmen, 12 Protestant dissenters, and 1,213 Roman Catholics.

KILGRIFFIN. See **KILGEEFIN**.

KILGROGAN, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 231 acres. Pop., in 1841, 6. House 1.

KILGROHANBEG. See **CARRIGROHANBEG**.

KILGROHANMORE. See **CARRIGROHANE**.

KILGUANE. See **KILQUANE**, co. Galway.

KILGULLANE, a parish partly in the barony of Fermoy, but chiefly in that of Condons and Clangibbon, 2½ miles south-south-west of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½. Area of the Fermoy section, 185 acres; of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 3,369 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,174; in 1841, 1,339. Houses 180. Pop. of the Condons and Clangibbon section, in 1841, 1,277. Houses 172. The surface consists in general of good land; and is traversed by the road from Mitchellstown to Castletownroche.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of GLANDWORTH [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £221 8s. 6½d.; glebe, £12. A small portion of the tithes, compounded for £7 8s., is inappropriate in Lord Donaghmore. In 1834, the

Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,211; and a daily school was aided with the free use of 6 acres of land, and had on its books 26 boys and 14 girls.

KILHENY, KILHENNY, or KILLEANY, a parish in the barony of Burren, 4½ miles north by west of Kilfenora, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,306 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 465; in 1841, 520. Houses 92. The greater part of the surface is moorish and waste. The chief hamlet bears the name of Toomagherna, and is the site of the Roman Catholic chapel.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCORNEY [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Oughtmanna. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILHOOLEY. See **KILCOOLEY**, co. Roscommon.

KILI. See **KILLI**.

KILKEA, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, 2½ miles north-west of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,096 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 395; in 1841, 465. Houses 75. The surface is drained by the rivulet Griss, and traversed by the road from Castle-Dermot to Athy. The seats are Kilkea-castle, Kilkea-lodge, and Millbrook. The highest ground has an altitude of 469 feet. A village, now extinct, but formerly of some note, stood on the Griss; and is commemorated in the following well-known doggerel couplet:

"At Kilkea, a little town there was of old,
Thatched with good straw to keep out cold."

A castle was built here by Hugh de Lacy, the younger, Earl of Ulster, who obtained the barony of Kilkea by marriage with the daughter of the Lord de Riddlesford. The Kildare family afterwards acquired possession of the property; and, at various periods, re-edified and repaired the castle. Great enlargements and improvements of the building were made, in particular, by John, 6th Earl of Kildare, who died in 1427; considerable alterations and repairs were effected by various subsequent members of the Kildare family; and a comparatively recent renovation was made by the late Daniel Caulfield, Esq. of Levinstown, who obtained a lease of the premises from the Duke of Leinster. The edifice is a large but irregular pile of castellated building; and, in many parts of its interior, it presents curious examples of ancient arrangement. In the 14th century, the castle was a place of comparatively high importance; and in 1356, it was the scene of the death of Sir Thomas Rokeby, Lord-justice of Ireland. Near the castle is a large conical mound, now covered with plantation; and in the vicinity are also the ruins of a church, which probably was founded by some one of the Earls of Kildare.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLE-DERMOT [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £70; glebe, £6. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £140, and are inappropriate in Sir Erasmus Burrowes, Bart. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 23 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 385 Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 34 children.

KILKEA AND MOONE, a barony at the southern extremity of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Narragh and Rheban; on the east, by co. Wicklow; on the south-east and south, by co. Carlow; and on the west, by King's

co. Its greatest length south-westward is 9 miles; its greatest breadth westward is 7½ miles; and its area is 46,286 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which 87 acres, 20 perches are water. The river Barrow traces the boundary with King's co.; and the rivulets Griss and Leir, affluents of the Barrow, drain nearly all the interior. The surface may be summarily described as a hanging plain, marked by inequalities chiefly in the north and north-east, and declining westward to the Barrow. A notice of the district immediately around Kilkea-castle, written in 1794, says, "The soil in this district is light, on a bed of calcareous and siliceous gravel to a great depth, which drains it of moisture; and many parts being for several ages under agriculture and badly managed, the alkaline salts are so much exhausted, that lime has no effect on it. Nothing, therefore, can restore it but manure composed of animal and vegetable exuviae, with proper management, at a considerable expense."—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Ardrea, Ballaghmoon, Belan, Dunmanogue, Graney, Grangerosnolvan, Kilkea, Castle-Dermot, and Killellan, and part of the parishes of Kinneigh, Moone, Painsdown, St. Michaels, Tankardstown, and Narraghmore. The only town is Castle-Dermot; and the chief village is Moone. Pop., in 1831, 10,830; in 1841, 11,092. Houses 1834. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,374; in manufactures and trade, 268; in other pursuits, 313. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,058; who could read but not write, 983; who could neither read nor write, 1,882. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,256; who could read but not write, 1,411; who could neither read nor write, 2,287.—Kilkea and Moone barony is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Athy, Ballyglass, and Carlow. The total number of tenements valued is 1,713; and of these, 902 are valued under £5,—210, under £10,—119, under £15,—77, under £20,—52, under £25,—47, under £30,—71, under £40,—44, under £50,—and 191, at and above £50.

KILKEARY, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, 4½ miles south-east by east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,726 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 992 acres, 18 perches, lie detached 3 furlongs to the east, and from a district of 1½ mile by 1. Pop., in 1831, 662; in 1841, 794. Houses 125. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Nenagh to Thurles, and by that from Toomavara to Limerick. The principal seat is Ballinamona-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINACLOUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £120. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 688; and a pay daily school had on its books 41 boys and 34 girls.

KILKEASY, or **KILCAREY**, a parish in the barony of Knocktopher, 2½ miles south of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,317 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,483; in 1841, 1,247. Houses 193. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. of 1831 at 612. The highest ground has an altitude of 509 feet; the chief seat is Rockhall; the hamlets are Knockmoylan, and Kilkeasy; and the principal antiquity is the ruin of Knockmoylan-castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KNOCKTOPHER** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £185; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Kilkenny cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of

about 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Derrynahensy, Newmarket, Higginstown, and Kells. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 612; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was attended by about 60 children; and a pay daily school was attended by 40 children in winter and 70 in summer.

KILKEE, or **DOOGH**, a town, watering-place, and fishing-station, in the parish of Kilfieragh, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the shores of a beautiful little smooth circular creek of Malbay, 8 miles west-north-west of Kilrush, 28 miles south-west by west of Ennis, and 140 west-south-west of Dublin. Its site is part of the large estates of the Marquis of Conyngham; but is held under lease by J. Studdert, Esq., who has a lodge adjoining the town. Kilkee, previous to the introduction of steam-vessels into the Shannon, was scarcely known; but now it is a rising town, and a favourite sea-bathing resort of the citizens of Limerick, likely to bear comparison, at a brief period hence, with many of the watering-places of Great Britain. In 1837, the town and its neighbourhood contained no fewer than 305 lodges, some of which let for so large a sum as £30 per month. "But," says Mr. Fraser, "in the erection of the numerous little houses lately added to this attractive watering-place, no attention seems to have been paid either to comfort or arrangement. There are, however, a hotel, numerous lodging-houses, and cars which run daily to and from Kilrush, in connection with the Limerick steamers." The coast scenery in the vicinity of the town is singularly grand, romantic, and imposing, and will be partly noticed in our article on **MOUREA**: [which see]. But families desirous of knowing the advantages and attractions of the watering-place, may be gratified by referring to Mrs. Knott's recent little volume, entitled "Two Months at Kilkee." A church was quite recently built at the town by means of a donation of £1,184 1s. 6d., from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a contribution of £200 from private parties; and it contains accommodation for 400 persons. The harbour consists of the creek called Moore or Kilkee bay, has a depth of from 2 to 14 fathoms, and, though unprovided with pier or quay, enjoys the shelter of a ledge of rocks which acts as a strong natural breakwater against the assaults of the Atlantic waves. In 1836, the fishing craft within the district of the coast-guard station of Kilkee, consisted of 44 row-boats, manned by 190 men. The Carrigaholt and Kilkee dispensary is within the Kilrush Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 17,730; and, in 1839-40, it expended £109 18s. 3d., and made 4,036 dispensations of medicine. Area of the town, 66 acres; in 1831, 1,051; in 1841, 1,481. Houses 238. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 104; in manufactures and trade, 118; in other pursuits, 68. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the director of labour, 107; on their own manual labour, 131, on means not specified, 19.

KILKEEDY, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Inchiquin, 6 miles north-east of Crotin, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 18,629 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 936 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches are water. Pop. in 1831, 3,321; in 1841, 4,192. Houses 680. The surface is for the most part rocky and rough, comprising a considerable proportion of unprofitable ground, and very little tolerably good arable land. Lough Buncah, nearly a mile in length, and several subordinate yet considerable lakes, give variety to

the landscape. On the frontier toward co. Galway, are the seats of Rockvale and Derryowen; and in the western district is the seat of Rockforest. The principal hamlet is Boston. Two old castles stand on the shores of two of the lakes. The road from Corrofin to Gort passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMABOY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £120 19s. 6½d.; glebe, £9 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1793, by means of a gift of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 20. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 3,550; and a hedge-school had on its books 78 boys and 35 girls.

KILKEEDY, a parish in the barony of Pubblebrien, 4½ miles south-west of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the greater part of the village of St. Patrick's Well: see PATRICK'S WELL (St.). Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 8,881 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,160; in 1841, 4,109. Houses 615. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,870. Houses 570. A small district which had, in 1831, a pop. of 28, formerly belonged to the co. of the city of Limerick. The surface is a lusciously beautiful and luxuriantly productive tract of country, along the right bank of the river Maig to the estuary of the Shannon. But its chief features of interest will be found noticed under the words CARRIGOGUNNEL, MAIG, and PATRICK'S-WELL: which see. Among the seats are Elm Park, Lord Clarina; and Cooper Hill, Mr. Cooper. The road from Limerick to Askeaton passes across the interior; and that from Limerick to Adare impinges on the southern border.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £850; glebe, £132. Gross income, £982; nett, £800 9s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £600 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and was recently enlarged by means of contributions of £40 from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £30 from private sources. Sittings, previous to the enlargement, 150; attendance, about 75. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 1,200 and about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 219, and the Roman Catholics to 4,114; 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 and other advantages from the rector—had on their books 122 boys and 64 girls; and 2 other daily schools were attended in summer by about 145 children.

KILKEEL, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the south-east coast of co. Down, and strictly identical with the barony of Mourne in that co., Ulster. Length, 10½ miles; breadth, 6½; area, 47,882 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 35 acres, 3 roods are water. Pop., in 1831, 14,806; in 1841, 16,269. Houses 2,986. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 13,767; in 1841, 15,123. Houses 2,639. The surface comprises the chief part of the great and grand mountain group of Down; but as its limits are exactly the same as those of Mourne barony, we reserve a notice of it for the article on Mourne. See MOURNE and DOWN. Particular objects of interest are noticed under the words CRANFIELD, GREENCASTLE, CARLINGFORD (LOUGH), and ANFALONG: which see. The road from Newry by Rosstrevor to Kilkeel passes from within 1 mile to 1½ mile of the coast; and its route within the parish is thus succinctly noticed by Mr. Fraser: "Passing now through a more open and cultivated tract of country, with the villas of Mount Loftus and Shan-

non Grove on our left, and crossing the White Water at 6 miles from Rosstrevor, we reach Mourne Park, the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey. The extended plantations of this romantically situated demesne, stretching along the base of the hills, form a remarkable feature along the remainder of our road to Kilkeel." Though the vastly greater proportion of the whole area is wild, uninhabitable mountain, and the larger part of even the low grounds has an indifferent soil, yet a considerable breadth of sea-board is cultivated, from Causeway Water on Carlingford bay all round to the steep declivities of Slieve-Donard, on the northern and maritime frontier toward Upper Iveagh.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £800; glebe, £37 10s. The rectory of Kilkeel, and the chapelries of KILCOO and KILMEGAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilkeel. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 28,247. Gross income, £1,637 10s.; nett, £1,283 8s. 2d. Patron, alternately the Marquis of Anglesey and the Earl of Kilmorey. Three curates for the three parishes of the union have each a salary of £75. The church of Kilkeel was built in 1815, by means of £1,995 9s. 3½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £1,421 12s. 10½d. raised by parochial assessment, and £1,107 13s. 10½d. gifted by the Earl of Kilmorey, N. Thomson, Esq., and the Rev. Lucas Waring. Sittings 450; attendance 250. There are churches also in Kilcoo and Kilmegan. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 500 and 100, and the Moravian meeting-house by 150. The Roman Catholic chapels of Ballymaguagh, Ballymartin, and Glassdrummond, have an attendance of respectively 900, 530, and 430; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There are also two Roman Catholic chapels in Kilcoo; and a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, and three Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmegan. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,747 Churchmen, 4,160 Presbyterians, 419 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,804 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 4,384 Churchmen, 6,159 Presbyterians, 424 other Protestant dissenters, and 17,897 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 585 children; 18 daily schools in the parish had on their books 734 boys and 475 girls; and 34 daily schools in the union had on their books 1,497 boys and 1,177 girls. Three of the daily schools in the parish were salaried with severally £12, £10, and £2 5s. from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; one, with £2 from Mr. N. Thompson; one, with £31 from Lord Kilmorey, and £9 from the rector; one, with £8 from the rector; one, with £10 from Mrs. Keown; and one, with £8 from the National Board. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Moneydarra on a salary of £20; and granted £111 5s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Dunaran.

KILKEEL, a post and fair town, on the east coast of the above parish, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on a stream of 4½ miles in length, called the Kilkeel river, 1 mile above the stream's influx to the Irish Sea, 7½ miles east of Rosstrevor, 14½ east by south of Newry, 44 south of Belfast, and 64½ north by east of Dublin. It contains several of the places of worship noticed in the preceding article, and a few shops for the supply of the adjacent mountainous country; but it is a place of no thoroughfare, of no general trade, and not even of much interest to the tourist. An abortive attempt was made to open a small harbour for the town, by cutting through the bar across the mouth of the Kilkeel rivulet; and at present the only creek in a

long range of adjacent coast where even fishing vessels can obtain shelter, is at Annalong, 5 miles north of Kilkeel. A nearer and better harbour, however, was a few years ago officially recommended to be formed at Greencastle. Fairs are held in the town on Feb. 3, May 3, Aug. 4, and Nov. 3. A car runs regularly to Newry.—The Kilkeel Poor-law union ranks as the 59th, and was declared on July 29, 1839. It lies all in the co. of Down, and comprehends an area of 81,726 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 26,833. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kilkeel, 3,544; Mourne Park, 3,015; Greencastle, 3,514; Ballykeel, 1,952; Mullartown, 2,781; Fofanny, 3,361; Briansford, 3,159; Aostvor, 2,830; Killowen, 1,163; and Maghera, 1,514. Its ex-officio guardians are 5, and its elected guardians are 16; and of the latter, one is returned by each of the divisions of Ballykeel, Mullartown, Killowen, and Maghera, and two by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued was 5,558; and of these, 3,338 were valued under £5,—423, under £6,—345, under £7,—283, under £8,—195, under £9,—151, under £10,—216, under £12,—153, under £14,—67, under £15,—43, under £16,—69, under £18,—36, under £20,—73, under £25,—32, under £30,—55, under £40,—37, under £50,—and 42, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £36,760. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 4, 1840,—to cost £4,050 for building and completion, and £767 12s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches, obtained for £462 7s. 6d. of purchase money, £20 of compensation to occupying tenant, and £1 13s. 5½d. of annual rent; and to contain accommodation for 300 paupers. The admission of paupers was commenced on Sept. 1, 1841; and the total expenditure of the union during the half-year succeeding, was £846 18s. 9d.,—and during the second half-year, £687 19s. 8½d. Kilkeel dispensary is the only medical charity within the union; it serves for the barony of Mourne; and, in 1839, it expended £147, and administered to 596 patients. Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,039; in 1841, 1,146. Houses 206. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 188; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the direct-of labour, 157; on their own manual labour, 81; on means not specified, 11.

KILKEEL, co. Kildare. See KILTEEL.

KILKEEVAN, a parish in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the town of CASTLEREA: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5; area, 27,007 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches,—of which 103 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches are in Lough O'Flynn; 51 acres, 11 perches are in Lough Drumo; and 11 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in Lough Cottage. Pop., in 1831, 10,867; in 1841, 10,922. Houses 1,812. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,695; in 1841, 9,689. Houses 1,646. The eastern district has a somewhat cultivated and even ornate appearance; and is enriched with the demesnes of Castlereagh, Lord Mountsandford,—Clonallis, the O'Connor Don,—and Harristown, Owen Young, Esq.,—Willsbrook,—South Park,—Arn,—and Dalefield. But the central and western districts are a wild expanse of bogs and moors; and, though interspersed with isolated hills and ridges of pretty good land, have a cheerless and repulsive appearance. Lough Aelvyn is in the west, and the nascent Suck runs through the east.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINTOBER [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £250; glebe, £37 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for

£200, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £2,037 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000 at one service, and 1,500 at another. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 775, and the Roman Catholics to 10,739; and 23 daily schools had on their books 1,072 boys and 644 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £14 from the National Board; one, with £8 from the National Board, and £4 from some of the parishioners; one, with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, £5 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, and £5 from a bequest by the late Lord Mountsandford; one, with £40 from Lord Mountsandford; one, with £12 from Lord Mountsandford, £15 from subscription, and allowance from the London Hibernian Society; two, with respectively £14 and £14 15s. 4d. from Lord Mountsandford, and allowances from the London Hibernian Society; four, with £10 each from Lord Mountsandford, and allowances from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £2 from the two Roman Catholic clergymen.

KILKELLANE, KILKILLANE, or KILCULLANE, a parish in the barony of Small County, 3½ miles south-east of Six-Mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains part of the village of HERBERTSTOWN: which see. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 1,390 acres. Pop., in 1831, 679; in 1841, 1,186. Houses 195. The land is good, and is drained by the Commogue. In the parish are the walls of an old church; and also a handsome house, built by the Bouchier family.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CAHIRCORNEY [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45, and the rectorial for £90; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Freeman.

KILKELLY, a village in the parish of Kilmoree, barony of Costello, 9 miles north-north-west of Ballyhaunis, co. Mayo, Connaught. In its vicinity is a remarkable echo. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 142. Houses 29.

KILKENNY,

An inland county of Leinster, forming the extreme south-west portion of that province. It is bounded on the north, by Queen's co.; on the east, by co. Carlow and co. Wexford; on the south and south-west, by co. Waterford; and on the west, by co. Tipperary. The northern boundary-line, over more than one-third of the whole distance, is the watershed of the Slieveamary or Castlecomer hills, and over about 2½ miles at the middle, is the river Augbeg; but elsewhere it is artificial and capricious. The eastern boundary-line, over about 4 miles from the north, is a continuation of the watershed of the Castlecomer hills; over about the next 4 miles is artificial; and over all the remaining distance, down to the confluence of the Suir and the head of the estuary called Waterford Harbour, is the river Barrow. The southern boundary-line, except over 3½ miles adjoining the city of Waterford, where an artificial line includes the parish of Kilculliheen in co. Waterford, is all formed by the river Suir, and at the same time, the boundary-line between Leinster and Munster. The western boundary-line, over 5 miles to the Suir, is the rivulet Lingun; over 1½ mile northward to the vicinity of Callan, is the principal head-stream of the King's river; over 7 miles southward to a confluence with that stream is the Munster rivulet and one of its affluents; and over 4½ miles northward to the vicinity of Uricourt, is an early tributary of the Suir; but every

where else, it is artificial; and, over the whole distance, it separates Leinster from Munster. A small detached district of about 2,000 acres around Castle-Durrow, originally belonged to the lordship of Ossory in Queen's co.; was, in times of turbulence, annexed to co. Kilkenny, by act of parliament, at the instance of the Earl of Ormonde; and was quite recently re-transferred to Queen's co., and made part of that county's new barony of Clarmalagh. The co. of Kilkenny, as at present constituted, is perfectly compact; and, as to its form or outline, may be regarded as a slender parallelogram, extending in the direction of south by east, and shorn of some territory at both its south-east and its south-west angles. Its greatest length, south by eastward, from the water-shed of the Slievemargy hills in the vicinity of Chatsworth, to the Suir opposite Little Island, is 35 miles; its mean breadth, over 6½ miles in the south, is about 10½ miles; its breadth, thence to the northern boundary, varies between 14 and 18½ miles; and its area comprises 470,102 acres of arable land, 21,126 acres of uncultivated land, 8,288 acres of continuous plantations, 490 acres of towns, and 3,056 acres of water—in all, 509,732 acres.

Surface.—The north-east district, constituting the barony of Fassadinin, and the northern border of the barony of Gowran, consists of the main part of a congeries of high-based hills, measuring 12 miles by 16, lying partly within co. Carlow and Queen's co., and extending from the near vicinity of the Barrow to almost the edge of the Nore. This congeries is often called indifferently the Slievemargy, or the Castle-Comer hills; but frequently, and with greater propriety, the former name is confined to the portion within Queen's co., and the latter name applied to the Kilkenny and Carlow sections. Though the portions of the congeries within Queen's co. and co. Carlow, down to the boundary-line with Kilkenny, may be regarded as continuous or ridgy; yet the portion within Kilkenny has all a southerly-declining basis, and is cut in directions converging to the south into seven distinct sections by the glens and vales of the principal streams. The basis round the frontier of the county, as indicated by the water-level of the streams from 1 to 3 miles below their source, is from 421 to 538 feet in the north, and from 519 to 662 feet in the east; and the basis, after the convergence of the glens in the south-west, is decreasingly less than 302 feet. The altitudes above sea-level of the principal summits in the north, named in an order from west to east, is 981, 998, 850, and 704; of the principal summits in the east, 899, 830, and 963; of the principal summits in the south, 603 and 1,099; and of the principal summits in the west, 613, 413, and 879. If the bases be compared with the altitudes, any reader will easily infer that, with unimportant exceptions, this great upland district is less a series of ridges or a segregation of mountains and hills, than a lofty tableau, diversified by tumulations, and intersected by prolonged dells.—The north-west district of the county, consisting of the barony of Galmoy, is partly flat but high-based bog, gliding away to the boundary with Tipperary; and partly the commencement of a rich plain along the Nore; but chiefly an expanse of upland much less in extent than that of the north-east district of the county, but considerably similar in character, and prevented from being continuous with it only by the intervention of the broad and beautiful west side of the valley of the Nore. The bases are much lower than those of the north-eastern congeries; and the principal summits are situated toward the centre, and have altitudes above sea-level of 635, 866, and 1,156 feet.—From the south-west extremity of this

hilly region, eastward to the Nore, extends the valley of Freshford, containing some of the best land in the northern division of the county, but constantly varying in quality as it swells into interior undulation, or ascends the declivities of the skirting hills. The heights around the head of this valley, separating it from Tipperary on the west, and the low grounds around Urlingford on the north-west, have altitudes above sea-level of 468, 491, and 528 feet. A third series of uplands extends southward from the head and the middle of the valley of Freshford, constitutes nearly all the western and the central divisions of the barony of Cranagh, possesses to a large aggregate amount a moorish character, and is forked or cloven southward from nearly the commencement in the north by the narrow vale of the principal head-stream of the Munster river. The principal summits to the east of this dividing stream, have altitudes above sea-level of 942 and 760 feet; and the principal to the west have altitudes of 809, 1,081, 957, 971, and 619 feet.—Immediately south of this series of uplands on the west of the Nore, and of the southern offshoots of the Castle-Comer hills on the east, commences the great central plain of the county; including, on the east side, only a broad band of valley-ground along the Nore, but extending, on the west, away to the limits of the county, and even into Tipperary, and spreading southward across the basin of the King's river to the interior of the parishes of Killamery, Kilmaganny, Knocktopher, Jerpoint, and Innistiogue. This plain has a various character as to soil, yet may be pronounced aggregately rich; and it possesses quite a sufficient number and diversity of undulations, hillocks, and minor hills, to be relieved from the monotony of dead level, and worked into much beauteousness of landscape. The highest grounds of this great district in the vicinity of the Nore, have altitudes above sea-level of 442, 272, 236, 387, 211, and 222 feet. Within the limits of the plain are comprehended the whole of the quondam county of the city of Kilkenny, the southern border of Cranagh, the whole of Shillelogher, the whole of Callan, the greater part of Kells, a considerable part of Knocktopher, and the western border of Gowran.—A beautiful band of valley-ground extends down the west bank of the Barrow, forming the eastern border of Gowran and of Ida-proper, exceedingly contracted at one place by the small but lofty group of the Brandon mountains, but curving round the base of that group, and blending with the south-east corner of the great central plain of the county, immediately above the confluence of the Barrow and the Nore. The territory between the valley and the eastern edge of the great central plain, constitutes the middle district of Gowran and Ida-proper, and consists of a prolonged and uncontinuous chain of uplands, very various in height and character, and cut into three sections by respectively the easterly-running rivulet of Gowran, and an eastward and westward depression immediately north of the Brandon mountains. The principal summits of the northern section have altitudes above sea-level of 960, 895, 1,099, 710, and 464 feet; the principal summits of the central section have altitudes of 695, 783, and 1,202 feet; and the principal summits of the southern or Mount Brandon section have altitudes of 1,694, 1,304, and 1,008 feet. The south-east district of the county, or that which extends southward from the south boundary of the parish of Innistiogue, and from the confluence of the Nore and the Barrow to the Suir and Kileulliheen, and which constitutes Ida-improper, or the quondam baronies of Igrin and Ibercon, consists partly, or on the east, of the valley of the Barrow, partly, or on

the south, of the luxuriant valley of the Suir, and partly, or on the south-west, of the vale of the Blackwater, but principally, or in the north, the west, and the centre, of a very diversified segregation of hilly grounds, chiefly subject to the spade or the plough, but occasionally pastoral or waste. The principal summits in this tract have altitudes above sea-level of 524, 308, 809, 677, 493, 445, and 409 feet. A district in the south-west of the county, inward from the Suir, and constituting between two-thirds and three-fourths of Iverk, is, in a general view, much the most opulent ground in the county, and consists of a wide-spread and highly ornate portion of the valley and skirting-slopes of the Suir. All the country north of this district, south of the great central plain, and west of the hilly grounds of Igrin, constituting the northern part of Iverk, the south-western part of Kells, and a large proportion of Knocktopher, is usually styled the Boley or Bualy mountains, and consists of amassments of upland, very considerably intersected with belts, patches, and hollows of arable land. The principal summits of the Boley Mountains have altitudes above sea-level of 602, 705, 458, 599, 484, 968, 588, 457, 636, 882, 760, 842, and 1,006 feet.

Waters.]—The river Barrow, approaching southward, across the west wing of co. Carlow, falls upon the boundary of co. Kilkenny, at a point 2½ miles above Goresbridge; and, measured in a straight line, it thence, to its confluence with the Suir, describes the boundary over a distance of about 25 miles. Its only tributaries within Kilkenny, are two rivulets, of each about 7 miles' course, in the barony of Gowran, the voluminous and majestic Nore, 1½ mile above New Ross, and a number of small rills in Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon. This noble river is navigable by ships of 800 tons to New Ross, and for small vessels to St. Mullins, about midway between New Ross and Graigue; it experiences the ebb and the flow of the tide to within 24 miles of Graigue; and it is afterwards aided by stretches and connecting links of artificial navigation, rendering it practicable for lighters far beyond the limits of the county, and, through the ramifications and main line of the Grand Canal, even to Dublin and the Shannon.—The Nore comes in from Queen's co., at a point almost exactly in the middle of the northern boundary of co. Kilkenny; flows in the direction of south by east, past Ballyragget and Kilkenny, to the northern vicinity of Thomastown; and then makes three stretches, successively south-eastward, southward, and eastward, to the Barrow. Except for bisecting the borough of Kilkenny, it everywhere within the county describes baronial boundaries; having on its left bank Fassadinig, Gowran, and Ida-proper, and on its right bank, Galmoy, Cranagh, Shillelogher, Knocktopher, and Igrin. From its entering the county till it reaches the vicinity of Thomastown, it has a fall of about 13 feet in a mile, and in consequence runs with rapidity,—the more so, that it is subject to floods; but from Thomastown to Innistiogue, it becomes quiescent, and is navigable by boats of 12 or 15 tons, and from Innistiogue to the Barrow, it is tidal, and has 12 feet of water in neap tides, and 15 in spring tides. Within its tidal sweep, vessels of 80 tons and upwards have been built. A canal from Thomastown to Kilkenny was commenced in 1758, and cut over a distance of four miles; but, in spite of large sums having been expended, and ardent desires being cherished, it never was completed. A canal to connect the Nore at Kilkenny with the Barrow at Goresbridge, and to pass to the latter place down the vale of the Gowran rivulet, was at one time so spiritedly projected as to figure by anticipation in

some of the best maps of Ireland; but this too proved an abortive project.—The only noticeable tributaries of the Nore within Kilkenny, are the Owbeg, westward on the northern boundary; the Dinane, south-westward in Fassadinig; the Clodagh, south-westward from Brandon, and remarkable for a fall in a rocky and wooded recess at its mouth; the Freshford, eastward on the north border of Cranagh; the King's River, eastward between Shillelogher and Knocktopher; and the Argula, northward from between Knocktopher and Igrin.—The Dinane is a ramified stream; comes in from the west wing of Carlow; receives below Castlecomer the Dian, charged with the affluent waters of the Doonane, the Bruckagh, the Clohogue, and other torrents of the Slievemargy and Castlecomer mountains; afterwards receives the Cloghnagh and the Dubhglass, Douglas or Muckalee; and then rushes in a rapid current to the Nore, periodically and occasionally laden with by far the greater part of the bulky and tumultuous freshets which disturb the Nore's equanimity, and inconveniently increase its rapidity and volume. The King's River is also a ramified stream; yet it has its chief tributary within Kilkenny, the Munster river coming southward to it along the border; and it descends to the Nore in an easy and canal-like movement. The Suir begins to touch Kilkenny at a point 1½ mile below Carrick-on-Suir in Tipperary; and, measured in straight lines along its great sweeps, but without reckoning its disseverment from Waterford of the parish of Kilcullibeen, it traces the Kilkenny boundary over a distance of about 15 miles. This magnificent river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons and upwards to Waterford, and for vessels of 120 tons along the whole boundary of Kilkenny, and to the bridge of Carrick. Its principal tributaries in Kilkenny, are the Lingan, a mountain rivulet southward upon the boundary with Tipperary; the Sharah, a small rivulet southward through the demesne of Beasborough; and the Blackwater, southward along the eastern boundary of Iverk. The only lake in the county is Lough Cul-lin, containing an area of 25 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches, and politically partitioned among the parishes of Dunkilt, Gaulskill, and Kilcolumb, in the barony of Ida; and, with the exception of the area of this lake, the whole of the 3,056 acres of water exhibited by the Ordnance Survey as within the county, lie in the rivers Barrow, Nore, and Suir. Some periodical or seasonal lakes, here called loughans, and of the same kind called in Connaught turloughs, adjoin the demesne of Woodsgift in the parish of Cloghmanta.—Weak chalybeate springs occur at Ballytarsney, at Kilcullen, at Listerlin, at a place near the abbey of Jerpoint, and in several places around Castlecomer; two spas of some popular note, though of little real importance, occur in the vicinity of Kilkenny; and a spa of greater fame and more multitudinous resort than any other in Ireland, exists at BALLYSPELLIN: see that article.

Climate.]—The southerly exposure of the whole county, the generally gradual fall from north to south of between 400 and 500 feet in the medium basis or water-level, the comparative absence of bogs, marshes, or retentive soils, the prevalence of a subsoil of either limestone gravel, brittle schist, or porous argillite, and the greater attraction of the Wicklow mountains than the Kilkenny hills for the rainy clouds wafted upon the prevailing winds, all combine to render the climate of Kilkenny considerably superior to the average climate of Ireland in its influence upon both vegetation and animal health. Less rain falls in co. Kilkenny than in co. Dublin; and the crops in the former, especially upon limestone soils, are usually a week or two earlier than in the

counties to the north. Yet vegetation is earlier in some districts of the county than in others, and differs very widely in any one district in different years; hence, in 1801, the oak was at the same stage of progress on April 25, at Belline in Iverk, as on May 4, in the parish of Innistiogue; and in the same year, the *anemone hepatica* bloomed at Woodstock on the 3d of February, while on the following year, and at the same place, it did not bloom till the 18th.

Minerals.—A small wing of the great granitic district of Carlow and Wicklow extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Kilkenny side of the Barrow, immediately in contact with the southern extremity of co. Carlow, but has a main breadth of rather less than 2 miles; and a detached little district of granite, amounting to about 6 square miles, lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of the nearest part of that wing, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Innistiogue. —A district bounded on the north by a line drawn from the northern extremity of the Kilkenny granite past Thomastown to the exit of the Dublin and Clonmel road on the boundary with Tipperary, and occupying all the county south of that line to the Suir, with the exception of the granite districts, and of a belt of limestone $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles by 3 eastward along the valley of the Suir from the boundary with Tipperary,—this district consists largely of a formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, still more largely of old conglomerate with red, purple, green, and grey clay slate, and of a narrow belt along all its northern and southern margins of yellow sandstone and yellow sandstone conglomerate.—A district of about 14 square miles, in continuation of a rather smaller district within Queen's co., and occupying the northern border of Kilkenny immediately west of the Suir, and north-west of Freshford, consists of the coal formation, but contains nothing nearer actual coal than culm. Another district of about 28 or 30 square miles in area, and about 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in mean breadth, and which comes in from co. Tipperary, extends east-north-eastward to the Nore, and approaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the nearest parts of both the preceding district and the Castle-Comer coal district, also consists of the coal formation, but contains only a small proportion of actual coal, and is not worked. The Castle-Comer coal district occupies much the greater portion of the whole barony of Fassadining, and of the north border of the barony of Gowran; but it lies continuous with kindred districts within Queen's co. and co. Carlow, and, jointly with them, constitutes the great coal-field of LEINSTER: which see. The strata of the coal formations consist of shale, argillaceous ironstone, sandstone slate, and compact quartzose sandstone,—the argillaceous ironstone occurring in both layers and spheroids; and the strata of each district are arranged in the form of a great mineral basin, with the dip or inclination from the exterior edge toward the centre, so that the lowest strata appear at the edge, and the uppermost in the interior.—All the remaining parts of the county, comprising chiefly the great central plain, some diverging valleys, and the belt along the Suir, consist of part of the vast floetz limestone formation of Ireland. Most of the limestone is of a bluish gray colour; but the best for burning is blackish, and occurs near Kilkenny and Thomastown. The tracts of it which impinge upon the coal formations are so charged with silex, manganese, and iron, that they will not burn; a small tract of it near Kilkenny is indurated into fine black marble, richly variegated with impressions of madreporas and of bivalve and turbinated shells, and is extensively quarried in large blocks, sawn and dressed upon the

Nore, and manufactured into tombstones, chimney-pieces, and exterior architectural decorations; and much of the tract along the Suir is decomposed into a friable, marly, manurial rubble, and heats and slacks under rain as if it had undergone the action of fire, and been charged with latent heat.

Soils.—A moorish turf, upon a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay, covers the northern part of the barony of Fassadining, and is the most churlish and least productive soil in the county. A light soil, lying upon till and schistose rocks, covers the southern part of Fassadining, and the northern border of Gowran. A good loam of various qualities, resting upon limestone, carpets Gowran, as the surface descends from hilliness and subsides into plain; a deep brownish loam, mixed with stone, capable of any tillage, and easily productive of wheat, prevails in the parishes of Kilmacahill and Gowran; a fine blackish loam appears in some parts sloping to the Barrow; some very fine loam carpets the lower part of the vale of the Gowran rivulet; an excellent wheat-bearing clayey loam, mixed with stones, extends through the lower part of the parish of Powerstown, and across the centre of the parish of Dungarvan to the hills which extend south-westward from Mount Loftus to the Nore. A light, stony, dry, and friable earth, generally substituted on the loftier grounds by a shallow, black, moorish turf, and chiefly superincumbent on red argillite, and on argillaceous siliceous schist, covers the Brandon mountain group and its declivities and slopes, occupying the southern border of Gowran, and the greater part of Ida-proper. A good soil, dry and sometimes deep, but deteriorating in quality as it approaches the river, carpets the east side of the valley of the Nore from the vicinity of Kilkenny to that of Thomastown. A hungry, clayey loam, lying immediately upon limestone, covers the west side of the valley of the Nore, below Kilkenny; and, though ill suited to ordinary tillage-purposes, is perfectly adapted to the cultivation of sainfoin, and admirably fitted by nature to form the best description of sheep-walk. A light soil, sometimes gravelly, appears all round Kilkenny; it passes into sandy gravel to the north of the town, particularly on the eastern bank of the Nore; and it merges into slaty hills and gravelly bottoms to the west. A curious circumstance is that, over all the great central plain of the county, the soil deteriorates very nearly in the ratio of the nearness of the limestone rock to the surface. Patches and belts of alluvial or meadow ground, consisting of deep, blackish, vegetable loam, and singularly luxuriant in its crops of hay, occurs along the Nore, immediately to the north of the lands of sandy gravel; and a principal expanse of it forms the lands of Inch, not far from Freshford. Some of the best soil in the north-west of the county carpets the valley of Freshford; yet is very variable, and, as it rises up the hills, passes into a light and gravelly loam. The soil of the Galmoy hills consists chiefly of the debris of ferruginous schists, and partly of the debris of limestone; and though neither deep nor fit for tillage, is of a kindly quality, and inclined to produce a fine herbage. The soil at the skirt of these hills, where they decline into a varied plain in the parish of Eirke, improves in character, till it merges into the western bog. Most of even the low grounds in the barony of Cranagh, though inclined to grass, appear very light and poor; and the hilly grounds in its centre are moorish, but have a schistose subsoil, and are easily reclaimed, and in consequence are capable of great improvement. The soil of the central, north-western, western, and southern divisions of the great central plain of the county, is prevailingly

argillaceous and calcareous, varies from a light calcareous gravel to a stiff but rich argillaceous loam, and, in some places, as in the vicinity of Kells and Callan, produces some of the greatest crops of wheat almost anywhere to be seen. The soil of the hills which bound the plain on the south lies on a subsoil of red porous argillite, and is either dry and kindly, or capable of being easily made so. Some belts and sheets of a stiff and yellowish clay occur at the back of these hills, particularly on the lands of Smithstown. A light soil on a slaty bottom covers the hills throughout the greater part of the barony of Knocktopher, and the northern border of the barony of Iverk. A fertile soil of various depths, increasing in goodness as it approaches the Suir, occupies all the low grounds of Iverk, and passes, in the parish of Portnascully, into some of the richest and deepest soil in the county. Excellent land, as far as to the limits of the field of limestone subsoil, occurs in the parishes of Gaulskill and Dunkilt in Ida-improper; and a light and dry soil, rarely moorish, containing a large proportion of argil, and producing good crops of oats, covers the low schistose hills which constitute the greater part of that barony between the Nore and the Suir.

Agriculture.—The barony of Gowran, on account at once of its extent, its central position, its diversified contour, its middle-rate subjection to urban influence, and the character and diversity of its soil, may be selected as affording a thoroughly fair specimen of the agriculture of the county; and, in common with the barony of Galmoy, it was the subject in 1836 of a special examination, and an official report, which enable us to exhibit very accurately its condition. The rent of land is lower than in the average of baronies officially reported on in Leinster. Several of the proprietors make their tenants some cash allowance, or furnish timber and slates, for new buildings; but the greater number of tenants erect new buildings without any direct aid from their landlords, and are enabled to do so by at once the moderateness of their rents, the considerable length of their leases, and the frugality and economy of their habits. The majority of the farms have now good dwelling-houses and offices; yet they are deficient in draining, in fences, in the amount of live stock, or in the number and quality of the implements of husbandry.* The occupants of farms from

70 to 100 acres have potatoes and milk, stirabout, or oaten-bread and milk for breakfast and supper, and generally potatoes and butter, but once or twice herrings or butcher-meat, for dinner. Though the inhabitants of some of the towns and villages, such as Graigue, are averagely wretched; yet the rural population, both farmers and labourers, are in a decidedly superior condition to the rural population of the majority of the other Leinster baronies which were officially examined. "The most prominent causes of this improvement," says the report, "appear to be the greater prevalence of resident proprietors, or rather the community and kindliness of feeling between them and the farmers and labourers, arising from the liberal opinions and religious and political tolerance of most of the landed proprietors in this barony, which induce the landlords to reside more constantly upon their estates, to employ more labour upon them, and to pay more attention to agriculture, and to the general improvement of their property, and of the district they reside in; next, the more than usual absence of middle-men; and, lastly, the larger size of farms, there being more of them than elsewhere above 30 or 40 acres." Though the processes of draining, fencing, irrigating and reclaiming are by no means duly attended to, or are even comparatively neglected, yet the district contains a much smaller proportion of wet land and bog, and mountain waste than most other districts. The usual rotation of crops is, first year, potatoes manured; second, wheat; third, barley or oats; fourth, clover. Many farmers finish the rotation with these four crops; others make the first crop or cut of clover into hay, and plough in the second as a preparation for wheat, in a fifth year; others allow the land to remain under the clover ley as pasture during several years, and then take a crop of oats; and the resident proprietors have generally as their rotation, first, potatoes or turnips manured; second, wheat, barley, or oats; third, clover; fourth, oats. The only variation made upon the last of these rotations—especially upon the poorer soils, or when the ground needs rest or renovation—is to let the land remain in pasture under the clover ley during from two years to upwards of ten, or until it becomes foul or mossy. Turnips and rape are cultivated by all the resident proprietors, and by a few of the large farmers; and vetches are grown to a considerable amount for horses; but mangel-wurzel and lucerne are not so extensively in favour. The only materials used for improving the soil are animal manure, lime, limestone-gravel, peat-earth, road-mud, ditch and other earth, and the ashes made by paring and burning the surface of the land. A difference of opinion prevails, however, respecting the effect of burning the sward; and the abuse is not infrequent of forcing the land with lime when it needs manure and rest instead of a stimulant. Some of the natural meadows and pastures are of excellent quality; but many of the leys are full of weeds and moss, and produce very little grass. The grazing grounds are generally used for a mixed system of dairying, and of breeding, rearing, and fattening cattle or sheep. The smaller farmers usually confine themselves to dairying, and to breeding and rearing cattle; and the resident proprietors and the larger farmers devote an extensive proportion of land to sheep and the fattening of cattle, more especially to sheep. "Dairying," says the report, "forms an important branch of the farmer's

* "The following," says the report to which we have alluded, "were the instances among the farms inspected by the English Assistant Commissioner, in which good stone and slated dwelling-houses and farm buildings had been erected by the tenants. A farm of 95 acres, held on lease of three lives at a fair rent; the house and farm-offices cost the tenant £500; he received no allowance nor assistance from his landlord. A farm of 48 acres, term of two lives, at fair rent; house and offices cost tenant £150; no allowance or assistance from landlord, although tenant asked for it; more than half the farm is perfectly drowned with land springs, but tenant cannot drain it, having spent all his money in building. A farm of 50 acres held for two lives, at fair rent, house and offices cost £130; no allowance or aid from landlord. A farm of 108 acres held for 100 years, somewhat under value; house and offices cost £200, to which the landlord contributed nothing. A small farm with a house in the adjoining village on lease of 21 years, or one life, at full rent, house and offices cost tenant £200; landlord allowed him £45. A farm of 85 acres, lease of 21 years, or one life, house and buildings cost £150; landlord allowed tenant £38 of old arrears of rent; this farm greatly needs draining, fencing, and other improvements, but the tenant pleads his want of means. Fifty acres previously held by a lease of two lives, both of which expired within a few years; full rent; building cost £150; no aid from landlord. Thirty-seven acres held for one life, at a high rent; excellent house and offices, which cost £200 to the tenant, who was obliged to borrow money and involve himself to complete them, but he has received no aid nor allowance from his landlord. One hundred acres, on lease of 21 years, at rather low rent; buildings cost £230; no assistance or allowance from landlord. Eighty acres at fair rent, for three lives or 31 years; house and office cost about £200; no allowance from landlord. Two

hundred acres, held for three lives, at rather low rent; house, offices, stone-walls, &c., cost from £1,000 to £1,200; no allowance or allowance from landlord."

business. Its extent varies from 2 or 3 cows among the small farmers, to 25 among the largest. The most usual practice is to skim all the milk after letting it stand 24 hours in summer, and 28 in winter, and to churn only the cream. But some farmers skim the milk in summer only, churning the whole milk in winter; others keep separate the milk first taken from the cow, because always the poorest which they skim, and churn only the cream from it, but they churn the whole of the milk which the cow gives last, on account of its greater richness. A few persons churn the whole milk at all times. The cream or milk is churned from once a-week to every day, according to the weather and to the quantity of milk which the cows give. Barrel and upright churns are the two descriptions used; they are worked by hand, except on a few of the larger farms, where a horse-mill is applied to them. The butter is more commonly put into the cask as soon as it is made. The produce of the large dairies is usually considered to be of the first quality; but among the smaller farms, the butter is frequently only of the second or third. The same difference is found with respect to the quantity of the produce, some of the smaller dairies not averaging more than one cwt. of butter per cow, while a few of the largest dairies reach $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt." Within all the rural districts of the county in 1841, the total of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 5,131; of farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 5,752; of farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,601; and of farms of upwards of 30 acres, 2,006;—within the city of Kilkenny, the total of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 35; of farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 10; of farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 5; and of farms of upwards of 30 acres, 1;—and within the other civic districts of the county, the total of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 96; of farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 30; of farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 4; and of farms of upwards of 30 acres, 6. In 1841, the number of farmers throughout the county was 11,707, of servants and labourers 39,749, of ploughmen 338, of gardeners, 136, of graziers 2, of herdsmen 396, of caretakers 41, of land-agents 10, of land-stewards 98, of gamekeepers 13, and of dairy-keepers 91.

Live Stock.—The dairy cows and the other cattle stock of most of the farmers are of the native breed. The resident proprietors and some of the largest farmers have adopted the Ayrshire and North Devon breeds, or crosses between them and the Irish cows; others prefer the Durham breed, but more for fattening stock than for the dairy. The mountain breed of sheep, whose full-grown wether weighs 17 or 18 lbs. per quarter, is still the only one kept on hilly and mountainous land; but the large old Irish breed, crossed and greatly improved by the Leicester, is usual on the lowland farms. The wether of the latter, when sold fat, weighs from 24 to 30 lbs. per quarter. Some of the resident proprietors keep the South Downs for their own consumption. The horses, especially those of the larger farmers, are generally in better condition than in several other counties of Leinster; and hence, fewer are kept in proportion to the extent of land farmed. In summer, most farmers turn out their horses to grass, while resident proprietors and the largest farmers give their vetches or clover in the stable; and from November till May or June, all allow, besides hay, from one to two stones of steamed or boiled potatoes, and from half-a-stone to a stone of oats per day, according to their work. The pigs vary greatly in quality. Some are of an excellent breed, kindly and well-shaped; and others are large-boned, coarse, and ill-made, and eat twice the value in food of the market-price of their own car-

case. The old mania for very large pigs still extensively usurps the place of judicious regard to the quality of the meat, to earliness of maturity, to adipose disposition, and to the combined effects of these qualities in producing a remunerating pig for the market. Goats are kept by many cottiers and small farmers, but not in flocks; and a few are found among the dairies on the Boley or Welch hills. The rearing of fowl is an object with small farmers. Pigeons are scarcely reared for sale. Bees are less an object of attention now than at former periods.

In 1841, within all the rural districts of the county, the live stock on farms or holdings not exceeding one acre, consisted of 850 horses and mules, 494 asses, 1,081 cattle, 651 sheep, 12,598 pigs, and 57,420 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,275 horses and mules, 329 asses, 2,054 cattle, 749 sheep, 7,104 pigs, and 38,445 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 5,185 horses and mules, 220 asses, 9,820 cattle, 4,173 sheep, 17,593 pigs, and 66,261 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 6,055 horses and mules, 265 asses, 14,591 cattle, 7,375 sheep, 21,533 pigs, and 60,942 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 6,141 horses and mules, 394 asses, 22,916 cattle, 34,899 sheep, 17,197 pigs, and 51,983 poultry;—within the city of Kilkenny, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 272 horses and mules, 112 cattle, 2 sheep, 1,462 pigs, and 779 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 32 horses and mules, 31 cattle, 54 pigs, and 182 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 18 horses and mules, 9 cattle, 2 sheep, 11 pigs, and 65 poultry; and on farms of 15 acres and upwards, 17 horses and mules, 71 cattle, 34 sheep, 33 pigs, and 143 poultry;—and, within the other civic districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 227 horses and mules, 77 asses, 122 cattle, 17 sheep, 1,315 pigs, and 1,718 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 41 horses and mules, 5 asses, 76 cattle, 12 sheep, 127 pigs, and 376 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 15 horses and mules, 4 asses, 44 cattle, 7 sheep, 66 pigs, and 127 poultry; and on farms of 15 acres and upwards, 17 horses and mules, 1 ass, 36 cattle, 5 sheep, 27 pigs, and 61 poultry. The totals of the classes, together with their respective estimated value, were, within the rural districts of the county, 19,506 horses and mules, £156,048; 1,702 asses, £1,702; 50,462 cattle, £328,003; 47,847 sheep, £52,632; 76,025 pigs, £95,031; and 275,051 poultry, £6,876;—within the city of Kilkenny, 339 horses and mules, £2,712; 223 cattle, £1,449; 38 sheep, £42; 1,560 pigs, £1,950; and 1,169 poultry, £29;—and within the other civic districts of the county, 300 horses and mules, £2,400; 87 asses, £87; 278 cattle, £1,807; 41 sheep, £45; 1,535 pigs, £1,919; and 2,282 poultry, £57. Grand total of value of live stock within the rural districts of the county, £640,292; within the city of Kilkenny, £6,182; within the other civic districts of the county, £6,315.

Woods.—The principal plantations occur around Innistiogue, in the southern vicinity of Thomastown, in the eastern vicinity of Stoneyford, at Jenkinstown, in the northern vicinity of Castle-Comer, in the southern vicinity of Gowran, at Kilfane, at Bessborough, in the parish of Whitechurch, in the parish of Kilmaganny, in the western vicinity of Callan, in the parishes of Killaloe and Tullagham-brogue, and at Borrismore. The principal trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants which grow as under-wood in the older plantations and in the natural woods, are *salix caprea*, *salix fragilis*, *salix fusca*, *rosa arvensis*, *populus tremula*, *vaccinium myrtillus*, *viburnum opulus*, *poa nemoralis*, *agrostis nigra*, *bromus sylvaticus*, *aira cæspitosa*, *holcus mollis*, *lysichachia*

nemorum, sanicula europea, angelica sylvestris, scilla nutans, geum urbanum, anemone nemorosa, melampyrum pratense, hypericum androsium, hypericum pulchrum, hypericum angulare, solidago virgaurea, oxalis acetosella, equisetum sylvaticum, blechnum spicant, osmunda regalis, polypodium vulgare, filices (numerous). The only considerable nursery in 1801, was one of 14 acres. Orchards are less attended to than at a former period. A few osieries occur on the banks of the Nore; and one of 25 acres occupies an island in the Suir, opposite Fiddown. —The continuous plantations which existed in 1841, consisted of 1,840 acres of oak, 262 of ash, 22 of elm, 136 of beech, 833 of fir, 9,756 of mixed trees, and 1,050 of orchards; and previous to 1791, there were planted of these 1,734 of oak, 194 of ash, 13 of elm, 16 of beech, 103 of fir, 2,397 of mixed trees, and 332 of orchards. The number of detached trees which existed in 1841, consisted of 47,918 of oak, 203,484 of ash, 50,175 of elm, 50,224 of beech, 98,314 of fir, 195,640 of mixed trees, and 10,682 of orchard trees. Total of the continuous plantations, 13,899 acres; of detached trees, 656,437 trees, equivalent to 4,103 acres. Grand total of woods, 18,002 acres.

Manufactures and Trade.]—The manufacture of carpets, diapers, and tapestry was introduced in 1359, by the Countess of Ormonde; the manufacture of linens and woollens was encouraged and established, at a great expense, about the middle of the 17th century, by James, Duke of Ormonde; and the linen manufacture was introduced to the southern districts of the county, about the close of the same century, by the Bessborough family; but all these manufactures had a brief and fugitive existence. The manufacture of blankets was very actively carried on at Kilkenny from about 1745, till the commencement of the present century; but this also has declined. The districts of Kilkenny, Carrick, Cork, and Moate, which annually manufactured, about 22 years ago, upwards of 19,000 pieces, worth £199,100, do not now manufacture more than amounts to the value of £20,000.—In 1826, the sales of grain amounted, at Kilkenny, to 34,000 barrels of wheat of 20 stones, 1,146 barrels of barley of 16 stones, and 18,000 barrels of oats of 14 stones; at Gowran, Goresbridge, and Graigue, 20,396 barrels of wheat, 10,203 of barley, and 19,756 of oats; at Castle-Comer, Ballyragget, and Durrow, 3,262 of wheat, 1,200 of barley, and 1,060 of oats; at Thomastown, Bennets'-bridge, Ennisnag and Kells, 42,054 of wheat, 4,660 of barley, and 24,000 of oats; and at Callan, 7,460 of wheat, 1,390 of barley, and 3,260 of oats,—and, in 1836, the sales amounted, at Kilkenny, to 36,350 barrels of wheat, 1,909 of barley, and 36,800 of oats; at Gowran, Goresbridge, and Graigue, 27,746 of wheat, 10,676 of barley, and 7,646 of oats; at Castle-Comer, Ballyragget, and Durrow, 6,522 of wheat, 26 of barley, and 1,250 of oats; at Thomastown, Bennets'-bridge, Ennisnag, and Kells, 57,632 of wheat, 5,262 of barley, and 6,019 of oats; and at Callan, 11,010 of wheat, 2,090 of barley, and 5,827 of oats.

The existing state of productive industry and of trade, apart from the labours of agriculturists and professional persons, will be best shown by exhibiting the classified results of the Census of 1841. Millers, 166; maltster, 1; brewers, 3; distillers, 8; bakers, 141; confectioners, 5; salter, 1; fish-mongers, 5; egg-dealers, 64; fruiterers, 6; cattle-dealers, 22; horse-dealers, 4; pig-jobbers, 13; salesmaster, 1; corn-dealers, 6; hucksters and provision-dealers, 136; butchers, 91; victuallers, 29; grocers, 23; tobaccoists, 2; flax-dressers, 11; carders, 19; flax-spinners, 397; wool-spinners, 561;

spinners of unspecified materials, 711; factory-workers, 3; winders and warpers, 12; wool-dressers, 11; cotton-weavers, 9; linen-weavers, 103; woollen-weavers, 26; weavers of unspecified classes of fabrics, 362; woollen-manufacturers, 2; lace-manufacturers, 31; bleacher, 1; dyers, 4; clothiers, 2; skimmers, 3; curriers, 9; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 221; boot and shoe makers, 107; tailors, 867; sempstresses, 414; dress-makers, 721; milliners, 45; stay-makers, 12; knitters, 342; hatters, 23; bonnet-makers, 110; straw-workers, 16; glover, 1; hair-dressers, 4; umbrella-maker, 1; leather-dealer, 1; haberdashers, 4; woollen-drapers, 9; venders of soft goods, 8; rag and bone dealers, 11; architects, 3; builders, 5; brick-makers, 5; potters, 3; stone-cutters, 75; lime-burners, 16; bricklayer, 1; stone-masons, 524; slaters, 113; thatchers, 14; plasterers, 7; paviors, 4; quarrymen, 5; sawyers, 43; carpenters, 1,247; cabinet-makers, 10; coopers, 324; turners, 9; mill-wrights, 10; wheel-wrights, 21; shipwrights, 35; pump-borers, 5; basket-makers, 17; broom-makers, 4; miners, 316; iron-founders, 4; black-smiths, 702; farriers, 5; whitesmiths, 8; nailers, 180; cutlers, 2; braziers and copper-smiths, 15; plumber, 1; tinplate workers, 24; tinkers, 5; machine-makers, 9; watch-makers, 3; musical-instrument makers, 5; coach and car makers, 5; saddlers, 15; harness-makers, 30; rope-maker, 1; letter-press printer, 1; bookbinder, 1; mat-maker, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 18; starch-manufacturer, 1; painters and glaziers, 48; sieve-makers, 12; feather-dressers, 3; bellows-makers, 3; delph-dealers, 5; stationer, 1; coal-merchant, 1; merchants of unspecified classes, 9; brokers, 5; dealers of unspecified classes, 460; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 231; shop-assistants, 120; and tradesmen of unspecified classes, 6.

Fairs.]—The best fairs in the county are, at Kilkenny, March 28, frequented by graziers from other counties for early cattle; Kilkenny, June; Bennet's Bridge, Feb. 24, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, and Dec. 21; Callan, May 4, June 12, July 10, Aug. 21, Oct. 10, Nov. 4, and Dec. 14; Castle-Morris, May 12, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12; Kells, July 13; Newbridge, April 13, June 15, Aug. 1, and Oct. 15; Rathbeath, May 1, June 11, Nov. 2, and Dec. 7; Templemartin, Nov. 10 and 23. Fairs of secondary note, yet well frequented for cattle and pigs, are at Fiddown, April 25, June 10, Sept. 29, and Nov. 30; Ballyragget, Feb. 20, April 20, June 22, Sept. 4, Oct. 20, and Dec. 10; Knockmoylan, Aug. 5; Ballycalhan, Feb. 12; Rosbercon, April 19, May 4, June 7, Aug. 10, and Oct. 19; Granny, April 12, May 14, Sept. 4, and Dec. 11; Freshford, Aug. 5, and Dec. 17; Ullingford, May 12, Aug. 15, and Oct. 12; St. Canice, Oct. 22; Thomastown, May 25; Graigue, June 22, and Nov. 4; Mullinavat, April 20, and Oct. 3; Imistogue, June 9, and Dec. 14; Castle-Comer, May 4, Aug. 21, and Sept. 25; and Bawn, May 27, Sept. 8, and Oct. 29. Fairs are allowed by patent at some other places, as Kilmurry, Kilmaganny, Knocktopher, Powerstown, Stroan, Ballylinch, Burnchurch, Gowran, Churchland, Ballyhibbuck, and Ballyhale; but they are either not held, or are scenes of a very trivial amount of business.

Communications.]—The Kilkenny line of railway, as laid down by the Public Commissioners, leaves the Main Trunk line at the summit on Ross bog, 2 or 3 statute miles south-west of Maryborough, and 52½ from Dublin, that point being 345 feet above high-water level in Dublin bay. The line, for the most part, proceeds nearly due south, passing Mr. Lawler's demesne, and close to Corbally, leaving Ballyroan 2 miles to the east, then passes close to

the town of Abbeyleix, and over Abbeyleix bog to the cross-roads at Branra-gate, about midway between Durrow and Ballinakill, thence by Grenan Church to Ballyragget, and along the left bank of the Nore, arriving in the city of Kilkenny at the barracks, 79 miles from Dublin, and 169 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Its route is through a country presenting very few obstacles to the formation of a railway; and approaches within a very few miles of the Castle-Comer and Killenaule collieries. From the summit-level and connecting point with the Main Trunk on Ross bog to Abbeyleix, the distance is 7 miles and 57 chains, and the fall is 1 in 1,023; from Abbeyleix to Clonking, the distance is 2 miles and 32 chains, and the line is horizontal; from Clonking to Ballyragget, the distance is 5 miles and 51 chains, and the fall is 1 in 419; from Ballyragget to the river Dinane, the distance is 6 miles and 33 chains, and the fall is 1 in 647; from the river Dinane to Dunmore, the distance is 1 mile and 65 chains, and the line is horizontal; and from Dunmore to the terminus in Kilkenny, the distance is 2 miles and 47 chains, and the fall is 1 in 1,056. The estimated cost of construction is £212,000; the estimated annual income, £13,712 10s.; the estimated annual expenditure, £9,581 5s.; and the estimated annual surplus or nett profit, £4,131 5s., equivalent to a dividend of only 2 per cent.—Another projected Kilkenny railway, for which an act of parliament has been obtained, proceeds in the direction of east by south from the city of Kilkenny, suddenly curves at a distance of about 1½ mile north-west of Gowran, proceeds in the direction of north by east to the eastern vicinity of Leighlin-Brigge, in co. Carlow, ascends northward thence to Athy, proceeds north-north-eastward to the route of the Commissioners' main trunk line at a point 3½ miles north-north-east of Sallens, and then follows that route along its sinuosities to the city of Dublin.—We have already, in the section upon the waters of the county, noticed by anticipation the communications which exist in the form of navigations.—At the close of 1841, the county surveyor had under his charge 816 miles of road; and, from the date of his appointment in May, 1834, he had superintended the formation of 44 miles of new road. The principal roads through or within the county, are the mail-lines from Dublin to Cork and Waterford, and the various lines which radiate from the city of Kilkenny.

Divisions and Towns.—The co. of Kilkenny is politically divided into the baronies of Fassadining in the north-east, Gowran in the northern part of the middle of the east, Ida-proper in the southern part of the middle of the east, Ida-improper or Igrin and Ibercon in the south-east, Iverk in the south-west, Kells in the south of the middle of the west, Callan and Shillelogher in the middle of the west, Cranagh to the north of the middle of the west, Galmoy in the north-west, Knocktopher between Gowran and Ida on the east, and Iverk and Kells on the west, and the city of Kilkenny between Gowran on the east, Shillelogher on the south-west, and Cranagh on the west. The act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108 and 109, transferred 21 whole townlands and parts of 6 other townlands of the parish of St. Canice from the quondam co. of the city of Kilkenny to the barony of Cranagh,—pop., in 1841, 1,373; 31 whole townlands and part of 4 other townlands of the parish of St. John's, and one whole townland and part of another townland of the parish of St. Maul, from the co. of the city of Kilkenny to the barony of Gowran,—pop. 1,885; 2 whole townlands and part of 5 other townlands of St. Canice, 32 whole townlands and part of another townland of

St. Patrick's, and part of a townland of St. John's, from the co. of the city of Kilkenny to the barony of Shillelogher,—pop. 1,296;—and the act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 84, transferred 7 townlands of Durrow from Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, to Clarnmallagh, Queen's co.,—pop. 1,954; 3 townlands of Dunmore, from Gowran to Fassadining,—pop. 392; 1 whole townland and part of another of Treadingstown, from Shillelogher to Gowran,—pop. 107; one uninhabited townland of Killaloe, from Shillelogher to Callan; and an uninhabited part of a townland of Dunnamaggin, from Kells to Knocktopher. According to the present constitution of the districts, the city of Kilkenny contains one whole parish, and part of 4 other parishes; the barony of Callan contains one whole parish, and part of another parish; Cranagh contains 11 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; Fassadining contains 10 whole parishes, and part of 9 other parishes; Galmoy contains 5 whole parishes, and part of 7 other parishes; Gowran contains 27 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; the united barony of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon, contains 13 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Iverk contains 13 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; Kells contains 7 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; Knocktopher contains 8 whole parishes, and part of 8 other parishes; and Shillelogher contains 10 whole parishes, and part of 9 other parishes.—Dr. Beaufort, estimating the total of parishes and churches in the county at respectively 127 and 31, assigns 121 parishes and 29 churches to the dio. of Ossory, 6 parishes and 2 churches to the dio. of Leighlin, and a very small part of 1 parish to the dio. of Cashel.

The towns and principal villages are, in Callan, Callan; in Cranagh, Freshford and Kilmanagh; in Fassadining, Castle-Comer, Clough, and Ballyragget; in Galmoy, Lisdowney, Johnstown, and Urlingford; in Gowran, Thomastown, Dunbell, Gowran, Graignemanagh, Goresbridge, Bawnskeaha, Paulstown, Johnswell, and part of Bennet's-Bridge; in Ida, New Ballygub, Ballinamona, Tullagher, Ballinorea, and Rosbercon; in Iverk, Fiddown, Lecawn, Pilltown, Dangan, Kilmacow, Doornane, Grange, Mooncoin, Pollrone, Ballygorey, and Licketstown; in Kells, Dunnamaggin, Kells, Windgap and Kilmaganny; in Knocktopher, Hugginstown, Boolyglass, Ballyhale, Stoneyford, Mullinavat, and Knocktopher; and in Shillelogher, part of Bennet's-Bridge.

Statistics.—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 384, of scholars 19,672, of male scholars 12,398, of female scholars 7,000, of scholars whose sex was not specified 274, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,376, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 2, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 11, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 18,164, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 119; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 384, of scholars 20,206, of male scholars 12,684, of female scholars 7,392, of scholars whose sex was not specified 130, of scholars connected with the Established Church 1,467, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 2, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 11, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 18,674, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 52. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are given under the diocesan divisions; and may be very proximately estimated for co. Kilkenny, by reference to the

article Ossory: which see. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 77 schools, conducted by 56 male and 32 female teachers, attended by 6,212 male and 4,963 female scholars, and aided with aggregately £862 in annual salaries, and £120 3s. 9d. in school-requisites; and during that year they made grants of £149 toward the building and fitting up of other schools.—During 1843, the number of persons committed for public offences in the county, but exclusive of the city of Kilkenny, was 347; and of these, 55 were charged with offences against the person, 4 with offences against property committed with violence, 112 with offences against property committed without violence, 5 with malicious offences against property, 2 with offences against the currency, and 169 with offences not included in the above categories. Of 213 who were convicted, 20 were sentenced to transportation, 167 to imprisonment, 1 to pay a fine, and 25 were either discharged on sureties or were not sentenced; and of 134 who were acquitted and discharged, 107 were found not guilty on trial, 25 had no bill found against them, and 2 were not prosecuted.—The constabulary force of the county, exclusive of the city of Kilkenny, consisted, on Jan. 1, 1843, of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 4 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head constable, 8 second-rate head constables, 67 constables, 272 first-rate sub-constables, 42 second-rate sub-constables, and 10 mounted police. The cost of maintaining this force during 1842, was £18,568 10s. 5½d. Two stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively Kilkenny and Castle-Comer.—In 1835, the total levy by grand-jury presentment was £29,793 14s. 8½d.; and of this, £2,603 11s. 6d. were applied to the public roads of the county at large, £5,907 19s. 1d. to the public roads of the several baronies, £7,609 19s. 1d. to the public establishments and salaries, £11,284 18s. 3½d. to the maintenance of the constabulary force, and £238 6s. 9d. to the repayment of loans advanced by government.—Fourteen members were sent from the county and its boroughs, or two each from the county itself, from Kilkenny, from Callan, from Gowran, from Innistiogue, from Thomastown, and from Knocktopher, to the Irish parliament; but only three members in all, or two from the county at large, and one from the city, are sent to the imperial parliament. The constituency of the county on May 1, 1841, amounted to 1,530; and of these, 279 were £50 freeholders, 83 were £20 freeholders, 928 were £10 freeholders, 3 were £50 leaseholders, 20 were £20 leaseholders, 206 were £10 leaseholders, 2 were £50 rent-chargers, and 90 were £20 rent-chargers.

Pop. of the county in 1792, 97,500; in 1813, 134,664; in 1821, 158,716; in 1831, 169,945; in 1841, 183,349. Families in 1831, 28,823; employed chiefly in agriculture, 19,727; in manufactures and trade, 4,271; in other pursuits, 4,825.—The following statistics all belong to 1841: Males, 90,349; females, 93,000; families, 30,874. Inhabited houses, 29,090; uninhabited, built houses, 801; houses in the course of erection, 90. First-class houses, 600; second-class, 8,065; third-class, 12,587; fourth-class, 7,778. Families inhabiting first-class houses, 745; inhabiting second-class houses, 8,585; inhabiting third-class houses, 13,263; inhabiting fourth-class houses, 8,281. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 22,696; in manufactures and trade, 5,021; in other pursuits, 3,157. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 576; on the directing of labour, 11,585; on their own manual labour, 17,724; on means not specified, 969. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered

to food, 40,148; to clothing, 2,431; to lodging, 4,085; to health, 42; to justice, 441; to education, 272; to religion, 130; unclassified, 9,959; without any specified occupations, 6,235. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 11,193; to clothing, 3,463; to lodging, 11; to health 92; to education, 101; to religion, 5; unclassified, 6,219; without any specified occupations, 39,889. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 29,825; who could read but not write, 14,637; who could neither read nor write, 34,458. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,366; who could read but not write, 20,638; who could neither read nor write, 48,006. Males of 4 years of age and upwards attending primary schools, 7,814; attending superior schools, 35. Females of 4 years of age and upwards attending primary schools, 5,679; attending superior schools, 16. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 49; married, 47; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 49; married, 44; widowed 13. Physicians, 14; surgeons, 17; apothecaries, 11; druggists, 2; midwives, 17; nurse-tenders, 73. School-teachers, 209 males and 67 females; ushers and tutors, 36 males and 2 females; governesses, 32; music and dancing masters, 7. Clergymen of the Establishment, 35; Roman Catholic clergymen, 67; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 14; scripture-reader, 1; parish clerks, 8.

Antiquities.—Remains of a curious Druidical circle, of disputed character, exist on the summit of Tory-hill, Slieve-Grian, or the hill of the Sun. A circular heap of stones, 87 paces in circumference, and encompassed by a circular fence of stones, which encloses two or three acres, and is distant about 95 yards from the nearest part of the heap, occurs on the summit of the hill of Cloghmanta, and commands an extensive and magnificent view of the circumjacent country. A large and otherwise remarkable cromlech occurs at Kilmogue, in the barony of Knocktopher; and smaller cromlechs—most of them thrown partially prostrate or in other respects seriously damaged—occur at Ballyhenberry in Iverk, on the hill of Owney in Iverk, at Tubrid in Iverk, at Kilnerry near Castletown, at Raheen above Bessborough, at Boleyglass in the parish of Aghaviller, at a place between Castle-Morres and Kilmacoliver, and within the demesne of Marymount in the barony of Galmoy. Remarkable standing or altar stones occur on the lands of Ballyspellin and at Ballinasleigh near Durrow; and stone enclosures, of various character but seemingly very ancient, occur at Ballinasleigh, at Garryduff in Fiddown, and at Ballinony in Kilbeacon. Rathes are very numerous, particularly in Galmoy, and near the Nore. Twenty circular ones of various sizes occur in the small parish of Cloghmanta, and 12 or 14—some of them very large, and with high banks—may be seen near the Nore, between Kilkenny and Ballylinch-bridge. Most of the rathes have one fence, some two, some three concentric enclosures; and one is elliptical, one is square, a few are angular, and the great majority are circular. Flagged chambers, in some instances double, occur beneath some of the rathes; but elsewhere, as at Rathard near Tory-hill, Kilmanahera near Bessborough, and Graigue near Castletown, they exist unaccompanied with rathes, and are roofed with flags. Large mounds exist at Callan and near Kilkenny; and smaller ones at Dungarvan, Knocktopher, Tybrachny, Innistiogue, Powerstown, a variety near Graigue, and at Rathheath on the Nore. Pillar-

towers exist beside the cathedral church of St. Canice, beside the church of Tulloherin, beside the church of Kilree, and beside the church of Fartagh; and the stump of a fifth occurs at Aghaviller. Cul-dee establishments are thought to have existed at Fartagh, Fiddown, Killaghy, Killamery, Kilfane, Kilmanagh, Callan, Kells, and Innistiogue; and Augustinian abbeys succeeded the Culdean establishments at the last three of these places, and now survive in considerable architectural remains. Two celebrated Cistercian abbeys survive in large and interesting remains at Jerpoint and Graigue. Three ruined abbeys at Kilkenny are beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture; and were called St. John's abbey, the Franciscan abbey, and the Black or Dominican abbey. Inconsiderable remains exist of a nunnery at Kilculliheen, a Carmelite monastery at Thomastown, and an abbey, probably a Dominican one, at Rosbercon. A singular cell, built over a spring at Clontubrid, is popularly called the Druid's Well, and may have been the habitation of a monkish hermit. Very many castles were built by the first English settlers, and a few by other parties; and though several have been destroyed, and some agglomerated with modern houses, yet a very large number still remain,—almost all, however, consisting of a single tower, which constituted the keep or place of strength, and to which smaller buildings were formerly attached. The castles of Grandison, Balleen, Ballyragget, and Coolkill, are said to have been either built, or chiefly used, by Margaret Fitzgerald, the great Countess of Ormonde; and, in addition to these, the castles of Kilkenny, Knocktopher, Gowran, Dunfert, Poolstown, Nehom, Callan, Ballycallan, Dunnagh, Kilmanagh, Urlingford, and several others, belonged to the family of the Butlers. The castles of Drumroe, Barrowmount, and Low Grange, belonged to Lord Galmoy. The castle of Tybrachny was built by King John. The castles of Stroan, Kilfane, Clofouke, Conahy, Ballyfoyle, and Cloranke, belonged to the Purcells; the castle of Cowan, to the Brennans; Cantwell's castle at Sandford's court, to the Cantwells; the castles of Castle-Morres, Freynestown, Foulks-trath, and Foulks-court, to the families whose names they bear; the castles of Bishops' Lough, and Kilbline, to the family of Curry; the castles of Clomantagh, Kilrush, Tubrid, Killeshewan, and Balief, to the Shortalls; the castles of Brownsfort and Clonamery, to a subordinate branch of the Fitzgeralds; the castle of Gaulstown, to a branch of the De Burgos; the castle of Grennan, to the family of Den; that of Dysett, to the family of Bishop Berkeley, and is remarkable as that prelate's birth-place; the castles of Inchicarin, Castle-Hoyle, Earlstrath, Munshalls-court, Ballinony, Ballinlea, Ballybokan, Corbally, Castle-Gannin, Newcastle, Ballybrushin, Knockmeelan, Lismatiogue, Ballybregan, Bally-coolycey, and some others, to the Walshes; the castle of Clone, in modern times, to the Caulfields; and the castles of Courtstown, Ballylinch, and some others, to the Graces. Not a few castles, additional to all these, can still be traced, either in their partial remains, or in their well-known sites.

History.—At the partition of Leinster, in 1247, among the daughters of William, Earl of Pembroke, the central and greater part of Kilkenny was apportioned to Isabella, his third daughter, and the wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; it afterwards passed from her to her daughter Eleanor, the wife of Hugh le Despenser; and, in 1301, the portion of it which constituted the manor of Kilkenny was sold by Thomas le Spenser, the grandson of Eleanor, to James Butler, the third Earl of Ormonde. The district of Grace's country,

which comprehended the barony of Cranagh in Kilkenny, and extended into Queen's co., belonged to the family of Grace, and was originally given to their ancestor, Raymond Le Gros, one of the most distinguished of the Anglo-Norman invaders; and the great upland district of the south-west, constituting the region of the Boley or Walsh mountains, belonged to the Walshes or Welsches, originally emigrants from Wales, afterwards companions of Earl Strongbow, and eventually seneschals of the palatinate of Leinster, under the De Clares. The family of Ormonde were involved in so many and such fierce feuds with the houses of Desmond and Kildare, that, in 1494, an act of parliament was passed to abolish their war-cry and that of their antagonists, "Butler-aboo," and "Crom-aboo." The Graces also were engaged in very frequent hostilities with the Kavanaghs, the Fitzpatrick's, and other Irish families. At the rebellion of 1641, Lord Mount-Garret, a powerful member of the Butler family, backed by many others of the Butlers, headed the insurgents against government, and grasped and wielded so sudden and great a power as easily to place the most of the county on the side of the rebellion. James, Earl of Ormonde, and feudal head of the Butlers, however, adopted the royalist cause, conducted it throughout the war with statesmanlike and military skill, preserved the greater part of the vast possessions of the Butlers from confiscation, and, subsequently to the Restoration, was raised to ducal dignity, and thrice made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At the period of the Revolution, the adherence to the Jacobite cause was very general; and the forfeitures under the new government amounted to no less than 30,152 acres of profitable land, then estimated in value at £68,161 5s. 6d. The principal proprietors attainted were Lord Galmoy, and the families of Grace, Walsh, Fitzgerald, Archer, Rothe, Dalton, Shee, Purcell, and Lawless. The chief landowners of the present day are the Marquises of Ormonde and Lansdown, the Earls of Ossory, Carrick, Bessborough, and Courtown, Viscounts Clifden, Mount-morres, and Ashbrook, Lord Callan, Sir Edward Loftus, Bart., Sir J. Cuffe, Bart., Sir William Morres, and the families of Flood, St. George, Tighe, Bryan, Murphy, Bunbury, Walsh, Aylward, and Rothe. The proprietors of estates supposed not to exceed £2,000 in annual value, are very numerous, and form a valuable class of resident gentry.

KILKENNY,

A quondam county of a city and district of peculiar jurisdiction, usually called the Liberties of the City of Kilkenny, and situated a little north of the centre of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Fassauning; on the east, by Gowran; on the south, by Shillelogher; and on the west and north-west, by Cranagh. Its length, westward, is 5 miles; its breadth varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 17,012 acres, 35 perches,—of which 102 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are in the river Nore. The surface forms part of the north-eastern border of the great central plain of the county; and is cut into two unequal parts, first south-south-eastward, and next south-eastward, by the river Nore. The two highest grounds are both in the north, but on opposite sides of the river; and that on the east has an altitude of 387 feet above sea-level, while that on the west has an altitude of 442 feet. The limits of the county of the city were allowed by the Boundary Act to continue to be the limits of the parliamentary borough of Kilkenny; but they were reduced by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108 and 109, to an area of only 921 acres, 1 rood,

1 perch, situated in the centre, and occupied by the actual town and immediate outskirts of Kilkenny; and the remainder, or great bulk of the district, was distributed among the baronies of Gowran, Shillelogher, and Cranagh. For greater convenience we shall, on the one hand, reserve all the statistics of the parliamentary borough to be exhibited in the article on the city, and shall, on the other hand, exhibit in successive paragraphs of the present article, all the quondam county of the city's strictly parochial topography and statistics. The parishes comprehended in the district, are those of St. Canice, St. John, St. Mary, St. Maul, and St. Patrick; and the whole of these, with the exception of St. Mary's, were dismembered by the late act. Pop. of the county of the city, in 1792, 16,000; in 1821, 23,230; in 1831, 23,741. Houses, in 1831, 4,785. Families, in 1831, employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,501; in manufactures and trade, 1,918; in other pursuits, 1,366.

Parish of St. Canice.—This parish lies partly in the municipal borough of Kilkenny, and partly in the baronies of Cranagh and Shillelogher. The borough and the Cranagh sections form the main body; and the Shillelogher section forms a detached district, situated a mile south of the nearest part of the main body, and constituting a small projecting wing of the quondam county of the city. Length of the main body south-eastward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area of the borough section, 458 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 4 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are in the Nore. Area of the Cranagh section, 6,003 acres, 8 perches,—of which 28 acres are in the Nore. Area of the Shillelogher section, 454 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,805; in 1841, 8,453. Houses 1,469. Pop., in 1841, of the borough section, 7,006; of the Cranagh section, 1,375; of the Shillelogher section, 74. Houses, in 1841, in the borough section, 1,243; in the Cranagh section, 213; in the Shillelogher section, 13. The surface lies along the west bank of the Nore, and is bounded by that river till it enters the town, and then it considerably recedes. The mean breadth of the main body, over $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile at the south end, or from a little below the northern extremity of the town, southward, is only about half-a-mile. A height on the north-west boundary has an altitude of 342 feet above sea-level; and another on the north border, near the Nore, has an altitude of 442 feet. The soil and geognosy of the lower grounds have been sufficiently noticed in the article on the county. The principal rural residences are Bonnetstown, Pansey Lodge, Richmond, St. Canice Lodge, and Rosehill; the principal hamlet is Thornback; the principal rural antiquities are the ruins of three castles and one church; and the principal objects of interest in the borough district are the county gaol, the pillar-tower, and the cathedral of St. Canice.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition very variously reported. The rectories of St. Canice, St. Maul, Ballybur, and St. Martin, constitute the benefice of St. Canice. St. Maul's adjoins the east side of St. Canice on the northern outskirts of the town; and St. Martin's and Ballybur lie respectively $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the south-eastern extremity, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of the southern extremity of St. Canice. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,391. The benefice is entirely inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Canice cathedral. The tithe composition is stated at £450; but the total gross income of the vicars choral, even including the tithes of Dunmore, the rents of some houses, and £45 of "duties paid to the vicars choral, by absent prebendaries, for discharging their turns of preaching," is returned in the recent report for

Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, at £245 1s. 10d., and the nett income at £185 1s. 10d.; yet the Commissioners remark, "that a greater income may be expected in future, especially in regard to the renewal fines, inasmuch as the tithes of the parish, held by lease under the vicars choral, are reported to have been compounded for the gross sum of £1,205 4s. 9d., although the total amount of the rent reserved on these tithes is only £135." The church of the benefice is the cathedral of the diocese, and will be noticed in next article. Attendance 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 5,000; and is under the care of 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the benefice amounted to 353, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 8,479, and the Roman Catholics of the benefice to 10,041; a Sunday school, held in the cathedral, was usually attended by about 60 children; a Sunday school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was usually attended by about 500 children; 2 pay daily schools in the parish had an average attendance of 98 children; and 6 other pay daily schools in the union and parish had on their books 239 boys and 141 girls.

Parish of St. John.—This parish is partly in the municipal borough of Kilkenny, and partly in the baronies of Gowran and Shillelogher. Length, south-south-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the borough section, 262 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 16 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are in the river Nore. Area of the Gowran section, 5,259 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 29 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches are in the Nore. Area of the Shillelogher section, 9 acres, 4 perches,—of which 2 roods, 2 perches are in the Nore. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,804; in 1841, 5,448. Houses 887. Pop., in 1841, of the borough section, 3,793; of the Gowran section, 1,655; of the Shillelogher section, none. Houses in the borough section, 620; in the Gowran section, 267. The surface extends chiefly along the east bank of the Nore; but is intercepted from the river, over half-a-mile by the parish of St. Maul, and passes over to the west bank of the river at the town. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude of 387 feet. The principal rural residences are Dunmore, Richview, Heborn, Altamont, Hermitage, Zion, and Inch; the principal hamlet is Longgate, situated in the north; the principal objects of interest in the rural districts are the ruins of two churches, Bonfadada grave-yard, a free-school, and Dunmore woollen factory; and the principal objects of interest in the town and its immediate outskirts, are a woollen factory, the union workhouse, the infantry barrack, the abbey, the parish-church, and the castle of Kilkenny.—St. John's is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £203 1s. 6d.; minister's money, £14. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £373 0s. 6d., and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city. The vicarages of St. John and Clarah [see CLARAH], constitute the benefice of St. John. Clarah lies to the east of St. John, and is separated from it by the intervention, to the mean breadth of about half-a-mile, of Blackrath. Pop. of the union, in 1831, 6,461. Gross income, £331 1s. 6d.; nett, £200 5s. 9d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1813, at the cost of £1,246 3s. 1d.; of which £369 4s. 7½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits; £53 16s. 11d. was lent by that Board, and £323 1s. 6½d. was contributed by private subscription. Sittings 250, attendance, about 100. The Roman Catholic chapel at Dunmore, on the north border, and in Maullin-street, in the town, have an attendance of respectively 500 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic

parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Rathcoole. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Clarah. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 314, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 5,482, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 6,153; and 14 daily schools in the union—12 of which were in the parish—had on their books 458 boys and 197 girls. One of the schools in the parish was founded by the duke of Ormonde in 1684, and receives from the Ormonde family an annuity of £140; another is a factory boarding-school, endowed with lands by Bishop Pococke; and another was an infant school, supported by church collections and an annual charity sermon. In 1840, a National school was salaried with £20, and had on its books 84 boys.

Parish of St. Mary.—This parish lies wholly in the municipal borough of Kilkenny. Length, 2 furlongs; breadth, 1 furlong; area, 65 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 2 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 5,000; in 1841, 5,116. Houses 652. The surface lies on the west bank of the Nore; and is entirely urban, consisting wholly of a section of the town of Kilkenny. —St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Minister's money, £190 9s. 1d. Gross income, £195 9s. 1d.; nett, £149 17s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Odogh, in the dio. of Ossory, but resides in Kilkenny. An assistant curate has a salary of £75. There is no rectory or tithe composition. The church was enlarged and reslated in 1819, and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1828, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of an unspecified amount of voluntary subscriptions. Sittings 700; attendance, from 250 to 500. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of 10,000; and is under the care of the bishop, three curates, and three assistant curates,—some of whom, however, attend also to the Convent chapel in the vicinity, and to the Clarah parochial chapel. The Convent and the Friary chapels have an attendance of respectively 100, and 2,000; and the latter is under the care of two friars. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 706 Churchmen, 7 Protestant Dissenters, and 4,706 Roman Catholics; and 12 daily schools—one of which was supported with £18 a-year from the National Board, and £50 from annual contributions, one with £100 a-year from Evans' bequest, £88 from the bishop and the dean, and £50 from annual contributions, and one by the ladies of the convent—had on their books 757 boys and 674 girls. In 1840 there were two National schools,—the one situated in Chapel-lane, attended by 214 boys, and salaried with £18,—and the other attached to the Presentation convent, attended by 60 girls, and salaried with £30.

Parish of St. Maul.—This parish lies partly in the municipal borough of Kilkenny, and partly in the barony of Gowran. Length, west by southward, 1 mile; extreme breadth, 3½ furlongs. Area of the borough section, 68 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches; of the Gowran section, 243 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,335; in 1841, 1,496. Houses 299. The west end is bounded by the Nore; and the south-west corner is the section within the borough. The only objects of interest are Newpark-lodge and a factory.—St. Maul's is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Canice, in the dio. of Ossory. [See section of this article on Parish of St. Canice.] In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 1,303.

Parish of St. Patrick.—This parish lies partly in the municipal borough of Kilkenny, but chiefly

in the barony of Shillelogher. Length, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 5 furlongs to 2¼ miles. Area of the borough section, 65 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches; of the Shillelogher section, 4,121 acres, 14 perches,—of which 20 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches are in the Nore. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,743; in 1841, 3,112. Houses 481. Pop., in 1841, of the borough section, 1,890; of the Shillelogher section, 1,222. Houses in the two sections, respectively, 286 and 195. The Nore traces the eastern boundary, from a point about 5 furlongs below the town. The parochial surface is all low and aggregately fine. The chief rural residences are Orchardon, Clonmoran, Kilcreen-house, Kilcreen-cottage, Castle-Blunden, Seville-lodge, Castleview, Danville, Archersgrove, and Birchfield; and the principal rural antiquities are ruins of two castles.—St. Patrick's is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £45 4s. 8d. The rectories of St. Patrick and Urlingford constitute the benefice of St. Patrick, but Urlingford lies 10 miles distant, and is included in the perpetual curacy of Clomantagh [see URLINGFORD and CLOMANTAGH], and the benefice is united to the sinecure rectories of Aghavoe, Offerlane, and Rathdowney, to form the corps of the deanery of St. Canice cathedral; while the incumbent holds also the vicarage, with cure of Offerlane, and the sinecure precentorship of Waterford cathedral. Gross income of the benefice, £698 1s. 2d.; nett, £579 9s. 1d.;—but these sums are exclusive of, respectively, £1,816 3s. 11d., and £1,725 7s. 9d., arising from the sinecure rectories and from rents of lands demised as dean. A curate has a salary of £40. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800 at one service, and from 1,100 to 1,200 at another. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 219, and the Roman Catholics to 2,540; and three pay daily schools had on their books 123 boys and 49 girls.

KILKENNY,

A post and market town, a municipal and parliamentary borough, a city, the capital of the county of Kilkenny, and the seat of the diocese of Ossory, stands on the river Nore, 5½ miles north by west of the centre of co. Kilkenny, 7½ south-east by south of Freshford, 8 north-north-east of Callan, 10 south-south-west of Castle-Comer, 10 north of Knocktopher, 19 north-north-east of Carrick-on-Suir, 23 south-south-west of Athy, 23½ north by west of Waterford, and 56½ south-west by south of Dublin.

Environs.—The country on all sides, at a little distance from the city, rarely assumes a superior character to mere prettiness, and very generally presents an appearance so commonplace as to excite neither pleasant emotions nor the opposite. The strictly urban landscape, however—or the blending of the city's own features with the scenery of its immediate outskirts and the vale and windings of the Nore—possesses great picturesqueness and a high degree of gentle beauty. "A cultivated but not an interesting country," says Mr. Inglis, "lies between Thomastown and Kilkenny; but a mile or two before entering the city, the country improves, and exhibits the appearances which usually indicate the approach to a place of some consequence. The entrance to Kilkenny is extremely imposing: one traverses no miserable suburb; but passes at once into a broad street, by a still broader highway, adorned by a double row of lofty trees, over which appear the towers of Kilkenny-castle, the residence of the Ormonde family." Both a rising ground on

the south-west, on the road leading to Clonmel, and the comparatively lofty eastern bank of the Nore around Mount Brilliant, or immediately above the town, command striking and grand views of the city's superficial outline, its ruined monasteries, some of its towers, its cathedral, and its castle. "From the turrets of the castle" itself, to adopt the words of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "there is a striking view of Kilkenny, and a magnificent prospect of the winding Nore, and the fertile valley through which it passes. One is instantly startled by the singular effect, to be witnessed nowhere else in the world, of a large assemblage of houses, with the usual chimneys, from which no smoke issues;—one of the marvels attributed to the city in the old rhyme,

"Fire without smoke, earth without bog,
Water without mud, air without fog,
And streets paved with marble."

The Kilkenny coal gives no smoke; there are few bogs in the vicinity; the streets are literally paved with a black marble raised in the immediate neighbourhood; fogs are, we believe, very rare; and although the Nore is here as muddy as the Thames at Bankside, a vast number of small streams run into it that are as clear as crystal." The Nore, though in most other places running athwart meadows and other low and flat grounds, rolls beneath the shade and power of comparatively high banks as it approaches the city, maintains decided natural picturesqueness while washing the walls, and rejoices beneath bold and occasionally steep banks after it has passed away to the south. An eminence called the Eagle Rock, situated on the river about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of the city, commands an extensive and brilliant prospect of an undulated and cultivated plain, sinuously traversed by the Dinane and the Nore, richly tufted and gemmed with woods and demesnes, and finely bounded in the distance by a various perspective of hills; and immediately north of this vantage-ground are the curious and singularly interesting caves of DUNMORE: see that article.

The Interior of the City.—The Nore, while in contact with the city, and till nearly opposite the castle, flows in the direction of south by east, and then it makes a sudden bend, runs off to the east to wash a south-easterly projection of the eastern suburb, and speedily curves round to the direction of south-east. The rivulet Bregah runs about a statute mile along the south-western and western boundary-line of the municipal borough; and then suddenly deflects, and runs eastward to the Nore. The city all stands on the right bank of the Nore, and is cut by the Bregah rivulet into the two great sections of Irishtown and Englishtown, or of the more ancient and the less ancient Kilkenny; but a large suburb, fully equal in length to the whole city, yet scattered, irregular, and generally incompact, occupies the east bank of the Nore, and is connected with the city by two bridges. Irishtown on the north of the Bregah, and Englishtown on the south, though formerly regarded as distinct towns, and even possessing separate charters and corporations, are now both topographically and politically fused into each other, so as to form in the strictest sense one town; and except that each possesses remains of its originally distinctive character, and boasts as a pre-eminent feature its peculiar metropolitan edifice, the former in St. Canice cathedral on a hill or rising ground in the north, and the latter in Kilkenny-castle on a hill or rising ground in the south-east, they could not possibly be suspected by even a dabbler in Irish antiquities, who should happen to be ignorant of their particular history, to have ever been in any manner mutually distinct. The city, treated as

strictly one, extends from north to south, about 1,430 yards; and, over rather more than two-thirds of that distance, measured from the northern extremity southward, it goes everywhere down to the margin of the Nore, and has a nearly uniform breadth of about 470 yards; but afterwards it is dis severed from the Nore by the small home-ground demesne of Kilkenny-castle, and thence it somewhat regularly contracts toward the south, till it terminates in a point. Exterior to the city, and forming ugly and erratic suburbs, rather than properly component parts, are 6 or 7 single and double rows of poor houses, principally cabins, wandering away upon the public roads, and pursuing totally different directions, just as if they had been expelled in lines from the various urban outlets. One great line of street traverses the interior of the city from the extreme north to the extreme south; it has various names, widths, alignments, and architectural features; yet it makes no very bold curve or salient deflection from the straight line; it constitutes, on the whole, a somewhat straight, a tolerably spacious, and a rather respectably edified thoroughfare; it attracts and enjoys by far the greater portion of the business and bustle of the city; and it bears, in successive order from north to south, the names of Vicar-street, Bull-alley, Watergate, Coal-market, High-street, Patrick-street, and Upper Patrick-street. Four principal transverse streets, straight and spacious, come down upon this great central one rectangularly from the west; and three, uncontinuous with the former, go off from it to the river,—two of these three to the bridges. The other streets and lanes of the city, though numerous, are very irregularly grouped and aligned; and, though in some instances airy and comparatively handsome, possess in general, an obscure, dingy, alley character. The eastern suburb possesses compactness only in the vicinity of the lower bridge, and over an area of about 550 yards by 130; and it everywhere else surprisingly combines dispersion and unconnectedness of parts with meanness, poverty, and even filth of construction.

Many of the domestic buildings within the compact or really urban part of the city are spacious and ornamental; and the great majority are either neat or at least respectable. The best lines of edifices, and the principal results of modern improvement, occur in Englishtown; and such of them as form the southern and south-eastern outskirts, borrow not a little consequence from the proximity of the Castle. Most of the houses are built of stone, and whitened or rough-cast; so that they compensate by cheerfulness of combined effect, for their comparative want of architectural elegance. The city and the suburbs, however, exhibit an affecting contrast. "I found the city of Kilkenny," says Mr. Inglis, "a large, well-built, beautifully-situated, and very interesting town. In fact, I scarcely know any town more interesting or more picturesque. There are many streets in Kilkenny, though only one principal one, where the best shops are situated; and although Kilkenny is not what it has been, it is still a little capital for this part of Ireland, and supplies both the surrounding gentry and the country-dealers. * * The suburbs I found more wretched than any I had yet seen in any town; pigs were by no means an universal possession; and the chief wealth of the poor seemed to be dung-heaps before their door. I do not speak in jest—the dung-heap insures a certain quantum of subsistence in this way. The con-acre system prevails; and it is usual for the possessor of the land to let it out in small patches, rent free for one season, on condition of the patch being manured by the person who takes it. The

a poor man may insure to his family the produce, for a season, of as much land as he is able to put a sufficiency of manure into; so that I had now advanced a step farther, and was not only gratified by seeing a pig in a cabin, but also by the spectacle of a large dung-heap close to the door."

The Cathedral.—The cathedral church of St. Canice stands near the northern extremity of Irish-town, on a gentle eminence which commands fine views over the city and along the winding banks of the Nore. The structure is cruciform; and measures, in the clear, from east to west, 226 feet, and from north to south 123 feet. The feature of greatest antiquity belongs to the early part of the 13th century, and consists of the lancet-shaped arch, as employed in windows, and as accompanied with its usual arrangement and character of connected particulars; and the features of later date, whether produced in completing or in altering the edifice, are free from elaboration and splendour, yet combine with the pristine feature to exhibit a respectable specimen of the pointed style of architecture, and an impressive and solemn ecclesiastical fabric. The tower which rises from the intersection of the nave and transepts, is a low structure of about 37 feet square; it is sustained by four massive columns; and its floor is supported by groins, springing from the columns as from a single point, spreading out in many strings or beads, until they all meet in the centre, forming a very strong and beautiful arch. The choir, including the chancel, is 77 feet in length; the bishop's throne, the seats, and the gallery, are of varnished oak, simply sedate in character; and the great eastern window is very lofty, and is divided into three lights of the lancet form exteriorly, but each compartment finishing interiorly with a trefoil head; and it was at one time filled with such beautiful stained glass as was estimated, in the money-value of the 17th century, at £700. The nave is divided into a centre and two lateral aisles; the divisions communicating by pointed arches, which spring from plain marble pillars, abominably vulgarized by lime-wash. The side-aisles are lighted by pointed windows; and the upper part of the central division by quatrefoil windows, each placed in a clerestory. In the side-aisles and between the pillars are such numerous altar-monuments, adding strongly to the impressive effect of the architecture and lights of the nave, that a judicious writer who described most of the cathedrals and abbey churches of Britain, confesses to "have rarely seen the interior of an ecclesiastical building" which at the same time was so little indebted to architectural effort, and possessed so imperative a sway over the feelings. In the north transept are a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and long used as the parish-church; and the remains of a fixed stone seat, locally called the chair of St. Kieran. Many of the numerous monuments are curious as works of ancient art in various ages; but more arrest attention by the high station in life or the celebrity in society of the deceased persons whom they commemorate. The most remarkable are in the chancel, choir, and nave, are monuments of various kinds, to Richard, third Viscount Mountgarret,—to Ann Cox, grand-daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin, and wife of Michael Cox, bishop of Ossory in the 18th century,—to Dr. Pococke, bishop of Ossory, and afterwards bishop of Meath,—and to Thomas Otway, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1622-23; in the north transept and aisle, to Peter Butler, 8th Earl of Ormonde, and Margaret Fitzgerald, his countess,—and to Ellena Butler, daughter of Peter, Earl of Ormonde, and wife of Donald, Earl of Thomond; and in the south transept and aisle, to David Roth, titular bishop of

Ossory in 1641,—to the first Viscount Mountgarret,—to John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, and his wife Onorina Walsh, who died in 1568,—and to Nicholas Walshe, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1585.

A current but unauthentic statement asserts that the cathedral was founded by Felix O'Dullany, bishop of Ossory, in 1180; that its choir or eastern end was consecrated by the same prelate about the year 1200; that seven successive prelates slowly added to it after O'Dullany's death in 1202; and that the last of these seven, Bishop Geoffrey St. Leger, completed the whole pile in 1280. But as no ancient documents throw light on the history of the structure, and the features and component parts of the architecture itself really constitute the only evidence, judicious artistic antiquaries refuse to allow even the oldest portions of the pile a higher date than the early part of the 14th century. Bishop Ledred, soon after the year 1318, expended large sums in embellishing the cathedral, and particularly in filling its windows with stained glass; he repaired and beautified the entire edifice, new-modelled as well as glazed all the windows, and filled the great eastern window with the costly stained-glass which we already noticed. David Hacket, who was bishop of Ossory about 200 years after Ledred, built the arch of the steeple. Oliver Cantwell, a Dominican, who succeeded to the see ten years after, considerably promoted the interests of the cathedral. John Parry, who was bishop of Ossory in 1672, furnished the steeple with a chime of six bells. Dr. Pococke, who was promoted to the see in 1756, undertook to restore the cathedral in some measure to its pristine grandeur; he repaired the entire edifice; he collected, repaired, and set up again in order, the ancient tombs and monuments that lay scattered and defaced; he new-modelled and elegantly finished the choir; and he discovered a portion of the stained-glass which once filled the great eastern window, and which had been demolished by the soldiers of Cromwell, and placed it over the western door. In 1795, the dean and chapter, by means of an advance of money which they obtained, put an entirely new roof on the great western aisle, then almost totally decayed, and executed on other parts of the building some repairs which delapidation or decay had rendered indispensable. The present dean and chapter have new-roofed the transepts, and display much care in preserving the whole pile in a state of excellent repair. The eminence on which the cathedral stands is approached from the town by a flight of black marble steps; the cemetery around it is planted; and a handsome terrace-walk on the west side commands a fine prospect of the rich circumjacent country.—We reserve an account of the diocese of Ossory to its proper alphabetical place under the word OSSORY: which see.

The Round Tower.—At the distance of 6½ feet from the end wall of the south transept of the cathedral, stands one of the unique pillar-towers of Ireland, a perfect, an interesting, and a partially peculiar specimen of its class of antiquities. "It is in a good state of preservation. Its height is 108 feet, and its circumference at the base 47 feet. The entrance facing the south, narrow and inconvenient, is 8 feet from the ground; and there still remain, firmly imbedded in the large stones that form the doorway, the remains of two strong iron hinges, very much eaten away by rust. Exclusive of this opening, there are five small apertures, rising obliquely round the wall, at regular distances from the entrance to the upper extremity of the pillar, in which are six openings of the same kind, each opposite to the other; and the circumference at top is exactly filled up by an arch, which to the eye be-

neath presents the appearance of a large millstone; on the margin of this a small hole has recently appeared—the effect of time. The column is surrounded by a low battlement, which seems to have been the finishing originally intended for the head. The wall at the entrance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; and there are six offsets from the bottom to the top, equidistant and completely circular, each being 4 to 5 inches in depth,—so that the thickness at the top is between 12 and 18 inches. In the upper part some corbels appear, probably intended for scaffolding for the purpose of turning the arch forming the cover. The apertures at the top do not correspond with the four cardinal points, but seem principally intended to give free passage to the wind, which, thus meeting with little resistance, becomes less dangerous to the edifice at such a point of elevation."

Churches and Monasteries.]—The church of St. Mary, though a spacious building, possesses hardly one feature of architectural interest. Its predecessor exceeded it in extent, and occupied the same site.—The church of St. John, situated in St. John's-street, is simply the restored and altered church of St. John's abbey. This abbey, or rather hospital, was founded about the year 1211 or 1220, by William Marshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, and was well endowed by him, for the relief of indigent poor. It subsisted in considerable repute till the 31st year of Henry VIII.; and its buildings and appurtenances were then granted to the mayor and citizens of Kilkenny, to be held in mortmain. The church, as it was originally constructed, exhibited such a rapid succession of tall and slender windows as to render the intervals between them mere mullions; so that it was a continuous tissue of lights and stone framework, and obtained the rather satirical than complimentary name of the Lanthorn of Kilkenny. "For about 54 feet of the south side of the choir," says Grose, "it seems to be almost one window;" and "the eastern window is about 16 feet wide and 30 feet high, and is divided by delicate stone mullions." This curious fabric was long a mere ruin, picturesque, but dilapidated and neglected; and the greater part of the hospital and monastic buildings connected with it was demolished to make room for an infantry barrack. In 1817, the ruin of the church was renovated, and adapted to the purposes of a parochial place of worship, under the direction of Mr. Robertson, a native architect. But though the ancient walls and windows are partly worked into the renovated fabric, the delicacy of the original has unavoidably been deteriorated, and a large proportion of the windows is necessarily blocked up with stone. Connected with this church are some rude, yet highly interesting specimens of sepulchral monuments, erected in the 14th and 15th centuries, and belonging to the families of Purcel, Grace, and Butler.—The Dominican, or Black Abbey, situated in Irishtown, was founded in 1225, by William Marshall the Younger, Earl of Pembroke. It received, as a burying-place, the mortal remains of its founder, of his brother Richard, who was fatally wounded on the Curragh of Kildare, and of Bishops Hugh and Cantwell, occupants of the see of Ossory; it was the meeting-place of general chapters of the Dominican order, in 1281, 1302, 1306, and 1346; and it was given at the general dissolution, to the sovereign and citizens of Kilkenny, and was subsequently used for some time as a shire-house. The church still remains, possesses much architectural interest, and was not long ago restored, and made a Roman Catholic chapel. The structure is cruciform; and sends up, from the intersection of its limbs, a well-preserved square tower. A graduated parapet,

deeply indented into the side walls, surmounts the tower, and sends aloft from its angles plain but aspiring turrets or pinnacles. The nave and the south transept consist of as beautiful pointed architecture as is any where to be seen among the old edifices of Ireland. The windows are in the graceful modification of the pointed style which prevailed in the 14th century, and are embellished round their heads with elaborate ramifications and tracery; and an end window rises from within a foot of the ground to nearly the summit of the building, and is divided by stone mullions into five compartments. Though the restoration of the church, in order to its being occupied as a Roman Catholic chapel, was designed to be so conducted that "the whole, when completed, promised to be ornamental to the city, and would, at the same time, act as a striking monument of the good feeling and liberality of the age;" yet the actual execution is so flippant and tinelly, that, to adopt the summary account of it given by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "the gaudiness and glittering 'finery' of modern taste, are oddly and painfully mingled with the solemn grandeur of ancient state."

—The Franciscan friary, situated on the banks of the Nore, is a picturesque and beautiful ruin, easily capable of restoration. It is supposed to have been founded by Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; it appears to have acquired a large amount of wealth and importance; it was the meeting-place, in 1267, of a provincial chapter of the Franciscan order; it obtained some celebrity in connection with two of its friars, John Clynm who was a curious annalist, and Thomas Fleming who was advanced to the bishopric of Leighlin; it was the scene, in 1650, of some military operations of the besieging army of Cromwell; and, at the general dissolution, it was given to the corporation of Kilkenny. The church still remains; but is unroofed, and has long been used as a tennis-court. A lofty window at the east end consists of seven narrow lights, the three of which on each side progressively increase in altitude toward the central and most aspiring compartment. A tower of light and pleasing proportions, supported by an archway with well-groined vaulting, rises from the centre of the pile, and is pierced with pointed and mullioned windows. The choir of the church seems to have been completed only in 1321, and the tower to have been built soon after 1347. Gardens, a distillery, and horse-barracks, now occupy most of the ground which constituted the friary demesne. An exquisitely limpid fountain, near the margin of the river, figures in thaumaturgic legend, and still bears the name of St. Francis' Well.

Minor Antiquities.]—"There is, perhaps, no city in Ireland," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "so full of striking, interesting, and—notwithstanding the unseemly localities in which they are, for the most part, situated—picturesque ruins, as Kilkenny. Our way was guided through numerous alleys and byelanes, to examine relics of the olden time; we found wretched hovels propped up by carved pillars; and, in several instances, discovered Gothic doorways converted into entrances to pig-sties." We cannot notice in detail any of the carved fragments of Gothic buildings to which Mr. and Mrs. Hall refer: yet we must notice, as distinctly interesting, three minor antiquities,—the present Butts cross, the quondam market cross, and the ancient city walls. The Butts cross is a small, low, rude, clumsy, antique object, surmounting a pedestal so very disproportionately large as to be better designated a piece of coarse tabular mason-work. But the ancient Butts, whose site the cross occupies, is famous as the spot at which the citizens were obliged, by statute-law, to exercise themselves at the long bow

The bull-ring, the scene of a wild and semi-barbarous sport, once famous among the Anglo-Irish, was situated near the Butts. The urban district immediately around the present cross is the most ancient part of Irishtown, and has a very crazy, care-worn, and cadaverous appearance.—The quondam market cross was erected in 1300, and was condemned by a barbarous taste, and ignominiously removed from its public site in 1771. A graduated quadrangular pedestal of five regularly decreasing stages rested on the surface of the ground, and terminated in a platform; four slender and comparatively lofty pillars rose from the angles of the platform, and a pillar of more massive proportions from its centre, and bore aloft an open cruciform pavilion; and a beautiful and soaring pillar of two stages ascended from the intersection or centre of the pavilion, and was surmounted by a Latin cross. The structure, as a whole, was light and graceful; and, had it been allowed to stand, would long have been an ornament to the city.—The wall which formerly encompassed and protected the city was commenced in 1400, by Robert Talbot, nephew of the Earl of Ormonde; and, according to Dr. Ledwich, “it began at the Earl’s old stables, not far from the Castle gate; and, making a semicircular sweep, or nearly so, ran across the end of the Coal Market, and took in the Franciscan abbey; the river Nore secured the place to the northward; so that the new town was quite enclosed.”

The Castle.—Kilkenny Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde, is delightfully situated at the south-east extremity of the compact part of English-town, and immediately adjoining the margin of the Nore. It consists of portions of an ancient fortified structure, agglomerated with buildings erected in the latter part of the 17th century; and, though abounding in incongruities, and presenting few features which are particularly worthy of detailed examination, it, on the whole, possesses a picturesque appearance, and impresses the mind with ideas of dignity and baronial splendour. Such recent and total repairs have been made upon it, too, that the traces of age are altogether lost, and the vestiges of military character totally effaced. A fortress is believed to have, in 1172, been built upon the site of the present castle, by Earl Strongbow, and to have, next year, been destroyed by Donald O’Brien, king of Limerick. In 1195, the fortress was rebuilt by William Marshall, earl of Pembroke; and, in two or three subsequent generations, it is supposed to have both received additions and retained in a thorough manner its military character. Dr. Ledwich, speaking of it as re-edified by the Earl of Pembroke, says, “The situation, in a military view, was most eligible; the ground was originally a conoid; the elliptical side abrupt and precipitous, with the rapid Nore running at its base; there the natural rampart was faced with a wall of solid masonry, 40 feet high; the other parts were defended by bastions, courtins, towers, and outworks; and on the summit, the castle was erected. The area thus enclosed, besides furnishing accommodation for the Earl and his domestics, contained caserns for a strong garrison, with their equipments.” The castle, as it now exists, occupies two sides of a quadrangle, retains three round towers of the ancient pile, and consists principally of spacious additions made by the first Duke of Ormonde, in the heavy style of architecture which prevailed on the continent of Europe at the middle of the 17th century. The last Duke of Ormonde intended to construct two sides of building, so as to render the castle a complete quadrangle; but he was hindered from his design by the series of errors and calamities which

drove him from his country, and from the most splendid dignities, power, and fortune, enjoyed by any subject of the British crown. A garden spreads away from the chief front, and formerly contained a fountain and other decorations, in a style suited to the warm and steady climate of the centre or south of Italy. The apartments of the castle are very numerous, but inconvenient, and ill-adapted to the modern uses of a noble family; they rarely possess symmetry or beauty; and they are so deficient in capacity and adaptation for dignified entertainment, that one wonders how they could have accommodated two hundred guests, as they are recorded to have done, in the time of the first Duke of Ormonde. The principal state apartment, called the Presence Chamber, has a dais, or slightly raised section, on which the first Duke often sat in state. Good tapestry, most of which is believed to have been brought from the continent by the second Duke, lines several of the rooms, and has, as its principal subjects, a series of remarkable passages in the history of Decius, and allegorical representations of the four elements, with numerous accompanying objects and figures. The picture gallery is about 180 feet in length; but, in consequence of having been designed for parade and the dance more than for the judicious display of pictures, it is very disproportionate in width. The collection of paintings, particularly of portraits of the Ormonde family and of the royal race of Stuart, has long constituted one of the chief attractions of the castle; and, though somewhat impoverished by the removal of some paintings of general interest, it still challenges attentive and admiring examination. The windows of the gallery, and of several other principal apartments, command fascinating views of the city and of a great extent of the rich circumjacent country; and they happen to look out upon Kilkenny in such felicitous groupings, that the meaner parts of the town are concealed, and the finer parts, together with the picturesque public buildings, are both prominent and well combined. “The subjacent town,” says the author of the Philosophical Survey, “looks as if it had been built merely to be looked at;” and he adds: “Not Eton’s spires, not Cooper’s classic hill, not Clifden’s gay alcove, or Gloster’s gayer lodge, can furnish such a lavish variety to the landscape painter as these Hibernian scenes. There Nature has painted with her most correct pencil; here she has dashed with a more careless hand. This is the fanciful and fiery sketch of a great master; that the touched and finished work of a studious composer.” In consequence of the home-grounds of the castle being much limited by their close proximity to the city, the demesne of Dunmore, formerly a residence of the noble family of Butler, and celebrated for its connection with the Dunmore caves, is now the castle’s outfarm and deer-park. See DUNMORE.

Theobald Walter, one of the followers of Henry II., received from his master a large grant of Irish territory, and an appointment to the hereditary office of chief-butler of Ireland; and he founded the illustrious house of Ormonde, and transmitted to it as its family name his appellation of office, Boteler, Botiller, Le Botiller, or Butler. In 1315, Edmund le Botiller, in guerdon of services in opposing a Scottish invasion, was created Earl of Carrick. In 1323, James le Botiller, the son of Edmund, having married the cousin-german of Edward III., was made Earl of Ormonde; and, in 1328, obtained from the king all the rights of a palatine in the county of Tipperary,—rights which at first were intended to be personal to himself, but which afterwards were declared the property also of his heirs. James, the

second Earl of Ormonde, earned from the people of Ireland the complimentary title of "James the Chaste;" and, during several years commencing with 1359, he held the office of Lord-justice of Ireland. James, the third Earl, was Lord-justice of Ireland in 1392, and at his death; and he reduced the powerful sept of the Byrnes to the condition of liegemen or federators. James, the fourth Earl, was thrice made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, met and defeated the insurgent Irish in several smart skirmishes, and was held in such estimation by the king, that a charge of high treason brought against him by the Talbotts, was dismissed without examination, and forbidden to be renewed under pain of the royal indignation. The fifth Earl was a partisan of the House of Lancaster, and lost his head in its cause. The sixth Earl was restored to the Ormonde estates by Edward IV., and died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The seventh Earl died without male issue; and Sir Piers Botiller, a remote cousin, succeeded to his Irish estates,—was dislodged from them and their accompanying titles, in favour of Sir Thomas Bullen, a favourite of Henry VIII., who had married one of the daughters of the sixth Earl,—was created Earl of Ossory, after being driven from the Ormonde estates,—and was, by act of parliament, restored to these estates soon after the death of Sir Thomas Bullen. James, the ninth Earl, directed for many years the public treasury of Ireland; and, being summoned to England in consequence of a dispute with the Lord-deputy about raising a new tax, he was, with sixteen of his servants, poisoned at an entertainment at Ely House. Thomas, the tenth Earl, conducted the government of Ireland under Elizabeth, and was continued in the commission of Lieutenant-general of the army by James I.; and he was the great rival of the Earl of Leicester, and the celebrated opponent of the house of Desmond. Walter, the eleventh Earl, was only the nephew of the tenth. James, the twelfth Earl and the first and "great" Duke of Ormonde, was made a privy councillor at 25 years of age, and ran so distinguished a course that his biography fills three large volumes of Carte, and is to a very great extent identical with half a century's history of his country. James, the second Duke, received many honours and distinctions from William III. and Anne; but, being unworthily impeached in 1715 of a design to aid an attempt for restoring the Stuart dynasty, he indignantly refused to confront his accusers, retired to France, joined the party of the Pretender, suffered attainder and forfeiture, and died in exile and comparative poverty at Avignon. The Earl of Arran, the Duke's brother, was authorized, by an act of 1721, to purchase the Irish estates of his family, with the exception of the extinct palatinate of Tipperary; and, as a public decision was afterwards adopted annulling all proceedings of the English legislature against Irish dignities, he was really, yet never assumed to be, the fourteenth Earl and the third Duke of Ormonde. On his dying without male issue, the titles became legally as well as *de facto* extinct. In 1791, John Butler, Esq. of Garryricken, was restored by the Irish House of Lords to the earldom of Ormonde. In 1816, Walter, the second Earl of the restored patent, or the eighteenth by descent from the institution of the peerage, was created Marquis of Ormonde. In 1820, James, the brother of this Marquis, succeeded to the earldom; and, in 1825, he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Ormonde in the peerage of Ireland. In 1838, the second Marquis by the new patent succeeded to the dignities and estates.

"Immense possessions of this princely house," observe Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "have been, from time

to time, wrested from them; although they are still very considerable. When its representative was attainted in 1715, he was distinguished by the following titles: 'The Most High, Puissant, and Noble Prince, James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, Earl of Brecknock, and Baron of Lanthony and Moore Park in England, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ormonde, Earl of Ossory and Carrick, Viscount Thurles, and Baron of Dingle and Arklow in Ireland, Baron of Dingwall in Scotland, hereditary lord of the regalities and governor of the county-palatine of Tipperary, and of the city, town, and county of Kilkenny, hereditary Lord Chief Butler of Ireland, Lord High Constable of England, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, High Steward of the Cities of Exeter, Bristol, and Westminster, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and of the first regiment of horse-guards, Captain-General and Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces by sea and land throughout the British dominions, or acting in conjunction with the allied powers, one of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in England and Ireland, Knight-Companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant General and Governor-General of the Kingdom of Ireland.' The revenue of this great nobleman, and the estates forfeited by him in England and Ireland, have been estimated at £80,000 a-year. And in further illustration of the princely possessions of his family, it may be added, on the authority of undoubted evidence adduced by the historian Carte, that his grandfather 'the first duke's losses by the troubles of Ireland, in 1641, amounted to £868,500 16s. 9d., beyond all official profits, and every other description of remuneration afterwards received.'

The Court-house and Gaols.—The court-house occupies part of the site of Grace's Castle, contains the court-rooms, and connected offices for both the city and the county, and is a capacious handsome modern structure, designed by the architect Mr. Robertson. The castle which this pile has partly supplanted, and which belonged to the ancient and powerful family of Grace, is supposed to have been erected, previous to the year 1210, by William le Gras. "Grace's Castle," says a writer of 30 or 35 years ago, "was situated between the Marshall's Castle and the Abbey of St. Francis. It presented a front of 130 feet, and its massive outworks extended to the river Nore, where some well-cemented fragments of them are still visible." William le Gras is supposed to have erected also "the ancient tower and gateway, commonly called Grace's Gate, or Grace's Pass or Way, which formerly flanked the city walls on the west." For some notices of the family of Grace, and of their connection with the city and county, see articles *COURTSTOWN*, *ABLES*, and *TULLAROAN*. The City Gaol, or Tboisel, is a spacious building, but occupies a bad site, and makes no pretensions to tasteful architecture; and its capacities and adaptations for the purposes of improved prison discipline are so meagre and unimproveable, that a recent proposal was made for its affairs being merged in those of the County Gaol. In 1842 its cells were 16, its beds in other rooms 3, its average number of prisoners 25, its maximum number of prisoners 36, its total number of prisoners including debtors 220, and its total expenditure £594 5s. 6d. Even the county gaol was officially reported, in 1842, to labour under insurmountable defects of structure and accommodation, and to be so incompetent as sometimes to occasion three

prisoners to be confined together in one cell, and, though unimpeachable in regularity and cleanliness, to be disgustingly and noxiously defective in ventilation. At the date of the report, however, the Grand Jury had presented for a sum abundantly sufficient so to enlarge and remodel the prison as to render it in every respect competent and unobjectionable. On the day of the public inspector's visit, the House of Correction department contained 10 prisoners, and a department assigned to lunatics contained 10 of these unhappy sufferers, who could not be accommodated in the District Asylum. In 1842, the number of cells in the gaol was 48, the number of beds in 7 other rooms 26, the average number of prisoners 90, the maximum number of prisoners 127, the total number of prisoners including debtors 553, the number of recommitals 8, and the total expenditure £1,680 18s. 2d. The Kilkenny Lunatic Asylum is supported jointly by the city and the county. The official report for 1842 says, "I cannot speak too strongly in condemnation of this institution. It would be quite impossible to maintain any proper sanatory system, or to apply any effective moral or medical treatment in such a place. There were 49 patients (25 males and 24 females) in the establishment on my inspection; of these, 21 are deemed curable, and 18 incurable; 2 are idiots, and 8 epileptic. But in a place of this description, the mild and the violent, the ferocious and the inoffensive, must be all indiscriminately mixed up together."

The College.]—The Grammar-school of Kilkenny is called by courtesy the college, and not only is a distinguished ornament and advantage to the south of Ireland, but ranks in the first class of the public schools of the empire. The present edifice was built on the site of the original one, by means of parliamentary grants to the amount of £5,064; and is a substantial modern structure of three stories, situated on low ground near the river, surrounded by a park or meadow of about three acres, and capable of accommodating 80 boarders in single beds. "A grammar-school," says Stanishurst, "was founded in the west of the church-yard by Pierce or Peter Butler, Erle of Ormond and Ossory, and his wife, the Lady Margaret Fitzgerald." In 1684, the Duke of Ormonde granted a new charter to the Grammar-school, transferred to it a school-house in John-street, with the adjacent park, endowed it with some tithes and rectories, and subjected it to a regular code of statutes. The visitors are the bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, and the provost of Trinity College, Dublin. In the reign of James II., the institution was made a royal college, consisting of a rector, 8 professors, and 2 scholars, and was placed under new rules, drawn up by Dr. Phelan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory; but, after the Revolution, it returned to its original character of a grammar-school, and after the attainder of the second duke of Ormonde, the right of nominating its master, which had ever previously belonged to the Ormonde family, passed to the provost and fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. Among distinguished masters of the institution may be named Dr. Edward Jones, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, and Dr. Henry Ryder, afterwards bishop of Killaloe; and among its distinguished pupils may be mentioned Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Harris, Provost Baldwin, and Dr. Berkeley.

Other Public Buildings.]—The episcopal palace, situated in the vicinity of the cathedral, is a comparatively plain, yet a respectable and commodious residence. The original building was erected in the reign of Edward III., under the auspices of Bishop Ledrid, but is said to have been of very moderate

dimensions; and it was much improved by Bishop Parry, and received its most important additions and its modern renovation from Bishop Este.—The market-house is simply the lower area of the city gaol.—The Theatre is a neat but small edifice, erected by private subscription.—St. James' Asylum is a charitable institution, founded and endowed in 1803, by Mr. James Switzer, for affording a habitation and £20 a-year to each of 12 Protestant and 8 Roman Catholic reduced widows; and, as to its accommodations, it consists of an eligible range of buildings situated in an airy and pleasant part of the suburbs. In the area before it stands an ill-executed statue of the founder.—The city possesses several private charitable foundations, chiefly of a limited kind, and some humane associations for the aid of the embarrassed and the aged.—The medical charities will be noticed in the paragraph on the Poor-law Union.—We may here point out, though not a "building," a very agreeable public promenade of the citizens: it is called "the Duke's Walk;" it extends about a mile along the banks of a canal, commenced many years ago, but never completed; it is lined with thriving and ornamental trees; and it forms a continuation of a walk, called the Mall, and conducted along the banks of the Nore, and past the base of the castle.

Trade.]—"The population of Kilkenny," says Mr. Inglis, "is about 25,000; and I am enabled to state, after the most anxious inquiry and close personal observation, that there were, at the time I visited Kilkenny, upwards of 2,000 persons totally without employment. * * The principal of the woollen factories used to support 200 men with their families; it was at 11 o'clock, a fair working hour, that I visited these mills, and how many men did I find at work? One man! And how many of the eleven wheels did I find going?—one; and that one not for the purpose of driving machinery, but to prevent it from rotting. In place of finding men occupied, I saw them in scores, like spectres, walking about, and lying about the mill. I saw immense piles of goods completed; but for which there was no sale;—I saw piles of cloth at 2s. a yard, with which a man might clothe himself from head to foot for 10s.; but there were no buyers: the poor of Kilkenny are clothed from Monmouth-street.—I saw heaps of blankets, enough to furnish every cabin in the county, and I saw every loom idle. As for the carpets which had excited the jealousy and fears of Kidderminster, not one had been made for 7 months; it was but an experiment, and had utterly failed: and just to convey some idea of the destitution of these people—when an order recently arrived for the manufacture of as many blankets for the police as would have kept the men at work a few weeks, bonfires were lighted about the country—not bonfires to communicate insurrection, but to evince joy, that a few starving men were about to earn bread to support their families." The manufacture of woollens, blankets, and coarse linens, though low and deplorably declined, is still carried on; and milling, malting, brewing, distilling, tanning, and especially the provision trade, are prominent. The principal craftsmen and traders in 1841, were 16 millers, 5 brewers, 5 distillers, 54 bakers, 18 confectioners, 3 saltsters, 9 tobacco twistlers, 7 fruiterers, 13 pig-jobbers, 3 corn-dealers, 1 seedsman, 1 butter-merchant, 14 huxters and provision dealers, 60 butchers, 39 victuallers, 23 grocers, 9 tobacconists, 1 wine-merchant, 2 wine-coopers, 9 flax-dressers, 7 carders, 1 flax-spinner, 29 wool-spinners, 40 spinners of unspecified classes, 5 factory workers, 7 winders and warpers, 15 wool-dressers, 2 cotton-weavers, 16 linen-weavers, 48 woollen weavers, 2 silk-weavers, 116 wea-

vers of unspecified fabrics, 11 woollen manufacturers, 2 lace-manufacturers, 10 dyers, 9 clothiers, 22 cloth-finishers, 14 skimmers, 11 curriers, 5 tanners, 5 leather dressers, 104 brogue-makers, 433 boot and shoe makers, 213 tailors, 70 sempstresses, 303 dress-makers, 27 milliners, 11 staymakers, 4 combmakers, 42 knitters, 35 hatters, 57 straw-hatters, 1 cap-maker, 18 glovers, 2 wig-makers, 9 hair-dressers and barbers, 1 umbrella-maker, 1 blacking-maker, 7 hosiers, 7 haberdashers, 17 linen-draper, 16 woollen-draper, 1 silk-mercer, 15 venders of soft goods, 2 dealers in old clothes, 3 rag and bone dealers, 2 architects, 5 builders, 5 brickmakers, 33 stone-cutters, 4 bricklayers, 66 stone-masons, 52 slaters, 2 thatchers, 7 plasterers, 3 paviors, 2 quarrymen, 37 sawyers, 154 carpenters, 1 cartmaker, 27 cabinet-makers, 3 French polishers, 49 coopers, 9 turners, 13 millwrights, 4 wheelwrights, 1 pump-borer, 3 lath-splitters, 2 reed-makers, 7 card-makers, 6 brush-makers, 5 basket-makers, 5 iron-founders, 59 blacksmiths, 1 farrier, 19 whitesmiths, 41 nailers, 10 cutlers, 2 sickle-makers, 4 gunsmiths, 27 braziers and coppersmiths, 7 wire-workers, 1 bell-hanger, 3 coach-smiths, 1 japanner, 6 plumbers, 5 tinplate-workers, 1 tinker, 2 machine-makers, 7 watch-makers, 10 coach and car makers, 1 carver and gilder, 16 saddlers, 16 harness-makers, 3 whip-makers, 19 rope-makers, 15 letter-press printers, 6 bookbinders, 1 paper-stainer, 1 mat-maker, 18 chandlers and soap-boilers, 12 starch-manufacturers, 1 glue and size-maker, 2 blue-makers, 38 painters and glaziers, 4 sieve-makers, 5 upholsterers, 4 bel-lows-makers, 6 glass and china dealers, 6 booksellers and stationers, 5 coal merchants, 6 ironmongers, 11 merchants of unspecified classes, 12 brokers, 313 dealers of unspecified classes, 68 shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 96 shop assistants, and 2 tradesmen of unspecified classes. Fairs are held on Feb. 15, March 28, May 8 and 11, June 18, Aug. 17, Sept. 12 and 23, and Nov. 9. The fair in March is for cattle; and the fairs on Sept. 12 and in Nov. are for frieze. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1827; branches of the Bank of Ireland, and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1835; and a branch of the National Bank, in 1836. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Carrick-on-Suir, a car to Castle-Comer, a car to Clonmel, a car to Cork, 3 coaches and a mail-coach to Dublin, a car to Goresbridge, a mail-car to Mount-mellick, a car to Thomastown, a mail-car to Thurles, 2 cars to Urlingford, a coach to Waterford, a coach in transit between Dublin and Clonmel, and a mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Cork. Projected railway and canal conveyances will be found noticed in the section of our article on the county entitled "Communications."

The Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Kilkenny ranks as the 52d; and was declared on July 1, 1839. It all lies in co. Kilkenny; and comprehends an area of 275,825 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 114,735. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kilkenny, 23,741; Gowran, 5,907; Shankill, 5,384; Dysert, 4,432; Castle-Comer, 14,446; Ballyragget, 5,242; Kilmadum, 3,405; Coolchraheen, 2,401; Freshford, 5,725; Aharney, 2,572; Balleen, 1,629; Urlingford, 6,925; Eirke, 3,802; Clomantagh, 3,092; Tullaroan, 3,183; Ballycallen, 1,807; Castle-Inch, 2,238; Danesfort, 2,205; Jerpoint, 2,577; Thomastown, 6,608; Blackrath, 2,663; and Powerstown, 4,030. The number of ex officio and of elected guardians is respectively 15 and 47; and of the latter, 9 are elected by Kilkenny division, 4 by Castle-Comer division, 3 by each of the divisions of Ballyragget, Urlingford, and Thomastown, 2 by

each of the divisions of Gowran, Shankill, Dysert, Freshford, Eirke, Clomantagh, Jerpoint, and Powerstown, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £242,817 5s. 9½d.; the total number of persons rated is 16,560; and of these, 1,401 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,813, not exceeding £2,—1,173, not exceeding £3,—813, not exceeding £4,—and 636, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on April 13, 1840,—to be completed on Sept. 29, 1841,—to cost £9,700 for building and completion, and £2,050 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 9 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, purchased for £1,650,—and to contain accommodation for 1,300 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 21, 1842; the total expenditure thence, till Feb. 6, 1843, was £5,105 6s. 10½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,450 3s. 7d. The medical charities within the union are an infirmary at Kilkenny; fever-hospitals at Castle-Comer, Freshford, Kilkenny and Stoneyford; and dispensaries at Kilkenny, Stoneyford, Ballyragget, Castle-Comer, Freshford, Gowran, Johnstown, Thomastown, Urlingford, and Whitegate. In 1839, the aggregate and total income of these charities consisted of £748 10s. from subscription, £1,843 4s. 10d. from public grants, and £350 18s. 2½d. from other sources,—in all, £2,942 13s. 0½d.; and their aggregate and total expenditure consisted of £1,192 19s. 11d. in salaries to medical officers, £378 5s. 11d. for medicines, and £1,661 7s. 4½d. for contingencies,—in all, £3,232 13s. 2½d. The Kilkenny infirmary is a well-managed institution, and possesses sufficient accommodation for the wants of the union; and, in 1839, it received £597 12s. 2½d., expended £770 17s. 2½d., admitted 450 intern patients, and administered to 843 extern patients. The Kilkenny fever-hospital is also a well-managed institution, and is quite sufficient for the wants of its district; and, in 1839, it received £683 6s. 7½d., expended £810 6d. 10½d., and admitted 1,203 patients. The Kilkenny dispensary is intended only for the city and liberties; and, in 1839, it received £243 1s. 2d., and expended £186 16s. 11½d. In 1842, a Loan Fund—the capital of which chiefly belonged to Christ's Hospital, and was then withdrawn to be invested in building—circulated £1,891 in 600 loans; and from the date of its foundation till that of the withdrawal of its capital, it circulated £22,905 in 7,335 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £30, which it expended for charitable purposes. In 1842, another Loan Fund had a capital of £2,462, circulated £4,471 in 1,650 loans, cleared a nett profit of £77 14s. 7d., and expended for charitable purposes £20; and from the date of its foundation, it circulated £6,936 in 2,681 loans, cleared a nett profit of £124 6s. 7d., and expended for charitable purposes £20.

Municipal Affairs.—Kilkenny has two charters of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III.; it has also royal charters, or affiliated documents, of 3, 8, and 49 Edward III., 4, 5, and 7 Richard II., 2 Henry IV., 7 Henry V., 5 and 19 Henry VI., 10 Henry VII., 5, 6, and 7 James I., 15 Charles I., 4 James II., and 4 George I.; and it is one of the boroughs which became affected by the 'New Rules' of 25 Charles II. The ancient borough limits, and also the existing limits of the parliamentary borough, are identical with those of the quondam county of the city; but the limits of the new municipal borough enclose an extreme space from north to south of 2,600 yards, and from east to west of 2,400 yards. The corporation, according to charter, is styled "The Mayor and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny;" it consists of a mayor,

18 aldermen, and a commonalty; it was ruled, for many years preceding municipal reform, by a select body, of whom the mayor, 6 aldermen, and 9 common councilmen constituted a quorum; and it had as its chartered officers, the mayor, a recorder, two sheriffs, two coroners, a clerk of the tholsel, 3, 4, or 5 serjeants-at-mace, a gaoler, a clerk of the peace, an indefinite number of justices of the peace, a custos rotulorum, an escheater, and an assay-master. The new municipal arrangement, while repressing the borough within the narrowed limits already stated, divides it into St. Canice Ward, including all the area north of Watkins-street, and west of the great central line of city thoroughfare, —St. Mary's Ward, including the area north of Rose Inn-street, west of the Nore, and east of the great central thoroughfare, —and East Ward, including all the city south of Watkins and Rose Inn streets, and all the suburb on the east bank of the Nore. Previous to 1825, the corporation was, in the fullest sense, a close corporation; but subsequently to 1825, it has admitted freemen in right of birth, of servitude, and of marriage; and, in 1833, the number of freemen was between 400 and 500. A court of quarter-sessions for the county of the city was regularly held before the mayor, the recorder, and the justices of the peace of the borough, and exercised a criminal jurisdiction. A court of record, called the Tholsel Court, or Court of Record of the City, was also held for the county of the city, and exercised jurisdiction to any amount. The courts of assize are held twice a-year for both the city and the county of Kilkenny. The property of the corporation was at one time extensive, but has been largely alienated in grants and leases to members of the corporation; and among ignominious leases on the rental, are twelve for ever, and three for 999 years. A considerable property in tithes arises from the parishes of Jerpoint, Tubrid, St. John's, Muckalee, Kilmodum, Skeirke, Danesfort, Clarah, Jenkins-town, and New Ross; but, in 1833, and for some time previous, this was greatly reduced in amount by default of payment. The other sources of public income are houses and customs. The total revenue from houses and lands is £830 17s. 9½d.; from tithes, £987 13s. 9½d.; and from customs, something less than £200. The expenditure in 1832, consisted of £865 18s. 2½d. of salaries, £150 10s. 6d. of rents, £72 of interest, and £243 16s. 6½d. of incidental expenses,—in all, £1,332 5s. 2½d.

Statistics.—In 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences within the county of the city, was 62; and of these, 3 were charged with offences against the person, 45 with offences against property committed without violence, and 14 with miscellaneous offences. The number convicted was 38; and of these, 7 were sentenced to transportation, 30 to imprisonment, and 1 to pay a fine. The number acquitted was 24; and of these, 14 were found not guilty on trial, 7 had no bill found against them, and 3 were not prosecuted. —On Jan. 1, 1843, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate head-constable, 4 constables, 23 first-rate sub-constables, and 2 second-rate sub-constables; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1842, amounted to £1,008 1s. 2d.—The parliamentary constituency amounted, in 1835, to 657, and in Feb. 1841, to 580; and the latter consisted of 46 freeholders of £20 and upwards, 1 £10 freeholder, 55 £2 freeholders, 12 £10 and £20 leaseholders, 120 freemen, 345 householders, and 1 rent-charger.—Pop., in 1792, 16,000; in 1821, 23,230; in 1831, 23,741; in 1841, 19,071.* The following

* But this is exclusive of the rural districts of the quondam county of the city, and original municipal borough, recently

statistics all belong to 1841. Males, 8,765; females, 10,306; families, 3,931. Inhabited houses, 3,057; uninhabited completed houses, 285; houses in the course of erection, 15. First-class houses, 248; second-class, 940; third-class, 1,179; fourth-class, 690. Families residing in first-class houses, 346; in second-class houses, 1,376; in third-class houses, 1,411; in fourth-class houses, 798. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,118; in manufactures and trade, 1,899; in other pursuits, 914. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 187; on the directing of labour, 1,960; on their own manual labour, 1,436; on means not specified, 348. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 805; to clothing, 1,056; to lodging, 894; to health, 27; to charity, 1; to justice, 103; to education, 38; to religion, 32; unclassified, 1,811; without any specified occupation, 974. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 156; to clothing, 674; to lodging, 14; to health, 12; to charity, 6; to justice, 1; to education, 22; to religion, 14; unclassified, 1,327; without any specified occupation, 5,068. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,130; who could read but not write, 1,225; who could neither read nor write, 2,376. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,538; who could read but not write, 2,159; who could neither read nor write, 4,515. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 826; attending superior schools, 246. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 422; attending superior schools, 66. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 52; widowed, 6. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 41; married, 43; widowed, 16.

History.—Kilkenny is fondly supposed by some antiquaries, but without any good or even tolerable reason, to have been the Iernis of Ptolemy, and the Ibernica of Richard of Cirencester. Even Dr. Ledwich becomes enthusiastic and visionary on the subject of the city's antiquity, and says, "The natives at present call Irishtown, Bally-gael-loch, or the town of the Gael on the lake. The first settlement of the Gael was along the margin of the Nore; the higher land, extending from the site of the cathedral to the castle, was covered with wood, and from this circumstance had a Celtic name *Coil* or *Kyle-ken-ui*, or the wooded head, or hill, near the river, and by the natives Cilcanuigh or Kilkenny." Yet any person contented to receive an etymology or an old fact without any fanfaronade or mystification, may easily see that the name Kil-Kenny means simply the cell or church of St. Canice or St. Kenny, and will have small difficulty in identifying the real rise of the town with the founding of its first great church, or even probably with the founding of its castle. The place was at the very outset of the English possession so strongly favoured by Earl Strongbow, and was afterwards so richly and stimulatingly encouraged by its successive, early lords, that it rapidly became one of the most important inland cities of the kingdom, and was repeatedly selected as the safest and most suitable meeting-place of parliaments and other great assemblies. Among other great and national meetings of which it was the scene, were, in 1294, an assembly of the lords of the pale, usually ranked as a parliament; in 1309, a considerably important parliament, the acts of which occur in the several editions of the Statutes of Ireland; in 1317, a meeting of Lord Roger Mortimer and the Irish nobility, to consider measures for transferred to the adjacent baronies. Pop. of these districts, in 1841, 4,354.

defeating the invasion of Edward Bruce; in 1326, a parliament; in 1327, a parliament, held by the Earl of Kildare as Lord Justice; in 1330, a parliament; in 1331, a parliament; in 1341, a parliament, memorable for the displays it afforded of prevailing jealousies between the English by birth, and the English by blood; in 1347, a parliament; in 1356, a parliament; in 1365, a parliament; in 1367, the famous parliament which was held with great splendour in the presence of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and which enacted the celebrated Statute of Kilkenny; in 1370, a parliament; in 1374, a meeting at which Sir W. Windsor was sworn into the office of Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; in 1376, a parliament; in 1408, a parliament; in 1536, a parliament which was adjourned to Cashel; in 1601, court meetings held by the Lord-president Mountjoy; and, in 1636, assemblies on occasion of the visit of Lord-deputy Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford.

"Kilkenny," says Mr. Brewer, "participated largely in the civil wars of the 17th century. It is not practicable for us to follow the entire course of the alternate scenes of consultation and tumult which occurred here, in those disastrous years. Amongst several great assemblies then held at Kilkenny, perhaps the most important was that attended by Roman Catholic deputies from the whole of the provinces, which met in 1642. 'This assembly,' says Leland, following Carte in his *Life of Ormonde*, 'was formed on the plan of a parliament consisting of two houses; one composed of temporal peers and prelates, the other of representatives deputed by counties and cities. Both sat in the same chamber. Patrick Dorcey, an eminent lawyer, already distinguished by his activity in parliament, took his place bareheaded on a stool, as a substitute to the judges. Nicholas Plunket, another distinguished partisan of the recusant faction, was appointed speaker of the assembly. The lords had their place of retirement for private consultation; and Dorcey communicated their resolutions to the commons. Those of the clergy who were not admitted to sit among the lords formed a convocation.'*" In 1650, Oliver Cromwell invested Kilkenny with a considerable army. The garrison was much reduced by the ravages of the plague; but, however thin their numbers, a gallant spirit animated the defendants. Cromwell appeared before the place on the side of the Black Quarry, upon the 23d of March. Sir Walter Butler had been appointed governor of the city by Lord Castlehaven; and, on the evening of that day, he sent as his reply to Cromwell's written summons to surrender, the spirited message, 'Your letter I have received, and, in answer thereof, I am commanded to maintain this city for His Majesty, which, by the power of God, I am resolved to do.' On the following day, the assailants endeavoured to gain possession of Irish-

town, but were repulsed; and, early on the morning of the 25th, their cannon opened on the castle. A breach was effected about mid-day, but the besiegers were twice beaten off, on attempting to profit by that opportunity, and the breach was quickly repaired. It is said that Cromwell, apprehending a longer resistance than suited the expedition necessary in his military plans, was on the point of quitting the place, when he received overtures from the mayor and townsmen, who offered to admit him into the city. He accordingly took possession of Irishtown, and, 'on the 27th,' writes Dr. Ledwich, 'began to break the wall of the Franciscan abbey with pick-axes, to make way for his horse and foot to enter. That post being guarded by townsmen only, they began to forsake it, when the governor gave orders to a party of horse to alight, and, leading them on, beat off the enemy, and killed most of those that were near the wall, and put an end to their efforts there; at the same time, an attempt was made to burn the gate on St. John's-bridge, but there the enemy were likewise repulsed, with the loss of many officers and soldiers. Next day Cromwell was joined by Ireton with 1,500 fresh men, and Sir Walter Butler, considering the weakness of the garrison, few in number, and those worn out for want of rest by continual watching, and hopeless of relief, determined to execute Lord Castlehaven's orders; which were, that if they were not relieved by 7 o'clock the day before, he should not for any punctilio of honour, expose the townsmen to be massacred, but make as good conditions as he could, by a timely surrender. A parley was beaten, and a cessation agreed on at 12 o'clock the next day, when the town and castle were delivered up. The articles of capitulation were highly creditable to the garrison, and it is recorded that Sir Walter Butler and his officers, when they marched out, were complimented by Cromwell, who said that they were gallant fellows, that he had lost more men in storming that place than he had in taking Drogheda, and that he should have gone without it, had it not been for the treachery of the townsmen. The first of Cromwell's high courts of justice met at Kilkenny, on the 4th of Oct., 1652; and it is a curious fact, that this court occupied the identical chambers used by the Supreme Catholic Council in 1642.'"

KILKENNY-WEST, a barony on the western border of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Longford; on the east, by the barony of Rathconrath; on the south, by the baronies of Clonlunan and Brawney; and on the west, by Lough Ree, which separates it from Connacht. Length, from east to west, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 37,626 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches,—of which 6,916 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches are water. The surface is generally low and fertile, and exhibits various soft, calm, and luscious scenes; and it includes several isles in Lough Ree, and there assumes a character of marked though gentle beauty.—This barony contains part of the parish of Noughaval, and the whole of the parishes of Benowen, Drumreany, and Kilkenny-West. The chief villages are Glasson and Auburn. Pop., in 1831, 11,159; in 1841, 11,272. Houses 1,983. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,624; in manufactures and trade, 303; in other pursuits, 129. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,591; who could read but not write, 910; who could neither read nor write, 2,430. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 593; who could read but not write, 1,280; who could neither read nor write, 3,137. Kilkenny-West barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union

* * For further particulars concerning this assembly, we refer to Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, and to Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 182, et seq. Concerning the building in which the assembly was held, the following particulars are derived from Mr. Tighe's *Statistical Survey*, and Dr. Ledwich's *Essay towards a History of Kilkenny*. The meeting was at the house of Mr. Robert Shee, son of Sir Richard Shee, situated in the Coal Market, and lately inhabited by Mr. Langford. The lords, prelates, and commons, sat in one room, but the lords had an upper room which served them as a place of recess for private consultation. The chamber of meeting consisted of one large hall, 49 feet by 47, with a dungeon underneath, 20 feet square, with which the hall communicated by a trap door and stone stairs. Part of the benches with high backs, and the carved oak frame of a table remain. An iron door formerly led out of the dungeon into the yard; the windows have iron bars, and are small, high, and arched. This hall is now subdivided into a kitchen, shop, and three or four rooms. The upper floor is low, with large beams, and above is a modern building."

of Athlone. The total number of tenements valued is 1,738; and of these, 908 were valued under £5,—352, under £10,—169, under £15,—80, under £25,—45, under £25,—37, under £30,—39, under £40,—30, under £50,—and 78, at and above £50.

KILKENNY-WEST, a parish in the barony of Kilkenny-West, 6 miles north-north-east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 10,047 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches,—of which 535 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches are in Lough Ree, and 254 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches are in Lough Makeegan and small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,600; in 1841, 3,489. Houses 612. The land consists of a light soil on a bed of limestone gravel. The road from Athlone to Ballymahon traverses the interior. Within the limits is the village of GLASSAN, and close on the northern boundary is the village of AUBURN: see these articles. Adjacent to the latter village is Auburn-house, the seat of Mr. Logan; and elsewhere are the mansions and villas of Waterstown, Easthill, Rosanna, Bagshot, Lakeview, Ashbrook, Harmony, Lowpark, and Little-town. Some religious establishment, of which little is known, was founded in Kilkenny-West at a very early period; and on its decay, in the 13th century, a priory or hospital for Crouched Friars was erected by the family of Dillon. The Rev. Henry Goldsmith, brother of the poet Oliver Goldsmith, was curate of Kilkenny-West. This place gives the subordinate title of Baron to the family of Dillon, Earls of Roscommon.—Kilkenny-West is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £33 8s. Gross income, £310 6s. 5½d.; nett, £235 11s. 5½d. Patron, Robert Bryan, Esq. The church is an old monastic building, altered and repaired by means of vestry assessments. Sittings 100; attendance, about 20. The Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of about 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tangin Noughaval. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 173, and the Roman Catholics to 3,436; 3 pay daily schools produced no lists of their scholars; and 3 other pay daily schools had on their books 53 boys and 25 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £253 10s. toward the erection at Tubberclare of a school which was expected to be attended by about 700 children.

KILKERRAN BAY, the largest and most intricate of the marine waters which indent the coast of co. Galway, Connaught. It might be understood as consisting only of the long aqueous belt which extends north-north-eastward between the mainland of the barony of Ballinahinch, and the archipelago of the Moycullen islands, commencing with Lettermore; but it is usually described as embracing all that archipelago, and as therefore extending from the boundary between Ballinahinch and Moycullen on the north-west to Casleh or Costello bay on the south-east. Mr. Nimmo, in the following accurate and interesting manner, describes the basin in which it lies: "To the west of the Sillermore is a circular basin of about 10 Irish miles, penetrated in various directions by the sea, forming Kilkerran bay, and the shallow inlet of Commas, Greatman's bay or sound, Costello bay, Casheen bay or sound, &c.; and on the east, the low valley of the Costello river, which passes round to the head of the inlet of Commas. In this basin there are, exclusive of upland moor, about 14,000 acres of red bog, and about 100 lakes. The hollow appears bounded on the west by the ridge called the Knoekmordon, or the Great Brown Hill, which descends with little interruption to the shore of Kilkerran bay. The

Urid group appears on the north; and on the north-east are the hills of Glentrasna, Fermeel, &c., forming the western elevated side of the Sillermore. These hills, and the whole basin, are granitic. Within the basin, the only remarkable elevations are the two lesser hills in the island of Lettermore, and the hill of Commas, south of Screeb. None of these exceeds 500 feet. The flatness of the basin may be readily perceived by attending to the singular way in which it is penetrated by the sea, though great part of these inlets are very shoal water; during the ebb, one may walk from Bealandangan into the isle of Anaghvane, and thence successively into Lettermore and Garomna. These strands are rocky, but an useful road could easily be made across them into the isles. Again, although the tide rises in springs only 12 feet, and in neaps 6 or 7, it flows up the head of Commas inlet into Lough Screeb, and even into the next above, and to the south of Commas up towards Lettermuccoo, into a lake separated only by about ¼ a mile of bog from the head of Costello bay. The inlets on both sides of Rossewack are nearly dry at spring ebbs, so that a great extent of rocky ground happens to be within limits of level very near each other. The numerous rocks and islets on the coast show that this flat granitic tract extends a considerable way. In considering the means of improving this tract, one cannot but be struck with the great extent of its navigation; from the eastern side of Costello bay to the western side of Kilkerran, only 8 miles in direct distance, there are 100 miles of sea-shore, exclusive of uninhabited islands." The inhabitants of the islands amount to about 2,500, and are chiefly employed in making kelp, and in preparing turf, for the markets of Galway and co. Clare. Important improvements have lately been effected by the Board of Works in the navigation of the pass of BEALDANGAN: see that article. Within the district of the coast-guard station of Kilkerran there are about 3,450 fishermen, who possess 130 open sail-boats, and 700 row-boats.

KILKERRANMORE, a parish, partly in the western division of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, 2½ miles south by east of Clonakilty, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Carbery section, 652 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 5,475 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 2,996. Houses 484. Pop. of the Ibane and Barryroe section, in 1841, 2,679. Houses 434. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Ibane and Barryroe, and states the pop. at 2,575. The surface extends along the west side of Clonakilty bay, and consists in general of very good land. The coast is not only beautiful in itself, but commands fine views.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £262 0s. 2d.; glebe, £7 10s. The greater part of the rectorial tithes is compounded for £262 0s. 2d., and is inappropriate in Messrs. Foot and Roberts; and the lesser part is compounded for £61 6s. 5d., and is appropriate. The vicarages of Kilkerranmore and CASTLE-VENTRY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilkerranmore. Pop., in 1831, 5,049. Gross income, £399 10s. 2d.; nett, £369 16s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Carrigaline, in the dio. of Cork. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is in Castle-Ventry. The Kilkerranmore Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ross. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Castle-Ventry. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics

to 2,436; the Protestants of the union to 171, and the Roman Catholics to 4,894; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £2 10s. from the vicar—were usually attended by about 216 children; and there were also two daily schools in Castle-Ventry.

KILKERRIL, or **KILCURL**, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Knocktopher, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 588 acres, 1 rood, $8\frac{1}{2}$ perches. Pop., in 1831, 150. It contains the ruins of a church and of an old castle; but is now included, *quoad civilia*, in the parish of Knocktopher.—Kilkerril is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KNOCKTOPHER** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £25. In 1834, all the inhabitants were Roman Catholics.

KILKERRIN, a parish in the north of the barony of Tyaquin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 20,246 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which 281 acres, 12 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,022; in 1841, 5,466. Houses 968. A large amount of the surface is bog; and the remainder is for the most part light but good tillage land. The road from Ballinamore to Dunmore passes through the interior. The hamlets are East Scregg, West Scregg, Derreen, East Shankhill, West Shankhill, Milltown, Ballaghbawn, Curraghmore, Meelick, Kiltullagh, and Creggaunbeg; and the principal seats are Cappagh, Carrowleena, and Newforest,—the last the residence of James D'Arcy, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £325; glebe, £55 7s. 9d. The rectory of Kilkerrin, and the vicarages of **BOYANNAGH** and **CLONBERN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilkerrin. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 12,247. Gross income, £485 7s. 9d.; nett, £389 4s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1784, partly by means of a gift of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits; but, in 1837, it was so dilapidated that it could not be used. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 45 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels at Kilkerrin, Mahanagh, and Larkin, have an attendance of respectively from 1,000 to 1,500, from 700 to 800, and about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also at Glanamadda in Boyannagh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 5,326; the Protestants of the union to 97, and the Roman Catholics to 12,891; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 25 children; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was supported by £40 a-year, and other advantages, from the rector—had on their books 255 boys and 97 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had on their books 745 boys and 196 girls.

KILKEVAN, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Gorey, and partly in the barony of Ballaghkeen, but chiefly in that of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Ballaghkeen section, 641 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches; of the Gorey section, 8,887 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,873; of the Gorey section, 2,515. Houses in the whole, 491; in the Gorey section, 424. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 2,593; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,726. Tara hill occupies the south-east corner, and has an altitude of 826 feet. The rest of the surface is champaign, and declines slowly to the Irish sea. The principal hamlet is Limerick; and the chief seats are Ramsfort, Woodlands, Borleagh, and Ballinastra,—the last the

residence of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. The road from Dublin to Wexford passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **GOREY** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £18 9s. 3d. A small district is included in the perpetual curacy of **KILNEHUR**: which see. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballyfad and Kilmichaelogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the Kilnehue section amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 73; the Protestants of the rest of the parish amounted to 184, and the Roman Catholics to 2,587; and a daily school was salaried with £25 from the National Board and £20 from subscription, and had on its books 120 boys and 80 girls.

KILKEVAN, barony of Bargie, co. Wexford. See **KILCAVAN**.

KILKEVAN, co. Roscommon. See **KILKEEVAN**.

KILKIERAN. See **KILKYRAN**.

KILKILLANE. See **KILKELLANE**.

KILKILLOGUE, a village in the parish of Ahamlish, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 188. Houses 29.

KILKILVERY, a parish in the barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains a small part of the town of **HEADFORD**: which see. Length, south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 2,735 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 9 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches are water, and 394 acres, 6 perches lie detached a little to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 1,330; in 1841, 1,470. Houses 222. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1,226. Houses 183. The surface consists variously of good light arable land, light pasture ground, good light stony ground, and turbary and waste bog; and it is traversed by the road from Galway to Ballinrobe. The principal rural residences are Dalysfort-house, Ross-lodge, and Moyne-hill. The hamlets are Ballyfinet, Lower Ballycolgan, Upper Ballycolgan, Skeagh, and Cultragh.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **HEADFORD**, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £112 14s. 0½d.; glebe, £46 7s. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 200; attendance, from 100 to 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghpatrick. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 58, and the Roman Catholics to 1,366; and a daily school was held in the Roman Catholic chapel, and had on its books 80 boys and 15 girls.

KILKINDUFF. See **KILCONDUFF**.

KILKINNIKIN, a village in the parish of Kilmacanagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 169. Houses 29.

KILKISHEEN, a village in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Six-mile-Bridge, on the road thence to Tulla. Area, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 519; in 1841, 559. Houses 85. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 52; in manufactures and trade, 35; in other pursuits, 12. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 54; on means not specified, 5.

KILKYRAN, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 5 miles north-north-east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1. Area, 1,106 acres. Pop., in 1831, 106; in 1841, 173. Houses 24. The surface consists partly of arable land, and partly of upland pasture.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BATHECOL**

[which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £28 11s. 1d., and the rectorial for £57 2s. 3d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILL, a parish in the baronies of South Naas and South Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. The South Salt section contains the village of **KILL**. The two sections are about 4 miles mutually detached; and lie respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, and 3 north-east of Naas. Length of the South Naas section, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,448 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Length of the South Salt section, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,401 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,261; of the South Naas section, 345; of the rural districts of the South Salt section, 506. Houses in the whole, 198; in the South Naas section, 56; in the rural districts of the South Salt section, 75. The ecclesiastical parish includes the denominations of Oughterard, Clonagles, Kerdiffstown, Castlewarden, and Wardlestown; and had, in 1831, a pop. of 2,493. The village of Kill stands on the road from Dublin to Carlow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Rathcool; and is an improving place. Area, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 626; in 1841, 408. Houses 67. The north border of the South Salt section is touched by the Grand Canal.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £391 13s. 6d.; glebe, £17 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £305, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Mayo. The vicarages of Kill and **WHITECHURCH**, and the rectory of **LYONS** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kill. Pop., in 1831, 2,930. Gross income, £563; nett, £450 17s. 1d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also three sinecure rectories in the dio. of Killaloe, the benefices which form the corps of the precentorship of Limerick cathedral, and the place of a vicar choral in the cathedrals of both Cork and Cloyne. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kill and Lyons have an attendance of respectively 800 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 196, and the Roman Catholics to 2,348; the Protestants of the union to 242, and the Roman Catholics to 2,771; and 7 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish—had on their books 138 boys and 122 girls. One of the Kill schools was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one with £20 from subscription; and one, with £10 and a free house from the parish.

KILL, or **KILL OF THE GRANGE**, a parish in the half-barony of Rathdown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Kingstown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of **KILLINEY**, and **GALLOPING-GREEN**: see these articles. Length, east-south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,702 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,305; in 1841, 1,912. Houses 297. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,602. Houses 241. The surface is part of the southern sea-board of Dublin bay; and it is rich in soil, beautiful in culture, powdered with villas, and exultant in scenic, vantage-grounds. The road from Dublin to Bray passes through the interior. The ruins exist of a very ancient church. The principal seats are Claremount, Clareview, Marlfield, Johnstown-house, Stoneville, Graniterald, Woodpark, Burnfield, Somerton-lodge, Belleville, Grange-house, Ruby-hall, Carrigley, Ashgrove, Blooms-

bury, Holyville, Newpark, Eversham, Newtownpark, Ferney, and Walterstown.—This parish is nominally in part a grange and in part a perpetual curacy; but practically it is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **MONKSTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £99 7s. 7d.; glebe, £10 9s. 5d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £114 10s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Christ-church, Dublin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 281 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 1,016 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILL, a village in the parish of Kilbarrymeaden, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the road from Ballylaneen to Waterford, 3 miles north-north-east of Bonmahon. In its vicinity are the mansions of Gardenmorris and Georgestown. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 338. Houses 57.

KILLAAM. See **KILLANE**.

KILLABIN. See **KILLEBAN**.

KILLACONENAGH, or **KILLAGHANENAGH**, a parish in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3; area, 19,295 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,127; in 1841, 7,085. Houses 1,207. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,204. Houses 1,084. The surface lies along the lower part of the north-west side of Bantry bay, or rather around the whole of the sheltered sound of Berehaven; and it mainly consists of a section of the southern declivities of the Slievemish mountains, a part of the band of practicable ground which intervenes between their base and the sea, and the whole of the Bere or Great Bear Island. About one-fifth of the entire surface is arable; and the remainder is bog and mountain. The chief objects of interest are noticed in the articles **BERE**, **BEREHAVEN**, **CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN**, **DUNBOY**, and **HUNGRY HILL**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £170 15s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £24. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are inappropriate. The vicarages of **KILLACONENAGH**, **KILNAMANAGH**, and **KILCATEERIN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killaconenagh or Berehaven. Pop., in 1831, 18,781. Gross income, £498 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £440 8s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £461 10s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 70. A parochial place of worship, though not a church, exists also in Kilnamanagh. The Castletown, the Bere Island, and the Kilnamanagh Roman Catholic chapels, have an attendance of respectively 3,500, 600, and 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilcateerin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 185, and the Roman Catholics to 7,236; the Protestants of the union to 280, and the Roman Catholics to 19,233; a Sunday school in the parish was attended by about 25 children; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with about £9 from subscription—had on their books 230 boys and 156 girls; and 17 daily schools in the union had on their books 963 boys and 311 girls.

KILLACONNIGAN. See **KILLOGHCONNAGHAN**.

KILLADERRY, or **PHILIPSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. It contains the town of **PHILIPSTOWN**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,554 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,859; in 1841, 2,647. Houses 435. Pop. of the rural

districts, in 1831, 1,405; in 1841, 1,158. Houses 201. The surface comprises a large aggregate of bog, but elsewhere consists of good land; and it is traversed by the Grand Canal.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £120; and the latter are impropriate in the representatives of the late Sir Duke Giffard. The vicarage of Killaderry, and the rectory of BALLYKEAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killaderry. The vicarage of the latter parish, however, is a separate benefice, and has a parochial place of worship. Gross income of Killaderry benefice, £263 1s. 6½d.; nett, £232 9s. 10½d. Patrons, the representatives of Sir Duke Giffard. A curate has a salary of £50. The church was built about 76 years ago, by means of public subscription, and of aid from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 236; attendance 160. The Wesleyan and the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-houses have each an attendance of 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 267, and the Roman Catholics to 2,674; a Sunday school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was usually attended by about 750 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 from the National Board, one with £30 or £40 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and one with £6 12s. 6d. from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 192 boys and 82 girls.

KILLADIERNAN. See **KILLODIERNAN.**

KILLADOON, a parish in the barony of North Salt, 1½ mile south-west by south of Celbridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, north-eastward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,765 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 20 acres, 32 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 426; in 1841, 288. Houses 43. The surface extends along the left bank of the Liffey; consists of good land; and is beautified by the demesne of Killadoon, the handsome villa of the Earl of Leitrim, and also by the residences of Springfield, Pickering-Forest, and Roselawn.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILDROUGHT [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 144, and the Roman Catholics to 291; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLADOON, a parish in the barony of Tiragh-rill, 6½ miles south-south-east of Colooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 3,879 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 535 acres, 20 perches are in Lough Arrow, and 51 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,525; in 1841, 1,612. Houses 275. The surface is washed by the lower part of Lough Arrow, and traversed by the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Sligo; and it consists partly of waste land, but chiefly of good arable and pasture grounds. The only mansion is Kingsborough.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMACK-TRANNY [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £19 7s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate in Col. Percival. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,591; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 135 boys and 43 girls.

KILLADREENY, a quondam chapelry in the barony of Newcastle, 1 mile south by east of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

KILLADYSERT. See **KILDYSERT.**

KILLAG, a parish on the coast of the barony of Bargie, 7 miles east of Clonmines, co. Wexford,

Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¼ of a mile; area, 1,953 acres, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, 358; in 1841, 356. Houses 61. The surface lies on the sea-lough which connects with Ballyteague bay; it consists of fertile and well-tilled land; and it contains the seat of Richfield.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of MULRANKIN [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £125 6s. 11½d.; glebe, £24 13s. 1½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 332; and a daily school was salaried with £6 from the National Board, and £6 from subscription, and had on its books 33 boys and 18 girls.

KILLAGALLY. See **WHEERY.**

KILLAGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Dunluce, but chiefly in that of Kilconway, co. Antrim, Ulster. The Kilconway section contains part of the village of CLOUGHMILLS: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Dunluce section, 1,406 acres, 24 perches; of the Kilconway section, 2,431 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,451; in 1841, 1,404. Houses 246. Pop. of the Dunluce section, in 1831, 417; in 1841, 461. Houses 78. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kilconway section, in 1831, 933; in 1841, 872. Houses 154. The surface consists of part of the vales and hill-screens of the nascent river Main, and the rivulet Cloughmills; it comprises a considerable extent of bog and pasturage; and it is traversed by the road from Ballymena to Coleraine.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CONNOR [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £115. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 35 Churchmen, 808 Presbyterians, and 679 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by about 100 children; and 2 daily schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and had on their books 73 boys and 32 girls.

KILLAGH, **KILLEAGH**, or **MOYNENE**, a parish, 2½ miles west of Oldcastle, and on the north-west border of the barony of Demifore, and of co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, from 1 to 2; area, 8,094 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches,—of which 1,161 acres, 26 perches are in Lough Sheelan, and 14 acres, 2 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,231. Houses 309. The two townlands of Crossdrum and Ross, amounting to 1,133 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, consist of excellent land; but the other districts have almost everywhere a light soil. Crossdrum-house is the handsome seat of E. Rotherham, Esq.; and Ross, the only other mansion, stands on the shore of Lough Sheelan. The interior is watered thither by a small rivulet; and is traversed westward by the road from Oldcastle to Finea.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £203; glebe, £10. Gross income, £227 5s. 8d.; nett, £191 6s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. Previous to July 1834, the rectory formed part of the benefice of Loughcrew. The church was built in 1806, by means of a gift of £400 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 40 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 800 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbride. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 2,123; and 2 daily schools had on their books 103 boys and 52 girls.

KILLAGH, **KILLOUGH**, or **KILLIAGH**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Delvin, 2½ miles south of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¼ of a mile; area, 2,010 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. Pop., in

1831, 264; in 1841, 304. Houses 51. The surface includes a considerable aggregate of bog, and elsewhere consists of arable and pasture land; and it is drained southward by an affluent of the Boyne. In the south-west corner is the mansion of Dardiestown—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCUMNEY [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £40; glebe, £20. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLAGH, co. Antrim. See KILLEAD.

KILLAGH, co. Kerry. See KILCOLEMAN, co. Kerry, and KILLAHA.

KILLAGHANENAGH. See KILLACONENAGH.

KILLAGHEE, a medicinal spa, in the barony of Ardes, 3 miles west of Donaghadee, co. Down, Ulster. It was in repute so far back as a century ago; but it seems never to have acquired the fame or importance of a modern watering-place.

KILLAGHIN, or KILLAHAN, a parish in the barony of Clanmaurice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Ardfer, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 4,545 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,876. Houses 267. The surface has a bleak appearance, and much of it is moorish or boggy. The incipient Brick effects the drainage northward; and the road from Ardfer to Listowel passes along the east.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFLYN [which see], in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £42, and the rectorial for £84; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 1,170; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLAGHOLEHANE. See KILLALIATHAN.

KILLAGHTAN. See KILLAGHTON.

KILLAGHTEE, KILLAGHTY, or KILLATEE, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Bannagh, 3 miles east-south-east of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the village of DUNKINEELY: which see. Length, 10 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 13,368 acres,—of which 72 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,760; in 1841, 5,803. Houses 1,039. The surface comprises the long narrow peninsula between the bays of MACSWINE and INVER [which see]; it thence climbs northward, into the highlands of Donegal, up the west side of the basin of the Inver rivulet; it consists, in the aggregate, of two-thirds of good arable and pasture land, and one-third of wild and irreclaimable mountain; and it is crossed near the middle by the road from Donegal to Killybegs. Several local objects of some interest are noticed under the word BRUCKLESS: which see. A considerable number of the parishioners are employed in the fisheries.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £260; glebe, £285 12s. Gross income, £554 12s.; nett, £474 4s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £1,000 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 370. Three school-houses in different districts are also used in rotation as winter places of worship. The Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killybegs. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,971, and the Roman Catholics to 2,884; and 7 daily schools had on their books 218 boys and 173 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £8 from subscription; one, with £2 from the rector, and £11 1s. 6d. and other advantages from Robinson's Fund; one, with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and three, with each £8 from the London

Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society.

KILLAGHTON, or KILLALAGHTON, a parish 3 miles south-west of Aughrim, and partly in the barony of Clonmacnoon, but chiefly in that of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Clonmacnoon section, 2,771 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches; of the Kilconnel section, 9,097 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,882; in 1841, 2,757. Houses 439. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1841, 2,140. Houses 343. The surface consists chiefly of grazing lands, of a light and indifferent quality; it contains part of the low tableau summit-line between the basin of the Shannon and that of Galway bay; and its east end is traversed by the mail-road from Ballinasloe to Galway. The seats are Killagh, Sprucehill, Woodberry, Eastwell, and Cartron; and the hamlets are Old-Street, Loughaunnavagg, Newtown, Peak, Slihaunmore, and Cappataggle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AUGHRIM [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilrickill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 3,056; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 147 boys and 71 girls. In 1840, a National School at Cappataggle was salaried with £8, and had on its books 82 boys and 30 girls.

KILLAGHTY. See KILLAGHTEE.

KILLAGHY, a parish 4 miles south-west of Freshford, and on the western border of the barony of Cranagh, and of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,584 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches. Pop., in 1841, 353. Houses 49. The only objects of interest are Killaghy-castle, and the ruins of the old church.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Ossory. The tithes belong to J. B. Stopford, Esq. Monastic writers say that an abbey was founded here in 548, and that it was the burial-place of St. Sinchell the elder, who died at the advanced age of 130.

KILLAGHY, or KILLAHY, a parish in the barony of Knocktopher, 6 miles south of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,804 acres. Pop., in 1831, 712; in 1841, 792. Houses 107. The surface consists partly of boggy and rocky ground, but chiefly of arable and pasture land. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude of 457 feet. The hamlets are Killaghy and Ballyhunnin. The interior is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Waterford.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILBEACON [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £57, and the rectorial for £114; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Canice cathedral. In 1834, the inhabitants of the ecclesiastical parish were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 25 boys and 5 girls.

KILLAGHY, KILLOUGHY, or KILLAGHEY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ballyboy, and on the southern border of the barony of Ballyboy, and of King's co., Leinster. It contains the village of MOUNTBOLUS: which see. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 18,132 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches,—of which 111 acres, 29 perches are in Lough Annagh, and 82 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches are in Lough Pallas. Pop., in 1831, 4,019; in 1841, 4,421. Houses 756. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,855; in 1841, 4,235. Houses 716. The land is very various in quality, yet all profitable. The highest ground has an altitude of 435 feet. The lake of ANNAGH [which

see], lies on the southern border; and the small lake of Pallas lies between the demesne of Mountpleasant, the property of Mr. O'Connor, and the demesne of Pallas, the property of Mr. Malone. On the southern border is Annaghmore, the seat of Mr. Fox; and other seats are Rathrobin, Killooly, and Derrymore. There are three old castles. The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Dublin to Birr.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of FIRCAL [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £66 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £627 4s. 7d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £119 19s. 11½d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The church was built about the year 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyboy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 204, and the Roman Catholics to 3,926; 2 pay daily schools had on their books 52 boys and 33 girls; and 3 hedge-schools produced no lists of their attendance.

KILLAGHY, co. Down. See KILLAGHEE.

KILLAHA, or KILLAGH, a parish on the south side of the barony of Magonihy, 5 miles east-south-east of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5; area, 35,260 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,567; in 1841, 2,660. Houses 391. The surface comprises part of Glenflesk, and of the rough and lofty mountainous country, thence to the southern boundary-line of the barony. By far the greater part of it is unreclaimed bog and mountain; yet even the wild parts possess interest for at once the sportsman, the painter, and the poet. See GLENFLESK. An abbey of Killagh, assigned by some topographers to this parish, really stands in KILCOLEMAN: which see.—Killaha is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilgarvan, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £120, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilgarvan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 2,717; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and a sum not named from subscription—had on their books 147 boys and 56 girls.

KILLAHAN. See KILLAGHIN.

KILLAHINY. See KILLEHENY.

KILLAHURLER, a hamlet in the parish and barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 82.

KILLAHURLER, or KILMAIN, a parish 4½ miles west of Arklow, and on the southern border of the barony of Arklow, and of co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,735 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 493; in 1841, 705. Houses 116. The land is light, yet tolerably good; and mountainous ground in the south sends up summits to the altitudes of 778, 1,126, and 1,356 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARKLOW [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £27 13s. 10½d., and the rectorial for £55 7s. 8½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Christ-church. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 414.

KILLAHY. See KILLAGHY.

KILLALA. See KILLALLA.

KILLALAGHTON. See KILLAGHTON.

KILLALDRIFF, or KILLARDRY, a parish in the

barony of Clanwilliam, 2½ miles north-west of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,623 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 550 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches lie detached 3½ miles to the north-west. Pop., in 1831, 1,901; in 1841, 2,182. Houses 333. The surface lies at the entrance or expansion of the vale of the Aharlow, where the rivulet Aharlow, hitherto romantically picturesque, receives its voluminous affluent from the north, and moves away, in common-place style, to the Suir. The land, with the exception of a small portion, is of inferior quality. The chief objects of interest are Maguire's-castle, Tourven-house, and Kilmoyler-house,—the last the seat of S. O'Meagher, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLONBRO [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £270. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Galbally. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,960; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 92 boys and 53 girls.

KILLALIATHAN, or KILLOLOLIHANE, a parish in the barony of Glenquin, 7½ miles south-south-east of Newcastle, and on the southern border of co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of BROADFORD: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,847 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,590; in 1841, 1,903. Houses 318. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,664. Houses 271. The land is in general of an inferior quality. On the north border, 6 miles from Newcastle, stands Springfield-castle, the seat of Lord Muskerry. Near the eastern boundary passes the road from Newcastle to Mallow.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £40. Gross income, £104 12s.; nett, £81 13s. 11d. Patrons, the representatives of the late John Fitzmaurice, Esq. of Springfield. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £80, and are inappropriate in John and Francis Sullivan, Esqrs. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance, about 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drumeckloher. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,640; and a pay daily school had on its books 51 boys and 16 girls.

KILLALIATHAN, baronies of Coshma and Pobblebrien. See KILLELONEHAN.

KILLALLA, a parish containing an episcopal town, on the eastern border of the barony of Tyrone, and of co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,634 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 16 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,875; in 1841, 3,253. Houses 339. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,750; in 1841, 1,807. Houses 295. It lies upon the west side of the upper part of Killalla bay; and consists, on the whole, of pretty good land. Castlereagh, the handsome seat of John Knox, Esq., is situated in the vicinity of the town; Farmhill, the seat of Major Gardiner, is situated about 2 miles to the west; and Summerhill, the seat of Thomas Palmer, Esq., is situated about 3 miles to the north. The wretched hamlet of Palmerstown stands 2 miles north of the town, on the banks of the pretty rivulet Rathfran or Owenmore, which discharges into Rathfran creek or bay the waters of a wild, boggy district immediately west of the parish; and adjacent to the hamlet, are the ruins of Palmerstown-house, destroyed in 1798, and belonging to an extensive proprietor.

country around Killalla, Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart. of Kenmure-park, near Rush. The road from Killalla to Ballycastle and Rathlacken passes northward along the coast. Opposite the town is the island of **BARTRAGH**: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Tithe composition and gross income, £132 0s. 10d.; nett, £121 4s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £22 12s. 11d., is appropriated to the see of Killalla. The benefice of Killalla and certain sinecure rectories, constitute the corps of the deanery of Killalla cathedral. Gross income, £792 4s. 11d.; nett, £746 8s. 6½d. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilconduff, in the dio. of Achonry, and that of Kilpatrick, in the dio. of Ferns. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is the cathedral of the diocese, and was completely repaired in 1817, by means of a loan of £1,153 16s. 11½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 120. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 70, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 430 Churchmen, 26 Presbyterians, and 3,699 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 36 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 and other advantages worth £10 from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 207 boys and 93 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school which was expected to be attended by about 350 children.

KILLALLA, a post, market, and episcopal town, on the coast of the above parish, barony of Tyrrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on gently tumulated ground, 5½ miles south of Rathlacken, 8 south-south-east of Ballycastle, 6½ north of Ballina, and 132½ north-west by west of Dublin. It exhibits at a little distance, or even in its near vicinity, a picturesque appearance, and blends with venerable groves, luxuriant meadows, fertile corn-fields, and the brilliant bay, to produce emotions which soothe and images which delight; but in its interior—though once rather neat and pleasing—it presents such an ascendancy of disorder, squalidness, and filth, as tramples down the idea of a city among thoughts of fumigations and manures. It never was a town of much business character; and it has suffered an almost total loss of such consequence as it possessed by the commercial rise and prosperity of Ballina, and by the consolidation of the see of Killalla with that of Tuam. The centre of the town is a flat-headed eminence, crowned with the cathedral and an ancient pillar-tower; and from this three streets diverge in the form of a sportsman's turn-screw,—one going southerly toward "the Acres," one westerly toward Palmerstown, and one easterly, wending by the churchyard wall, on a steep declivity to the castle, and toward Ballina. The cathedral is a small, plain structure. The pillar-tower is one of the most conspicuous of its unique class of erections. The quondam episcopal palace, and the small demesne around it are now occupied by W. J. Bourke, Esq. The only other noticeable buildings are the commodious Roman Catholic chapel, the small Methodist meeting-house, the school-house of Erasmus Smith's fund, and a few neat villas in the environs. The dispensary is within the Ballina Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 91,971 acres, with a pop of 24,584; and, in 1839-40, it expended £256 4s. 8½d., and administered to 2,050 patients. A material improvement was, a few years ago, effected in the harbour, by the construction of a dam to increase the backwater, and by opening a direct cut through the strand below, so as to in-

crease the depth of the water at the pier. Though the export and import trade have greatly declined in favour of Ballina, they are still of importance to so poor and secluded a district as Tyrrawley. In 1835, the exports consisted of 3,901 tons of corn and meal, and 1,588 cwts. of provisions, jointly estimated at £26,396 in value; and the imports consisted principally of seeds, flax, fish, salt, coals, iron, glass, and earthenware, and were estimated in value at £3,188. During the fishing season the harbour is much frequented by fishing-boats; and about 300 persons in the town and neighbourhood are employed in the fisheries. Several shops have a tolerable retail trade in the supply of the town, and of a limited circumjacent district. Fairs are held on May 6, Aug. 17, and Nov. 8. A mail-car runs daily to Ballina. Area of the town, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,125; in 1841, 1,446. Houses 244. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 113; in manufactures and trade, 122; in other pursuits, 37. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 127; on their own manual labour, 128; on means not specified, 3.

On Aug. 22, 1798, the French force of 1,100 men, who were led by General Humbert, and had just debarked at Kilcummin on the west side of Killalla bay, marched with promptitude and vigour upon the town of Killalla. The garrison of the place consisted of only 50 yeomen and fencibles of the Prince of Wales' regiment; and after making a vain attempt to oppose the entrance of the French vanguard, nearly one-half, including all the officers, were made prisoners, two were shot, and the remainder died. The French were joined by so many of the Irish that they distributed in Killalla 5,500 muskets, and might have distributed many more had they possessed them; a detachment marched on Aug. 23 to **BALLINA** [which see]; all the French, with the exception of three officers, were concentrated in a march toward Sligo after the battle of Castlebar [see **CASTLEBAR**]; and the three officers who remained at Killalla, kept possession of it, with the aid of a garrison of native insurgents, till after the final defeat of General Humbert at **BALLINAMUCK**: see that article. On Sept. 23, a body of royal troops, 1,200 strong, advanced, with 5 pieces of artillery, to recapture the town. The rebel-garrison, about 800 or 900 strong, took post on a rising ground on the road to Ballina, under low stone walls on both sides close to the town, in such a manner as to enable them with great advantage to take aim at the assailants. They levelled their muskets, and fired with deliberation, yet killed only one man, and wounded another. Soon driven from their ill-defended post by a flanking fire; they fled in various directions, and met death on every side, furiously pursued through the town by the cavalry, intercepted at the opposite end by the Kerry militia, and exposed to the range of a cannon when they ran to the shore. About 400 were slain; the remainder were captured or dispersed; and the town was completely recovered. Dr. Stock, bishop of Killalla, his family, and the rest of the loyal inhabitants, were in the power of the French from Aug. 22 to Sept. 23; but they found the officers in the highest degree polite and generous; and the bishop afterwards wrote a narrative of the transactions, which is not less interesting for the calm and philosophical spirit of its story, than for its eulogy upon the intelligence, activity, temperance, and orderly habits of the invaders.

The bishopric of Killalla is one of those which are alleged to have been founded by St. Patrick, and respecting which tales are told of a kind too ill authenticated to be believed by any but the credulous.

St. Muredach, the alleged first bishop, is said to have been appointed about the year 440; and Kellach, the alleged second bishop, is said to have been murdered near Addergoole by his own foresters, who afterwards were torn in pieces by wild horses. Among the bishops, alleged and real, who followed, were individuals who bore the Milesian and outlandish names of O'Maelfogamair, Imar O'Ruadan, Donat O'Beoghda, Corinac O'Tarpaid, Donat O'Flagherty, and Manus Fitz-Fulagh O'Dowda. During nearly 15 years succeeding 1607, the celebrated Myler Magrath, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, held the see of Achonry in commendam with that of Killalla; and thenceforth the two sees became permanently united. Dr. John Maxwell, previously bishop of Ross in Scotland, and a conspicuous figure in the public events of his age and country, held the sees from 1640 to 1645, and was then translated to Tuam. The three sees of Tuam, Killalla, and Achonry were provisionally consolidated into one another by the Act of 3 and 4 William IV.; and they became actually consolidated in 1833, at the death of Dr. Verschoyle, the last bishop of Killalla and Achonry.

The gross amount of the episcopal income of Killalla, on an average of three years ending in 1831, was £2,600 11s. 10d.; and the nett amount was £2,046 12s. 5½d. The dignitaries, with the gross amount of income connected with their several dignities, are the dean, £772; the precentor, £417 6s. 4d.; the archdeacon, £2 10s. 1d.; the prebendary of Killanley, no emolument; the prebendary of Errew, £18 2s. 10d.; the prebendary of Ardagh, £16; the prebendary of Lacken, £4; and the prebendary of Ronsarkbeg, £3 2s. 3½d. The greatest length of the diocese from east to west, is 45 miles; its greatest breadth is 21 miles; and its area is 384,884 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 135,644. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the area at 314,300 Irish acres, assigns 271,200 to the county of Mayo, and 43,100 acres to the county of Sligo. The total number of parishes is 27; of benefices, 13; of resident incumbents, 11. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £4,604 8s. 8½d.; glebes, £437 3s. 4½d. Gross income, £5,041 12s. 1d.; nett, £4,349 17s. 11½d. Patron of 12 benefices, the diocesan; of 1, the Crown. Amount of appropriate tithes, £2,012 14s. 11d.; amount of inappropriate tithes, £1,487 8s. 5d. Number of stipendiary curates, 5; gross amount of their salaries, £375. Number of churches 13; sittings 4,153. Cost of building 9, enlarging 2, and repairing 1 of these churches, £13,328 9s. 3d.; of which £1,730 15s. 4½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £9,920 6s. 2d. were lent by that Board, and £1,677 7s. 8½d. were raised by parochial assessments. Number of Presbyterian meeting houses, 1; of meeting houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 8; of Roman Catholic chapels, 30. In 1834, the population consisted of 7,729 Churchmen, 38 Presbyterians, 139 other Protestant dissenters, and 136,383 Roman Catholics;—one benefice contained not more than 100 Churchmen, 2 not more than 200 each, 2 not more than 500 each, 6 not more than 1,000 each, and 2 not more than 2,000 each; 129 daily schools had on their books 4,690 boys and 2,696 girls, and were computed to be attended by 57 other children; 81 of the schools were supported wholly by fees, and 48 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 4 were in connection with the National Board, 1 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 3 with the Fund of Erasmus Smith, 1 with the Kildare Street Society, and 9 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Killalla continues

unannexed. The number of its parishes is 23; of its parochial clergy, 21; and of its coadjutor clergy, 16. The bishop's parishes are Kilmoremoy and Backs; and the other parishes are Belmullet, Ardagh, Adragoole, Ballycrov, Ballisakerry, Castle-Connor, Crossmolina, Dumfeeny and Ballycastle, Drimard, Easkey, Glenhest and Kenagh, Kibbiam, Kilmore-Erris, Kilglass, Kilcommon-Erris, Killalla, Kilmaeshalgan, Lacken, Skreen, Moygarnoch, and Templeboy.

KILLALLA BAY, a spacious marine inlet, between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, Connaught. It enters between Kilcummin Head on the west, and Kennisharroch Point on the east; penetrates the land southward to the extent of 5½ miles; diminishes in width from 5½ to 3½ miles; and is continued 4 miles southward to mere river breadth by the narrow estuary of the Moy,—the bay and the estuary being mutually separated by the island of Bartragh and a concatenated series of sand-hills. "Killalla Bay," says Mr. Nimmo, "is nearly a square of 5 miles each way. The east side is a low water limestone shore; the west more varied and elevated, with cliffs of sandstone alternately with limestone, and has various inlets on that side of the bay. There are also several extensive rocky shoals. The bottom is a broad shallow strand, cut off by a range of sand-hills from an interior lagoon, mostly dry at low water, between Killalla and the Moy river. There are two openings across this range of sand-hills, viz. the bars of Killalla and of the Moy. The former has four feet at ordinary ebb, and on the whole is considered the safest, being protected in the west winds by the land to the westward and the rock of Carrickpadrig, &c. The bar of the Moy, after great floods, has deep water; but being more liable to shift, is not to be depended on; and in droughts of summer is often fordable. * * Most of the bay is a good turbot bank, especially between the bars; also of Trakel about August, following the sand eels which abound in those strands. Rock-fish are found at Carrickpadrig and the shoals near Rathfran; cod and ling abound under Kilcummin and the deep cliffs to the westward." The Moy, which enters the head of the bay, is navigable to within a mile of Ballina; and was a number of years ago proposed to be connected by inland navigations with the bays of Westport, Galway, and Dublin, and the estuary of the Shannon. See BALLINA and CONNAUGHT.

KILLALLIATHAN. See KILLALIATHAN.

KILLALLON, a parish in the barony of Demesfore, 2 miles south-south-west of Crossakeel, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 7,614 acres, 24 perches,—of which 5 acres, 21 perches are in Lough Newtown. Pop., in 1831, 1,835; in 1841, 1,853. Houses 312. The surface consists of light and middle-rate limestone land; and is traversed by the road from Crossakeel to Mullingar. The demesne of Laketield lies ¾ miles south-west of Crossakeel.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £54. The rectory of Killallon and the vicarage of KILLUA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Clonallon. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,033. Gross income, £426 11s. 6½d.; nett, £354 18s. 4½d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda once, and the diocesan thrice, in every four turns. The incumbent holds also the sinecure rectory and the prebend of Lockeen, in the dio. of Killaloe. A curate has a salary of £75, and an additional allowance of £15. The church is in Killua. The Killallon and Clonmellon Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. L

1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 1,760; the Protestants of the union to 354, and the Roman Catholics to 3,604; a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 73 boys and 26 girls, and there were 6 daily schools in Killua.

KILLALOAN, or **KILLOLOAN**, a parish 2½ miles east by north of Clonmel, and partly in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, partly in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2. Area of the Tipperary section, 1,178 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches,—of which 24 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are in the river Suir. Area of the Waterford section, 2,029 acres, 1 rood,—of which 19 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches are in the Suir. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 970; of the Tipperary section, 384. Houses in the whole, 133; in the Tipperary section, 51. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 950; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 1,150. Most of the surface is a fertile, beautiful, and ornate portion of the valley of the Suir; but the southern half of the Waterford section is mountainous, and contains three summits of respectively 875, 981, and 1,225 feet of altitude above sea-level. The Tipperary section contains the seats of Newtown-Nenner, and the Cottage; and the Waterford section contains the ruins of Kincor and Derryshane Castles. The road from Waterford to Clonmel passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCASH** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £37 16s. 11d.; glebe, £19 16s. 11d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £64 12s. 3d., and are impropriate in Lord Lismore. The church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 45 to 80. In 1814, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 1,182; and three daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £10 and other advantages from Lady Osborne—had on their books 153 boys and 73 girls.

KILLALOE, a parish on the east border of the barony of Lower Tulla, and of co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of Killaloe: see next article. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 10,707 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches,—of which 571 acres are in Lough Derg, and 158 acres, 31 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,957; of the rural districts, 2,948. Houses in the whole, 722; in the rural districts, 440. Both the Census of 1831 and the Ecclesiastical Authorities include in Killaloe the parish of **O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE**: which see. The parochial surface is at once varied in outline, ornate in dress, and mixedly beautiful, romantic, and powerful in character; and it consists of land which aggregately has an annual value of 26s. per plantation acre. Mr. Fraser thus succinctly notices the chief objects of local interest: "About a mile below Lough Derg, the most splendid enlargement of the Upper Shannon, and where its broad waters again assume the river character, and dash over the rapids, stands the ancient and thriving little town of Killaloe. * * In the interesting and highly picturesque vicinity, a little below the town, is Clarisford-house, the diocesan seat of the Bishops of Killaloe; and opposite to it, on the Tipperary side, Fort-Henry, Mr. White; and near it Briensfort. Above the town is Ballyvally, Mr. Parker; and opposite, Derry-castle, Mr. Head. These two seats occupy prominent and beautiful situations on the bold banks which here bound the lake. Above Derry-castle, on the slopes of the hills which skirt the shores of the lower reach of the lake from Nen-

agh to Killaloe are the slate quarries which have been so long and successfully worked; and on the margin of Lough Derg, about 2 miles above Derry-castle, is Castleclough, Mr. Parker. The beautiful line of road lately made by the Board of Works from Killaloe to Scariff, between the shores of Lough Derg and Slieveberagh, and round the point of Agnish, while it shows how much the pleasures, comforts, and business of the country are promoted by the application of science and practical skill to road-making, displays some of the most interesting mountain and lake scenery in this district of the island." Though some of the objects noticed in this extract are not within the parish, all blend with either its scenery or its economics. The western district of the parish is mountainous and pastoral; and sends up two heights to the altitude of, respectively, 1,353 and 1,746 feet.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Glebe, £12 7s. 6d. Gross income, £103 4s.; nett, £98 15s. 2d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Killaloe cathedral. The tithes are compounded for £369 4s. 7½d.; and the greater portion, amounting to £295 7s. 9d., are appropriated to the economy fund of Killaloe cathedral, while the remainder, amounting to £73 16s. 11d., are appropriated as mensal tithes to the diocesan. The church of the benefice is the cathedral of the diocese. Sittings 400; attendance 200. A church, with an attached perpetual curacy, exists also at O'Brien's-Bridge. Glebe, £4 10s. Gross income, £73 15s. 1d.; nett, £71 18s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Killaloe cathedral. The church was built in 1820, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 95. The Presbyterian meeting-house at Killaloe has an attendance of from 8 to 15. The Roman Catholic chapels at Killaloe, Garinbeg, Bridgetown, and Trough, have an attendance of, respectively, 780, 640, 960, and 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 405 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,802 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £50 from the National Board—had on their books 299 boys and 203 girls.

KILLALOE,

A post, market, and episcopal town, in the parish of Killaloe, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the Shannon, and at the intersection of the road from Limerick to Scariff with the north road from Dublin to Ennis, 4½ miles north-north-east of O'Brien's-Bridge, 7½ south-south-east of Scariff, 12 north-north-east of Limerick, and 85½ west-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town stands on a hill-side, tufted with wood, and surrounded by beautifully shaped mountains; but in itself it has an old, poor, irregular, appearance. A bridge of 19 arches connects it with the suburb of **BALLINA**: which see. The bridge had formerly a greater number of arches, but was deprived of some at the construction of the canal-works to connect Lough Derg with Limerick; and, while some of its existing arches are ancient, three or four in the centre, and of ample span, were built in 1825. The long lines of cabins which mainly constitute the town, are disposed partly along the higher slopes of the hill, and partly towards the new pier. Bridge-street extends 60 yards on a line with the bridge; High-street goes across the upper end of Bridge-street, and extends 210 or 220 yards somewhat parallel with the river; the Green, a spacious triangular area of about 150 yards on each side, and

edified over all its outline, is situated at the head of High-street; Fish-lane, a street, or rather row of dwellings, extends 170 yards from a corner of the Green, so as to be nearly on a line with High-street, and nearly parallel with the river; the hotel, the cathedral, and the barrack, are situated within a space of about 500 square yards, chiefly unedified, and lying immediately west of the river, and south of Bridge-street and the foot of High-street; Back-lane, a line of cabins 340 or 350 yards in length, extends westward from the barrack; the Marble-mills, the Graving-dock, the Slate-yard, and the Limerick-packet station, are situated south-east of the cathedral, and from 170 to 360 yards below the bridge; and the commencement of the Lough Derg and Limerick canal, the city of Dublin steam company's station, and that company's pier, dock, graving-dock, and marl-dock, are situated 700 yards above the bridge. The Killaloe rapids of the Shannon occur partly above the bridge, and partly on its site, but chiefly below it; and they achieve a fall of 21 feet within the distance of a mile, and produce at the site of the bridge the only natural ford upon the river, between Athlone and the ocean. The stream above the bridge is partitioned and segmented by numerous eel and salmon wiers; but below the bridge, it rolls over a ledge of rocks, and, in the time of floods, exhibits all the magnificence of a grandly voluminous cataract. The canal keeps close to the river over the whole distance of its vicinity to the town; and is spanned opposite the bridge, by a single arch. Two ruinous castlets of the ante-Tudor era, occupy two small islets at the ends of the bridge, and formed the ancient defences of so important a pass across the river. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated in the centre of 'the Green;' and is a new and incomplete structure, in a very plain pointed style. The cathedral, and other old ecclesiastical buildings of Killaloe, we shall notice in the words of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and under the sectional title of

Architectural Antiquities.]—"The old cathedral is a cruciform building, surmounted in the centre by a low massive tower. The style of this structure is of a mixed character; that predominant in it is the early Gothic, but portions of it in the Romanesque indicate a higher antiquity. The history of this building informs us that it was founded (it should be, reconstructed) in 1160, by Donald O'Brien, king of Thomond; but we also find amongst the few peaceable acts of his predecessor, Brian Boromh, that he caused the church of Killaloe to be repaired—that was 146 years earlier. These statements are verified by the present appearance of the building; portions of the old church of Brian may be found in the nave, where a highly ornamented Romanesque door remains closed up—ignorantly called by some Boromh's tomb. The lancet style of the rest of the building is at once referable to the age of Donald. The whole is about 200 feet in length, the span of the roof being 50 feet. The windows are narrow lancets, splayed inwards. That of the chancel consists of three lights, the centre being round-headed; those at each side are pointed; they are surmounted by a weather cornice; at the east end angles are two straight pilaster-like buttresses. The nave is a large, void, and naked-looking space, not used for service. The north transept has been converted into a school-house, under the stair in which lay, thrown from its pedestal, the old floridly ornamented font.—In the same enclosure with the cathedral stands a still more ancient stone-roofed church. It is considerably decayed, and sadly wants the friendly assistance of the renovator. Its high-pitched roof is covered

with mosses, small ferns, and shrubs, which have inserted their roots between the interstices of the stones. The dimensions of this building are not large. At the west end is a round-headed door, now walled up. The arch, which is deeply moulded, rests upon two short columns, on the capitals of which are carved figures resembling those of a baboon and an elephant. Over this, near the apex of the gable, is a small round-headed window, narrower at the arch-spring than at the base. The eastern wall also possessed an opening, as if into some lesser internal building once annexed to it; but a Gothic pointed arch, now closed up, shows that it was not of the same antiquity as the rest of the building; above this, corresponding to the round-headed window of the western wall, is one of those ancient Pelasgic lancet windows found only in the round towers, and their immediate successors—the small, early, *damlings* or stone churches.—On an island below the bridge, and in front of the episcopal grounds, is another stone-roofed church, which bears all the characteristics of a still higher antiquity. The stones with which it is constructed are of large size, fitted to each other in the cyclopic or polygonal manner. The door is framed of great stones, and covered in by a single lintel. It is broader at the base than at the head. To the antiquary, this building possesses, in its architectural details, a greater interest than the old church near the cathedral. It is considered to prove that, with the change of religion from paganism to Christianity, there was no change of architectural style."

Shannon Improvements.]—Killaloe is the connecting-link between the natural navigation of Lough Derg and the Upper Shannon, and the artificial navigation to the tidal and the estuarial Shannon at Limerick. The Shannon Navigation Commissioners' estimate for improvements over a distance of 85 miles above Killaloe, including costs of dredging machinery and of bridges at Banagher and Athlone, is £192,507; and their estimate for works at Killaloe itself amounted to £27,000. The chief of these works are the reduction of four arches at the Ballina end of the bridge; the substitution of these arches by three wider ones; the raising of the level of the bridge's parapet; the raising of the elevation of the road leading from the east end of the bridge; the reclamation from liability to inundation of bishop's lands lying between the river and the road to Scariff; and, chief of all, the construction of a wier, respecting which the Commissioners say: "At Killaloe, we propose to erect a wier across the river for the regulation of the waters as far as Meelick. A constant and regular water-power will thus be created, to which extensive and powerful machinery may be applied. In winter, or times of heavy rains, there will be an overflow adequate to the discharge of the superfluous waters, so as to prevent the evils arising from the overflowing of vast tracts of land adjoining the river and lake, which are inundated during the whole of the winter months, and frequently during the autumn. The wier at Killaloe, according to calculation, will be of sufficient extent to prevent these heavy floods, and to keep the waters of the river from rising over its natural banks, though there may still be short periods when very high winds, blowing in certain directions over so large an expanse of water as Lough Derg, combined with a full river, may partially impede the discharge of the waters; but the extent of the evil, and its duration, will, even under those circumstances, be much reduced, and the greater part of the lands adjoining the river will be considerably improved."

Trade, &c.]—The Inland Steam Navigation com-

pany have their head-quarters at Killaloe; and they have recently fitted up a spacious hotel, and built new quays and extensive stores. The navigation hence to Limerick includes 29,160 feet of river and 45,764 feet of canal; its truckway is 15 British miles in length; and the number of its locks is 8 single and 3 double. In 1836, the total of passengers was 14,600; and the amount of tonnage and tolls of goods was respectively 36,018 tons and £1,514 2s. Two packet-boats for passengers ply daily; the one occupying 3½ hours and the other 2½. The former leaves Killaloe every morning at 7 o'clock for Limerick, and returns the same evening; and the latter leaves Limerick for Killaloe every morning at 6 o'clock, and returns every evening immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Killaloe. Passengers up the Shannon, either from Limerick or embarking at Killaloe, are conveyed by steam-vessels to the Grand Canal at Shannon harbour, and may proceed thence by the canal packets to Dublin. The slate quarries employ from 350 to 400 men, and annually produce from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of slates, worth £1 10s. per ton. The slates are conveyed on cars for co. Tipperary, Queen's co., and King's co.; and by boats on the Shannon Navigation and Grand and Royal Canals, for the markets respectively of Limerick and Clare, and of the centre of Ireland and the city of Dublin. Marble, brought from various places near and distant, by the Shannon Navigation, is sawed at an extensive mill, and forms an important article of trade. Manufactures of stuffs, camlets, and serges, formerly existed, but have become extinct. The wool trade is of comparatively noticeable extent; and the salmon and eel fisheries are valuable. Fairs are held on April 12, May 31, Sept. 3, and Oct. 20. A coach and a car run to Limerick; and a caravan and a mail-car run to Ennistymond and Milltown-Malbay. A dispensary in the town is within the Scariff Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 11,580; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and expenditure amounted to respectively £95 12s. and £107 18s. Area of the town, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,411; in 1841, 2,009. Houses 282. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 128; in manufactures and trade, 183; in other pursuits, 78. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 180; on their own manual labour, 162; on means not specified, 30.

History.—Killaloe is proved by its architectural monuments to be a town of high antiquity; and it may, with fair probability, be regarded as one of the most ancient in Ireland. Yet the recorded incidents of its history are few and meagre; and those of an early date and ecclesiastical character, are ill-authenticated or even positively fabulous. An abbey is usually said to have been founded here about the end of the 6th century by a St. Lua, whom sober writers have no hesitation in pronouncing a fictitious personage. The name Kill-lua, so far from implying the existence of such a saint, means the church or oratory upon the water, and seems to refer to the ancient ecclesiastical pile on the islet in the Shannon. The alleged original bishopric of Killaloe is pretended to have been founded by St. Lua, and to have been first occupied by a St. Flannan, who figures, in monastic story, as the son of a king, and as a subject of consecration at Rome by Pope John IV. Other alleged bishops who followed figure under the names of Carmacan O'Muilcassel, O'Gernididar, Teig O'Teigs, and other uncouth sounds, which look as if they had been invented with the sole view of sporting an incontestably Milesian origin. The sees of Roscrea and Luniscattery, for which also an early foundation

is claimed, are said to have been incorporated with the see of Killaloe toward the close of the 12th century. Terence O'Brien, the alleged 28th bishop in succession from St. Flannan, was, in 1460, murdered by Brien O'Brien. In 1752, the bishopric received the annexation of the see of Kilfenora; and by the act of 3 and 4 William IV., it received the annexation of the sees of Kilmacduagh and Clonfert. The civil history of the town is little more than a record of its various destructions and re-edifications; and successively, in 1061, 1080, 1116, 1154, and 1155, the town was burned. Yet Killaloe possesses great celebrity, in consequence of having been the virtual capital of the ancient royal O'Briens, and of having had in its vicinity the residence of the famous Brian Boromh and of many of both his ancestors and successors. See KINCORA. In 1054, a bridge was erected across the Shannon at the town by Turlogh O'Brien. "We ascertain the materials of this bridge," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "from a mention of it in the Four Masters, at 1170, where it is called the 'Clar droichet Cilledalua,' the timber bridge of Killaloe. This did not outlast two centuries, as, in the beginning of the 14th century, the passage was only known by its ford, then called Clarisford, from Thomas de Clare, who had obtained possessions in the east of Clare from one of the princes of Thomond. The power of the De Clares, however, was but temporary; for about 40 years afterwards, the victorious Morrogh O'Brien 'of the Ferns,' resumed his authority over the place, and Killaloe became known again by its former denomination." The town continued till a late date to be an important military pass; and here, in 1691, Sarsfield intercepted the artillery of King William, on its way to aid the siege of Limerick.

The Diocese.—The diocese of Killaloe comprises part of no fewer than six counties,—Clare, Tipperary, King's, Galway, Limerick, and Queen's. Dr. Beaufort, who estimated the entire area of the diocese at 628,500 Irish acres, assigned 426,700 acres to co. Clare, 134,500 to co. Tipperary, 50,000 to King's co., 8,800 to co. Galway, 5,300 to co. Limerick, and 3,200 to Queen's co. The length of the diocese is 100 English miles; its breadth varies from 9 to 32 miles; and its area is 691,447 acres, 1 rood, 37½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 341,385. Number of parishes, 109; of benefices, 66; of benefices consisting of single parishes, 34; of resident incumbents, 48. Tithe compositions connected with the benefices, £20,273 3s. 9½d.; glebes, £1,297 17s. 11½d. Gross income, £22,366 12s. 10d.; nett, £19,012 1s. 11½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 50, the diocesan; of 4, incumbents; of 11, laymen and corporations. Appropriate tithes, £1,895 0s. 2½d.; inappropriate tithes, £3,976. Number of stipendiary curates, 27; amount of their salaries, £1,773 16s. 11½d., exclusive of additional advantages enjoyed by six. Number of churches, 57; sittings 13,770. Cost of building 40, building and repairing 3, and enlarging 5, of the churches, £47,398 8s. 1½d.,—of which £18,087 13s. 9d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £25,046 3s. 1d. was lent by that Board, £276 18s. 5½d. was raised by private donation, and £3,987 13s. 10½d. was raised by parochial assessment. Number of Protestant dissenting places of worship, 21; of Roman Catholic chapels, 111. In 1834, the population consisted of 19,149 Churchmen, 16 Presbyterians, 326 other Protestant dissenters, and 359,585 Roman Catholics;—one benefice contained not more than 20 Churchmen, 3 not more than 50 each, 8 not more than 100 each, 14 not more than 200 each, 16 not more than 500 each, 6 not more than 1,000 each, and 5 not more than 2,000 each;—332 daily schools had on

their books 13,679 boys, 8,491 girls, and 143 children whose sex was not specified, and 17 other daily schools were computed to be attended by 1,139 children; 252 of the schools were supported wholly by fees, and 97 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 13 were in connection with the National Board, 5 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 3 with the Fund of Erasmus Smith, 9 with the Kildare-street Society, and 14 with the London Hibernian Society.—The gross amount of episcopal revenue, upon an average of 3 years ending in 1831, was £3,739 2s. 1d.; and the nett amount was £3,240 4s. 8d. The dignitaries, with the gross amount of income attached to their several dignities, are the dean, £399 4s. 7½d.,—the precentor, £169 14s. 9d.,—the chancellor, £235 5s.,—the treasurer, £208 5s. 3d.,—and the archdeacon, £1,035 7s. 8d.

The Roman Catholic dio. of Killaloe has no annexation. It is divided into 49 parishes, and has 48 parochial and 71 coadjutor clergymen. Its seat at a recent period was Birr, but is now Bunratty; and the bishop's residence is Deer Park, in the vicinity of Six-Mile-Bridge. The parishes, with their respective chapels, are Birr, with chapels at Birr and Carrig; Bournna, with three old chapels at places not named, and a new one at Cearagunee; Borris-o'-Kane, at Borris-o'-Kane; Killarron, at Borris-o'-Kane, Ballingarry, and Eglish; Coolderm, at Coolderm; Six-Mile-Bridge, at Six-Mile-Bridge and Kilmermy; O'Gonello, at O'Gonello; Doonbeg, at Kildee, Lisdeen, and Doonbeg; Quin, at Quin and Clooney; Inagh, at Inagh and Kilnamona; Dysert, at Dysert and Ruan; Broadford, at Broadford, Glanamara, and Kilmore; Mountsea, at Mountsea and another locality; Tulla, at Tulla and Drunchary; Cloghardon, at Cloghardon and two other places; Carrigaholt, at Carrigaholt, Cross, and Donaha; Newmarket, at Newmarket, Kilmadeery, and Bunratty; Clonrush, at Clonrush and Mountstamon; Shirrone, at Shirrone and Bresna; Kilnichael, at Kilnichael and Coonclare; Killeen, at Killeen and Otway; Kilrush, at Kilrush, Killiny, and Mea; Kilmealy, at Inch, Kilmealy, and Incur; Doonas, at Doonas and Inragh; Toomavara, at Toomavara and Grenagetown; Doorra, at Doorra and Kilrachtish; Crusheen, at Crusheen and Meelick; Newport, at Portroe; Feacle, at Feacle, Fluginvant, and two other places; Silvermines, at Silvermines; Milltown-Malbay, at Milltown and Mullagh; Dunkerrin, at Moneygall, Dunkerrin, and another place; Kilkeady, at Kilkeady and Tubbar; Nenagh, at Nenagh; Clare, at Clare and Ballyca; Ballinacally, at Ballinacally and Kilchrist; Roscrea, at Roscrea and another place; Ennis, at Ennis; Scariff, at Scariff and another place; Kilmurry-Macmahon, at Kilmurry—Macmahon, and Rhine; Doorharra, at Youghal and Bruges; Castleconnel, at Castleconnel and Ahane; Kildysert, at Kildysert, Coolmeen, and another place; Lorrha, at Lorrha and Rathcavan; Toomgreary, at Toomgreary and Boedicke; Kilkissen, at Kilkissen, Oatfield, and O'Callaghan's Mills; Kenetty, at Kenetty, Layford, and another place; Killaloe, at Killaloe, Garronboy, and Bridgetown; and Corrofin, at Corrofin, Kilnaboy, and Rath.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a parish, partly in the baronies of Callan and Cranagh, but chiefly in that of Shillelogher, 2 miles north of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles. Area of the Callan section, 19 acres, 9 perches; of the Cranagh section, 489 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches; of the Shillelogher section, 4,926 acres, 32 perches. The Callan section is uninhabited. Pop., in 1841, of the Cranagh section, 114; of the Shillelogher section, 1,310. Houses in the Cranagh section, 17; in

the Shillelogher section, 197. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Shillelogher, and states the pop. at 1,274. The surface is watered by the King's River; consists in general of very good land, and is embellished with the mansion-grounds of Whitehouse and Sootborough, and part of the demesne of Desert-Court.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CALLAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £374 9s. 10d.; glebe, £11. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballycallan and Kilmanagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 1,258; a Sunday-school was usually attended by about 55 children; and 2 daily schools—one of which received 20 free scholars, and was salaried with £15 from the Countess of Dysert and the Rev. Mr. Morris—had on their books 157 boys and 100 girls.

KILLALOGUE, or ST. DOOLOGUE, a small parish in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies in the town of Wexford, and has an area of only 4 acres. Pop., in 1841, 248. Houses 47.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. It is tithe-free. A small glebe, now built upon, and belonging to the parishes of Killalogue, St. Mary, and St. Selskar, is valued at £19 14s. 9d. a-year.

KILLALONE. See KILLALOAN.

KILLALTON. See TELTOWN.

KILLAMEEN. See KILMEEN.

KILLAMERY, a parish in the barony of Kells, 4½ miles south-south-west of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of WINDGAR; which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,525 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,837; in 1841, 1,965. Houses 209. The surface consists for the most part of indifferent land; and is traversed by the Dublin and Cork mail-road. Credulous story-tellers say that St. Gebban presided over 1,000 monks in Killamery.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £3 19s. Gross income, £283 19s.; nett, £232 10s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 100; attendance 17. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullabought. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 1,968; and 3 daily schools—two of which received small aids from respectively Lord Ormond and the rector—had on their books 99 boys and 71 girls. In 1841, the Killamery Loan Fund had a capital of £110, and circulated £305 in 226 loans.

KILLAN, a parish in the north corner of the barony of Bantry, and on the west border of county Wexford, 7 miles west of Enniscorthy, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 11,424 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,837; in 1841, 3,193. Houses 507. The surface is prevalingly mountainous, and is drained eastward by the incipient rivulet Boro. Some of the land is let at 9s. per acre; and the whole averages 18s. The Blackstairs mountains send up summits on the western border to the altitude of 1,320 and 2,400 feet. The road from Newtownbarry to New Ross traverses the interior, and passes the hamlet of Killan at 2½ miles from Killyteely. Near this road, and within the parish, are Mr. Blacker's seat of Woodbrook, and Mr. Richard's seat of Grange.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £447 3s. 7d.; glebe, £37. Gross income,

£484 3s. 7d.; nett, £412 13s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The church was built in 1832, at the cost of £1,330; of which £1,200 was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cloughbown in the parish of Chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 408, and the Roman Catholics to 2,491; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £21 from subscription—were usually attended by about 307 children.

KILLAN, a village in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands 8 miles north by east of Kesh, on the road from Enniskillen to Londonderry.

KILLAN, co. Cavan. See **SHERCOCK**.

KILLANCOOLY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 3½ miles east-north-east of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains part of the village of FOND: which see. Area, 4,430 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,204; in 1841, 1,293. Houses 221. It consists of 4 mutually detached districts, two of which lie east of the main body, and one lies south-east and on the coast. The main body is adorned with the demesne of Wells.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Six townlands, which contained, in 1834, the whole of the Protestant population, are united to Kilnemanagh, for church rates, under 4 Geo. IV., c. 36, s. 5; and the spiritual duties of these townlands are gratuitously performed by the rector of Kilnemanagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 121, and the Roman Catholics to 1,107; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLANE, KILLAN, or KILLIANE, a parish partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in that of Kilconnel, 4 miles south-west of the town of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Loughrea section, 1,466 acres, 12 perches; of the Kilconnel section, 6,400 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,317; in 1841, 1,318. Houses 221. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1841, 1,239. Houses 209. The ecclesiastical parish is much more extensive than the civil one, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 2,302. The surface is drained westward by the nascent river Carnamart, and traversed in the same direction by the old road from Ballinasloe to Galway. On the north side of that road, at 3 miles from Kilconnel, is Woodlawn, the well-wooded demesne of John Trench, Esq.; and elsewhere are the residences of Ashbrook, Rathglass, and Killane. Archdall, with ludicrous credulity, says that St. Maccetus of the church of Killane, anciently Killoebhain, was smith to St. Patrick, and made the famous relic called Finnfaidheach.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILCONNEL [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £68 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £6. But the greater part of the tithes, compounded for £81 15s. 3½d., are appropriated to the diocesan and the sacrist of Clonfert, and to the vicar choral of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Bullane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,519; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and £26 from Lord Ash-town—were attended on the average by 133 children. The Killane dispensary is within the Ballinasloe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 4,611 acres, with a pop. of 11,087; and, in 1839—

40, it expended £144 13s. 7d., and administered to 1,509 patients.

KILLANEAR, or KILNANARE, a parish in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It adjoins KILCOLEMAN: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,138 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,766; in 1841, 1,745. Houses 295. The land is for the most part arable.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £92 6s. 1½d.; nett, £87 8s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilcoleman, in the dio. of Ardfert, and that of Templebredin, in the dio. of Emly. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1½d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Ardfert. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 1,862; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with from £10 to £15 from subscription—had on their books 95 boys and 30 girls.

KILLANEY, or KILLEANY, a village, a bay, and a harbour, near the east end of the island of Arranmore, barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught. The inhabitants of the village are wretchedly poor. The bay is only spacious enough to be called a cove, and opens almost immediately north-west of Gregory's Sound. The harbour consists of a landing quay 360 feet in length, and a pier 245 feet in length. Mr. Donnell said, respecting the harbour, in 1826, "Exclusive of immediate accommodation to the islanders, who are nearly all fishermen, its position in the centre of the mouth of Galway bay renders it of first-rate importance for promoting the great fishery of that district; and the only question now is, whether the work will be found sufficiently extensive to afford shelter to the numerous craft resorting thither from all parts of the opposite coasts, in addition to the craft of the island." In 1833, the harbour was frequented by 39 hookers, which gave employment exclusively in fishing to about 350 persons; and it was a shipping place for large quantities of sea-manure for the seaboard of Clare and Galway. Killaney is a coast-guard station. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 604. Houses 121. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 86; in other pursuits, 11. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 6; on their own manual labour, 117; on means not specified, 9.

KILLANEY, a parish partly in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It is situated 2½ miles east-north-east of Carrickmacross, and 4 west of Louth. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Area of the Leinster section, 1,939 acres, 27 perches,—of which 167 acres, 3 roods lie detached in Essexford townland. Area of the Ulster section, 5,188 acres, 19 perches,—of which 106 acres, 20 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,823; in 1841, 4,896. Houses 848. Pop. of the Ulster section, in 1831, 3,399; in 1841, 3,512. Houses 607. The surface consists variously of arable grounds, meadows, pasture-lands, and bogs; and is drained south-eastward by the nascent Glyde, and a small affluent of the Fane. The Ulster section contains a large tract of bog to the south and east, twelve small lakes, and part of one large lake, which contracts at the centre, so as to be spanned by a bridge on the old road to Ardee. The principal seats are Monalty, Ballymacknay, and Aghafad,—the first, the residence of Mr. Gartland; and near Monalty are Ballymacknay house and village, and the site of the parish-church. The

Rev. Sir Harcour Lees, Bart., the well-known political writer, was inducted into the incumbency of Killaney in 1800, and thenceforth continued to hold it.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £182 14s. 4d. Gross income, £644 5s. 1½d.; nett, £573 18s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £90. The church was partially rebuilt and entirely new-roofed in 1789. Sittings 80; attendance 27. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 4,911; a Protestant Sunday school was attended by about 6 children; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 172 boys and 97 girls.

KILLANEY, or KILLENEY, a parish in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, 4 miles west of Saintfield, co. Down, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 2,859 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,298; in 1841, 1,236. Houses 219. The surface consists of prime land; and is traversed by the road from Lisburn to Ballinahinch.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £85; nett, £59 13s. Patron, the Marquis of Downshire. The rectorial tithes are believed to have merged in the rent payable to Lord Downshire, as proprietor of the soil. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30; and the Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 852. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 70 Churchmen, 33 Presbyterians, and 1,222 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 100 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 75 boys and 67 girls.

KILLANIN, a parish in the barony of Moycullen, 8½ miles north-west of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9; area, 71,463 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 4,307 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 2,875 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 8,967; in 1841, 11,278. Houses 1,920. A district of it, called Carringtonagh, contains eight villages which, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Keerawn, 249; Keerawn-Beg, 116; Keerawn-More, 132; Bauraderra, 75; Curryglass, 27; Glanavada, 77; Point, 98; and Clynagh, 254. The surface extends westward from Lough Corrib to the Atlantic; and comprises all the central or middle part of Iar-Connaught, with the islands of Garomna and Lettermore, and a large portion of the intricate basin of Kilkerran. See CUNNEMARA and KILKERRAN. The land inward from Kilkerran basin, and eastward to the limestone district of Lough Corrib, is nearly all a wilderness of hilly moors and bogs, bleak, repulsive, and unprofitable; but the land in the east, though much broken and tossed by protrusions of naked rock, is aggregately fertile, and exhibits pleasing scenes of beauty, and even of romance. Ross, the handsomely wooded and well-kept demesne of James Martin, Esq., is situated in the east, and derives a charming and remarkable feature from the lake of Ross, which lies detached from Lough Corrib. The road from Galway to Clifden passes near Ross, and generally along the east.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINAKILL [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £45; and the latter are inappropriate in Thomas Martin, Esq., of Ballinahinch. Killanin is separated from the other mainland mem-

bers of Ballinakill benefice, by the sea at Moyrus and by the parish of Kilcommon. The Roman Catholic chapel at Clynagh is attended by from 300 to 800; that at Ross, by from 400 to 800; and that at Tully, by from 200 to 800,—and private houses are used as Roman Catholic chapels in Rossmuck, Lettermore, and Lettermullin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 94, and the Roman Catholics to 9,528; and 4 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 143 children.

KILLANLEY, a prebend in the cathedral of Killalla, and see-lands in the parish of Castle-Connor and barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. The prebend takes name from the see-lands, but is altogether honorary, having neither duty nor emolument.

KILLANULLY, or KILLINGLEY, a parish 5 miles south-south-east of Cork, and partly in the barony of Cork, but chiefly in that of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the barony of Cork section, 951 acres; of the Kerrycurrihy section, 1,105 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 631; in 1841, 577. Houses 89. Pop. of the Kerrycurrihy section, in 1831, 359; in 1841, 352. Houses 52. The surface is part of the north side of the vale of the Annabuoy river; and consists, for the most part, of prime land.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £170; glebe, £7 10s. Gross income, £177 10s.; nett, £126 14s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A school-house, built by W. H. Newcomen, Esq., of Coolmore, is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 36, and the Roman Catholics to 614; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 20 children; and a daily school was salaried with £20 from Mr. Newnham, and had on its books 36 boys and 13 girls.

KILLANUMERY. See KILLENUMERY.

KILLANY. See KILLANEY.

KILLARAGHT, a parish at the southern extremity of the barony of Coolavin, and of co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies along the east side of Lough Gara, 4 miles south-west of Boyle. Length and breadth, each 5 miles; area, 9,331 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 2,429 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches are in Lough Gara, and 7 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches are in Loughanboy. Pop., in 1831, 1,986; in 1841, 2,229. Houses 379. The arable land is excellent. The scenic character of the surface is noticed in the article GARA: which see. “St. Patrick,” says the dreaming Archdall, “built a nunnery here for St. Athratta, sister to St. Coeman; she received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick, A. D. 470.”—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Achery. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £93 10s. 8½d., and the rectorial for £56 9s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Lorton. The vicarages of Killaraght, KILFREE, and KILSHALVEE [see these articles], constitute the benefice and prebend of Killaraght. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 9,123. Gross income, £406 5s. 8d.; nett, £373 9s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is situated in Kilfree. The Killaraght Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and there are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilfree and Kilshalvee. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,062; the Protestants of the union to 272, and the Roman Catholics to 9,312; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 64 boys and 24 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 434 boys and 218 girls.

KILLARARAN, KILLERORUX, or KILBORAN, a

parish 2½ miles north-east of Ballinamore, and on the eastern border of the barony of Killian, and of the county of Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of BALLYGAR: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 12,595 acres, 3 perches,—of which 51 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,777; in 1841, 5,162. Houses 828. The surface comprises a large aggregate of bog, but elsewhere consists of tillage-land, worth on the average about 30s. per plantation acre per annum; and it is washed on the east by the river Suck, and chiefly drained thither by the rivulet Shiven. The road from Ballinamore passes through the interior. Within the northern boundary is part of Castle-Kelly, the extensive demesne of the Rev. Armstrong Kelly; and on the banks of the Shiven are Riversdale, the seat of James Kelly, Esq., and Ballinamore-house, the seat of the Hon. Martin Ffrench.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLIAN [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £74 1s. 1½d., and the rectorial for £74; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killian. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 5,085; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 110 boys and 20 girls.

KILLARD, a parish 5 miles north-north-east of Kilkee, and on the coast of the barony of Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of DOONBEG: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2; area, 17,022 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 183 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,629; in 1841, 6,941. Houses 1,094. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,416; in 1841, 6,625. Houses 1,042. The coast extends southward from Lough Donnel to Farrihy bay; includes Doonbeg bay, Carronmore Point, Donegal Point, and Baltard or Ballard Point; is bold and precipitous, and partakes the grandly picturesque character which distinguishes the environs of KILKEE. A great proportion of the surface is unreclaimed and exceedingly wild bog, almost all of a kind quite capable of reclamation; and the rest consists for the most part of arable and pasture land, and, owing to the proximity of sea-manure, has, within the last few years, been greatly improved. The road from Kilkee to Ennistymon passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £101 10s. 9½d.; nett, £91 7s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The chief portion of the rectorial tithes is compounded for £79 2s. 3½d., and is inappropriate in Lord Castlecoote; and the remainder is compounded for £2 19s. 7½d., and is inappropriate in Richard Stackpoole, Esq. The church was built in 1833, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 250; attendance 45. The Doonbeg and Baltard Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 800 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Lisdeen and Kilkee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 104, and the Roman Catholics to 5,982; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 250 boys and 160 girls.

KILLARD POINT, a headland in the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated 1½ mile south-south-west of Ballyquintin Point, and screens the south side of the entrance of Lough Strangford.

KILLARDRY. See KILLALDRIF.

KILLARE, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains part of the town of BALLYMORE: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 11,281 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 49 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches are in Lough Sunderlin. Pop., in 1831, 3,849; in 1841, 4,000. Houses 673. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,696; in 1841, 3,819. Houses 644. The present hamlet or decayed village of Killare was formerly a place of considerable importance, and was supposed by some topographers to stand in the exact centre of Ireland. Mr. Harris supposes its name to be derived from Irish words which signify the 'church of the navel, or middle,' and to allude to the central position of the village; but Camden supposes Killare to be the ancient Laberus of Ptolemy, and the Chevalier de Montmorency observes, that, as it is situated near the celebrated hill of Usenach, on which as frequent provincial assemblies were held as on the Hill of Tara, it may, without improbability, be regarded as a seat of population to which merchants resorted as early as the days of Ptolemy, and in which the Irish nobility found accommodation during the seasons of assembly at Usenach. Monastic writers say that a monastery was founded at Killare in the 6th century, and dedicated to St. Aid and St. Brigid, and that there were connected with it three churches, one of which was parochial. In 1181, a strong castle was erected here by Sir Hugh de Lacy; in after ages, it was possessed by the Mac-Geoghegans, dynasts of Moycashel; and eventually, till the extinction of their male line, it belonged to the family of Shaen. The interior of the parish is traversed westward by the road from Mullingar to Athlone, and southward by that from Longford to Kilbeggan. The principal seats are Killare, Moss-town, and Ballinacor; and the hamlets are Macans, Clare, Rathskeagh, Clonnalyhagh, and Ballydavid.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Meath; but is attached to the perpetual curacy of Ballymore, or St. Owen's of Loughsendy. See BALLYMORE. Tithes payable to the perpetual curate, £11 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £4 12s. 3½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballymore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 3,854; and 4 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 138 children.

KILLARECHT. See KILLARAUGHT.

KILLARGLIN. See KILLORGLIN.

KILLARGEY, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, 4½ miles south-south-west of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 14,893 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches,—of which 345 acres are in Lough Belhavel, and 43 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,409; in 1841, 4,873. Houses 812. The limits include the whole of Lough Belhavel, part of the vale of the Bonnet river, and part of the Bardaldie range of mountains; yet the surface, in spite of occasional dashes of scenic character, is prevailingly a bleak and forbidding congeries of upland country. Some of the land is good; but a large proportion is poor and moorish. A summit on the north border has an altitude of 1,448 feet. The road from Manor-Hamilton to Carrick-on-Shannon passes through the interior; and the village of Killargey stands on this road a little north of the junction of the branch-line from Dromahaire. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 110; in 1841, not specially returned.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £25; glebe, £400. Gross income, £425; nett, £358 14s. 5d.

Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £40, and are appropriated to the see of Kilmore. The church was built in 1830, at the cost of £997 17s. 6d., of which £831 5s. was lent by the late Board of First Fruits, £100 was lent by the Rev. C. L. Montgomery, and the remainder was raised by assessment and the sale of pews. Sittings 200; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 275. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 395, and the Roman Catholics to 4,015; and 8 daily schools—4 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and one was aided with £4 a-year from subscription—had on their books 364 boys and 282 girls.

KILLARNEY, a parish on the west border of the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the chief part of the town of KILLARNEY: see next article. Length, westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 38,151 acre,—of which 3,362 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,333; in 1841, 10,476. Houses 1,447. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,473; * in 1841, 4,512. Houses 722. All the western district is identified with the waters, isles, shores, and multitudinous beauties of the central and upper parts of the Lower Lake of Killarney; the middle district is variously rich low ground, arable slope, pastoral declivity, and either morass or turbary; and the eastern district is pre-eminently a portion of the coarse uplands which screen the north side of Glensfesk. Nearly all the rural objects of particular interest are succinctly and consecutively noticed, in the following terms, by Mr. Fraser: "Surrounding the town is the extensive demesne of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Kenmare. Below the town, the home and pleasure-grounds reach to the shore; above it, the deer park occupies the surrounding heights. The mansion is a plain old building, close to the town; and the pleasure-grounds attached furnish a good specimen of the old style of gardening. Adjoining the high grounds above the town, is Park, the residence of Daniel Cronin, Esq. The environs extend for a considerable distance on either side of the town. Proceeding by the Kenmare road, at one mile, we cross the Flesk, on the right bank of which is Flesk Priory, the villa of J. Stewart Coxon, Esq.; and on the left, on the heights, Coltsman's Castle," Flesk Castle, "J. Coltsman, Esq., forms a conspicuous feature. Beyond the Flesk, on the lake side, is Cabernane, the beautifully wooded seat of — Herbert, Esq.; and close to it, Castle-Shine, the residence of Denis Shine Lalor, Esq. Among the numerous villas on the left hand of the road, are South-bill, John Leaby; and Danesfort, — Colthurst, Esq. About two miles from Killarney is the hamlet and demesne of Muckruss, the seat of Henry A. Herbert, Esq. The far-famed abbey of Muckruss, founded in 1440, and re-edified in 1602, is in this demesne. * * The demesne of Muckruss, embracing the peninsula which separates the Lower and Middle Lakes, stretches along the eastern shores of the latter, containing part of Turk mountain and waterfall. A commodious plain cottage is the only residence yet erected. As regards situation, this seat is the first around Killarney; the ground presenting such natural features and capabilities as are nowhere else to be met with. A little beyond Muckruss is the hamlet of Cloghereen, in which a comfortable inn has lately been fitted up, and where boats and ponies can be obtained. Situated close to the shores of the Middle Lake, near the base of Mangerton, and not far from Turk waterfall, this inn is very conveniently situated for visitors. At

four miles, we reach Turk waterfall, close to the road on the left; and on the opposite side of the road is Turk Cottage, the residence of H. A. Herbert, Esq." See KENMARE, MUCKRUSS, TURK, FLESK, MANGERTON, ROSS, and KILLARNEY (LAKES OF). The western or lacustrine district of the parish was at one time considerably celebrated for its mines. See KERRY.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £240; rents of houses in the town, £120. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £240, and are impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The vicarages of Killarney and Kilcummin [see KILCUMMIN], constitute the benefice of Killarney. Pop., in 1831, 17,970. Gross income, £649 15s. 9d.; nett, £595 13s. 4d. Patron, the Earl of Kenmare. A curate has a salary of £70. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 300; attendance 200. The Killarney Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of West Kilcummin. Two other Roman Catholic chapels stand within the benefice, and are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 346, and the Roman Catholics to 11,382; the Protestants of the union to 348, and the Roman Catholics to 18,252; 3 daily schools in the parish had on their books 474 males, and nearly 454 females; and there were also 3 daily schools in Kilcummin. One of the Killarney daily schools was supported wholly by subscription, conducted under the superintendence of the vicar, and attended by 44 boys and 34 girls; and another was supported by an annual grant of £60 and some other advantages, conducted under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, and attended by 400 boys and nearly as many girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Killarney, Gourtnagulane, and Tiernaboul, salaried on respectively £40, £12, and £15; and, in the same year, they granted £104 1s. 5d. toward the erection of a school at Carhooreigh.

KILLARNEY,

A market and post town, the capital of southern Kerry, and the vestibule to the gorgeous and far-famed scenery of the Killarney lakes, is situated partly in the parish of Aghadoe, but chiefly in that of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on low ground about 1½ mile east of the Lower Lake, 7 miles south-east of Milltown, 11 south by west of Castle-Island, 16 south-south-east of Tralee, 16 north by east of Kenmare, 17½ west of Mill-street, 29 west by south of Mallow, 44 west by north of Cork, 53 south-west by south of Limerick, and 147 south-west of Dublin.

The Town.—Killarney consists of two good lines of street, and a number of poor lanes and alleys. The High-street, which bisects the town lengthwise, and extends from north to south, is an airy, well-edified, respectable thoroughfare; and expands, at its south end, into Kenmare-place, the best built portion of the town. Yet the dingy lanes and putrid alleys are so predominant in the aggregate interior view, that the town cannot be fairly regarded as very pretty. Though situated, too, in the midst of a rich and sumptuous tract of low country, and on almost the margin of one of the most magnificent groupings of natural landscape in the British empire, it is very far from possessing any claims to the picturesque; for it stands so low in relation to the general basin of the lakes as to be quite destitute of vantage-ground for observation, and it is so completely walled out from the scenic side of the country by the enclosures of Lord Ken-

* But this includes 115 in the hamlet of Cloghereen.

mare's demesne, as to have no view even across the plain to the edge of the Lower Lake.—Both its physical and its social appearance is motley; the latter caused chiefly by the incidental attraction which the multitudinous resort of wealthy strangers presents to paupers and idlers, or “by the charm which precarious employment possesses in the estimation of many, over the more certain but more moderate wages of labour.” Lord Kenmare, the proprietor of the town, is unhappily prevented from attempting its physical improvement, in consequence of all the appotments of its site being held under leases for ever; but he materially and constantly abates its social and moral evils, both by a benign management of his extensive circumjacent estates, and by furnishing a comparatively large amount of employment to the poor.

Buildings and Institutions.—The parish-church, situated on the east side of the south end of High-street, is clumsily adorned with a low tower and slate-covered spire, erected in 1802; and it contains several mural monumental tablets, and the sepulchral vault of the Earls of Kenmare.—The Roman Catholic chapel, situated in New-street, or the thoroughfare leading out toward Milltown, contains within its transept the tomb of Lieutenant-colonel Barry, of the Irish brigade, who died in 1819; and its adjacent burying-ground contains a monument to the Right Rev. Dr. Gerald Toran, who died in 1777. This chapel serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kerry.—The Market-house, situated on the east side of High-street, some distance north of the parish-church, is an old building, chiefly used for the sale of linen; but its upper part serves as an assembly-room, and is often used for balls.—The district court-house is a substantial stone building; and attached to it is a district bridewell, ill-contrived, badly-ventilated, and utterly incompetent in accommodation, containing only 5 sleeping cells, and yet having often 30 prisoners at quarter-sessions.—The other noticeable buildings and institutions are a Poor-law union workhouse, a fever hospital, a dispensary, two charity schools, almshouses for aged women supported by Lady Kenmare, two reading-rooms, a club-house, and more than one spacious, elegant, English-looking hotel. Sir Walter Scott, Miss Edgeworth, and other distinguished literary persons, sojourned at the Kenmare Arms Hotel, during a visit to the lakes in 1825; and Mr. Crofton Croker had his head-quarters at the Hibernia Hotel, when preparing his ‘Legends of the Lakes,’ in 1828. These hotels, and the King’s Arms in High-street, and several hotels within the rural parts of the basin of the lakes, as well as toward Lough Carra, furnish boats, ponies, guides, and all other requisites for fully visiting the lakes and the circumjacent country; and most of them have Visitors’ Books, designed only as registries of names, but also containing much stale wit and eccentric sentiment.

Trade.—Killarney conducts a comparatively extensive trade in dairy produce; and makes a prominent figure in exchanging colonial goods and British manufactures for the farm produce of a large area of circumjacent country. Some work is done, yet of trifling amount, in the manufacture of linen and coarse woollen; and there are two breweries and an extensive flour-mill and stores. The grand support of the town, in methods both direct and indirect, and severally honourable, doubtful, and despicable, depends on the multitudinous resort of wealthy strangers to visit the scenery of the lakes. In summer and autumn, therefore, the place has a bustling, prosperous, and even gay appearance; while in winter and spring, it is the very impersonation of dul-

ness and inertia. Swarms of beggars used to frequent the streets, and besiege the equipages of new arrivals, in a style of clamour and voracity, to show that they had professionally been called into existence, or at least attracted to Killarney, simply by its character of the chief-key-post to the scenery of the lakes; and these beggars are either indignantly denounced, or lugubriously described, or most merily depicted, by almost all the clever tourists who have published their opinions of Killarney; but speedily—with all their nuisances of filth, obstreperousness, coarse humour, hypocritical wailing, and wild oburgation—they will, more happily for themselves than even for the relieved visitors, be in a great measure drawn away by the operation of the Poor-law act. Yet all those classes of semi-idlers and concealed paupers, such as guides, gillies, runners, drivers, boatmen, and persons-of-all-work, who contrive to coax as much money at intervals from strangers as they could earn by the steady pursuit of a regular but humble avocation, will of course remain as numerous as ever, and even possibly become more expert and annoying in consequence of being freed from the competition of beggars. The ‘Sportsman in Ireland,’ describing the conduct of these classes jointly with the beggars, is too flurried and indignant to be impartial; yet, though seriously over-colouring their seeming spirit and motives, he may be quoted as affording a full glimpse at their real character. “All,” says he, “seemed bent on one determined purpose,—that of robbing the unfortunate traveller, some by prayers for long life to him, others by offers of assistance to see the lakes, others by the display of the most tawdry specimens of shells, little boxes made of the arbutus tree which abounds on the islands, the offer of flies, &c. It is their object to appear as poor and destitute as possible. They fully expect you to open your purse the moment you look into their cabin, and have no notion but that every visitor’s business is to give something to them. If you ask a wretched Killarney man to hold your horse for five minutes, he expects you will throw him at least a sovereign for the trouble, and looks with wonder at a few halfpence. Every man of this class expects in the smallest service most enormous gains.” We must in justice to the poor natives, however, express a strong opinion that their voracity, so far as it exists, has been mainly produced by the vanity and prodigality of numerous strangers who wished to be praised by them as “rascals and gentlemen,”—that their disposition to prey upon wealthy visitors will probably be found, if fairly examined, to be only less refined and at the same time less strong than that of the harpy multitude in places of fashionable resort in England,—and that they generally evince a desire to give a *quid pro quo* so far as they are able, and are then most pathetic and eloquent in their gratitude for such portions of largesses as they have not fully earned. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on July 6, Aug. 10, Oct. 7, Nov. 11 and 30, and Dec. 28. Branch offices of the National bank and the Agricultural and Commercial bank were established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Cork, a car to Kenmare, a car to Killorglin, a car to Limerick, a coach and a car to Tralee, and a mail-coach in transit between Tralee and Cork. The nearest points of projected railway are the Mallow station of the Cork line, the Glengarriff station of the Berehaven line, and the Tarbert terminus of the Shannon line. The first of these is 40 statute miles distant from Killarney; and travelling will be effected from it to Dublin in 10 hours and 19 minutes.

Statistics.—Area of the parish of Killarney sec-

tion of the town, 77 acres; of the Aghadoe section, 21 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,910; in 1841, 7,127. Pop. of the parish of Killarney section, in 1831, 6,715; in 1841, 5,904. Houses 725. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 346; in manufactures and trade, 605; in other pursuits, 305. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 54; on the directing of labour, 623; on their own manual labour, 488; on means not specified, 91. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 994; who could read but not write, 131; who could neither read nor write, 1,314. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 529; who could read but not write, 225; who could neither read nor write, 2,104. Pop. of the Aghadoe-section, in 1831, 1,195; in 1841, 1,163. Houses 136. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 81; in manufactures and trade, 68; in other pursuits, 103. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 25; on the directing of labour, 74; on their own manual labour, 109; on means not specified, 44. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 177; who could read but not write, 36; who could neither read nor write, 195. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 199; who could read but not write, 40; who could neither read nor write, 413.

Poor-law Union.—The Killarney Poor-law union ranks as the 118th, and was declared on Sept. 18, 1840. It lies all in co. Kerry, and comprehends an area of 253,269 acres; which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 56,227. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, Killarney, 11,333; Aghadoe, 4,183; Kilcummin, 3,381; Nohoval, 4,622; Killaha, 2,567; Killorglin, 6,635; Kilbonane, 3,305; Molahiffe, 3,260; Currana, 2,531; Knockane, 5,200; Killeenteran, 3,210; and Killecoleman, 4,970. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 9 and 27; and of the latter, 4 are elected by Killarney division, 3 by Killorglin, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The expenditure of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843, amounted to £628 1s. 1½d. The workhouse is to contain accommodation for 800 paupers; but the latest parliamentary papers in our possession do not state either its date of contract, its projected cost, or the date fixed for its completion. The Board of Guardians meets every Saturday. The medical charities are a fever hospital at Killarney, and dispensaries at Cloghereen, Killarney, Dunkerrin, Knockacoppa, Milltown, and Molahiffe. In 1839-40, these institutions received £490 7s. 3½d from subscription, £418 17s. 3½d. from public grants, and £110 12s. 10½d. from other sources,—in all, £1,019 17s. 5½d.; and they expended £404 5s. in salaries of medical officers, £138 10s. 6½d. for medicines, and £311 10s. 7d. for contingencies,—in all, £794 5s. 1½d. The Killarney fever-hospital and dispensary includes an infirmary department, contains 50 beds, enjoys the care of two physicians and an apothecary, and is a well-managed institution; and, in 1839-40, it received £601 5s. 9½d., expended £504 13s. 10d., admitted 121 infirmary intern patients, admitted 529 fever-hospital intern patients, and made 5,850 dispensations of medicine to extern patients.

History.—Killarney owed its origin to the commencement of iron-works on the east shore of the Lower Lake, by Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne; but it did not rise above village importance till the middle of the 18th century, when it speedily became an influential small town, in consequence of Thomas, fourth titular Viscount Kenmare, and father of the first Earl of Kenmare, inducing several respectable inhabitants to settle in it, and erecting some houses for linen

manufacture in its vicinity. Four great new roads were made to connect it with respectively Castle-Island, Castlemain, Kenmare, and Cork; its High-street and its first commodious inn were erected; and strangers began to be numerous attracted to it on visits to the scenery of the lakes. The working of the copper mines at Muckross and Ross contributed to its prosperity; but the iron-works and the linen manufacture eventually failed it; and the taste and fashion of making tours to the lakes, have for a considerable series of years been the chief prop of its maintenance.

KILLARNEY (THE LAKES OF),

Three richly picturesque and highly celebrated lakes in the baronies of Magonihy and Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. A line drawn along or through the centre of the lakes, is 6 miles in length, describes the segment of a circle with the convexity facing the east, and commences and terminates respectively 4½ miles south-south-west, and 2½ west-north-west of the town of Killarney. The Upper Lake extends in the direction of south-west by south; measures ¾ of a mile in length; and though connected with the Middle Lake only by a circuitous stream, is geographically within 1 mile of that lake, the latter being situated to the north-north-east. The Middle lake extends west-north-westward; measures 1 mile and 3 furlongs in length; and is connected with the Lower Lake by a very brief run of stream. The Lower Lake may be variously regarded as extending either north-north-westward or in the direction of north-west by north; and it measures, in extreme length and breadth, respectively 3½ and 2 miles. Not only readers of any of the numerous glowing and general descriptions of the lakes, but many tourists who have sailed upon the lakes' bosom, and explored their extent from commencement to termination, may probably think our measurements understated; but the former class of persons ought to allow for the great exaggeration both of their own fancy and of the fancy of their author, and the latter have not duly adverted to the illusion produced upon them, as to extent of area, by their having threaded mazy channels, and winded and circled among islands and straits, and round peninsula and mountains. The isles, islets, and rocks in the Upper Lake, are Rossburkie or Oak Island, Arbutus Island, Eagle's Island, Knight of Kerry's Island, Macarthy's Island, Ronau's Island, Duck Island, Stag Island, &c.; in the Middle Lake, the Devil's Island; and in the Lower Lake, Ross Island, O'Donoghoe's Prison, Cherry Island, Innisfallen, Mouse Island, Heron Island, Lamb Island, Rabbit Island, Rough Island, Yew Island, Cow Island, Jackdaw Island, Ospray Island, Drinking-Horse, Pigeon Island, Crow Island, O'Donoghoe's Table, Alexander's Rock, Friar's Island, Tom Cole's Rock, Curragahocca Rock, Oak Island, Gunnet Rock, Gun Rock, Darby's Garden, Burnt Island, Briceen Island, Denes Island, Miss Plumber's Island, the Three Friends, Sugar Island, Coarse Island, and Ash Island. The parish of Knockane extends from head to foot of the west side of the lakes; and the parishes of Killaha, Killarney, and Aghadoe, successively flank the east side.

The natural or geographical basin of the lakes, including 3½ miles of the course of the river Laune, by which they send their superfluous waters to the sea, extends 21 miles westward from the watershed of the Derrynasaggart mountains, 1 mile within the county of Cork, to the summit of Carran-Tuail, the monarch mountain of Ireland, 7½ miles due west of the foot of the Middle Lake; and it extends

from north to south 11 miles in a line drawn nearly through Knockacapple, 8½ miles drawn through the centre of the lakes themselves, and 7½ miles in a line drawn through a point 2½ miles east of the summit of Carran-Tual. To attempt a geographical description of this great basin, constituting so large a portion of the county, would only be to repeat what we wrote in the article "Kerry," and in the section entitled "The Surface." See KERRY. The only stream of considerable size which, with its affluents, drains the basin, is the FLESK [see that article]; and the river which is formed by the superfluent waters of the lakes, and by the effluxing streams which tumble or trot or glide into them, is the Laune,—issuing from the north-west extremity of the Lower Lake, and flowing north-westward to the south side of the head of Castlemaine Harbour. But many of the streams, though in some instances so small as to be mere torrents or mountain-rills, are singularly rich in rapids, cataracts, cascades, pools, sinuosities, gorgy dives, and other bold features of water-scenery; though the particularly admired waterfall, in the vicinity of the lakes are only six in numbers O'Sullivan's cascade, Comme-Dhuv Falls, Filadaune cascade, Turk waterfall, Esknamucky cascade, and Derryeunehy cascade. The immediate basin or rather the bed of the lakes, is, in a general view, one great, sinuous, profound, gorgy, many-featured mountain-glen; but over the lower half of its east side, or along the eastern flank of the Lower Lake, this glen is flattened down into a rich, undulated, and comparatively broad plain, which lies like a wide band of wood and swell and verdure between the margin of the lake and the base of a far-spreading system of pastoral or moorish mountains. The portion of uplands which presses round the Upper Lake is densely amassed and of alpine character; and, besides the grand ravine which contains the lake itself, it presents for inspection the Comme-Dhuv or Black Valley, the unique scenery of the Derryeunehy mountain and waterfall, the tunnelled and masterly specimen of engineering in the new highway to Kenmare, and the sinuous and powerfully characterized defile along which the superfluent waters of the Upper Lake are sent downward to the Middle Lake. The secondary screen of the chief glen, 3 miles east by south of the Upper Lake, and 2½ miles south-east of the Middle Lake, is Mangerton mountain,—famed for the Devil's Punch Bowl near its summit, and the glen of the Horse on its north side. The immediate south-eastern and eastern screen of the Middle Lake, is Turk mountain, noted for its waterfall. The eastern and northern mountain-boundaries of the Lower Lake, are not properly screens, but strictly perspectives, and may be regarded as culminating in Crohane mountain, 5½ miles east-south-east, the Paps 8½ miles due east, and Slievemish 9 miles north by west. The whole of the western screen of the entire glen of the three lakes, is a grandly and picturesquely agglomerated congeries of mountains, one of the most powerfully scenic in the United Kingdom, and so disposed as to be both an immediate flank and a receding perspective to the lakes. The portion of this congeries situated within the geographical basin of the lakes, or eastward of the summit of Carran-Tual, is cut northward and southward into sections by the long, deep, stupendous defile called the Gap of Dunloe. The section between this defile and the lakes consists of the Toomies, Glens, and Purple mountains; and the section to the west of the defile, consists of the celebrated MacGillicuddy's Reeks, culminating in the summit of Carran-Tual. The elevations or altitudes above sea-level of the chief of the objects we have thus noticed, are the Lower

Lake, 50 feet; Mangerton, 2,550; Turk mountain, 1,900; Crohane, 2,175; the Paps, 2,280; Slievemish, 2,200; Dunlo Heads, or the summits at the south entrance of the Gap of Dunloe, 1,100; Toomies, 2,150; Glens, 2,090; Purple mountain, 2,280; and Carran-Tual, 3,410.

Either the lakes or the town of Killarney may be approached by any of six roads, through respectively Kenmare, Macroom, Mill-street, King-William's-Town, Castle-Island, or Tralee. Only the first of these roads, however—that northward to the lakes and town from Kenmare—commands either a large, a specimen, or a tolerable view of the lakes' immediate basin; and this commands a view so continuous, so minute, and so exquisitely grouped as to have been pronounced, by a judge of no small competency, decidedly equal to the entire aggregate of views obtained by boating over the lakes' surface, and exploring the ramifications of their glen. "The new road I have just spoken of," says the Rev. Cesar Otway, "winds broad and smooth through the magnificent hills that divide Kenmare river from the lakes; the whole way is grand, before you the Reeks of MacGillicuddy, and to the right the massive mountain of Mangerton. The state of the atmosphere had quite changed since I left the Esk mountains; the morning, which had been sometimes sunny, and again showery, had settled in a cold, clear, steady evening; a cumulo stratum of cloud covered the whole sky, and, like a curtain a little let down, it enveloped the tops of Mangerton and the Reeks at a straight and regular defined elevation; thus you could perceive that these hills were an immense height, but were left to guess how high their tops reached, and as they now appeared, they put you in mind of the massive Egyptian columns supporting the flat-roofed temples of Thebes or Tentyra. Below the stratum of clouds, the atmosphere was very clear, and all the gorges and chasms and sweeping indentures of the mountains were as distinct as possible; and thus, if you could be content to take the Reeks with their nightcaps on, you had an opportunity to enjoy in full perfection all the beauties of their lower regions. In this way, turning my body on this side and then on that side of my gig, in order to catch a view of the ever-varying scene through which I was passing, at length at a turn of the road, I came full upon the Upper Lake of Killarney; and, my good reader, I beg here to be excused from giving a description of what has been described in tours, travels, and guides, a thousand times over. If you are a rich reader, questionless you have spent some of your superfluous cash in seeing all this magnificent picture with your own eyes; if you are poor, you have nothing better to do than send to a circulating library for 'Weld's Travels,' or any other writer on Killarney that you fancy. One secret I will be good-natured enough to make you master of, I am told it is very expensive, very troublesome, and sometimes attended with infinite discomfort, taking a boat on those lakes: now, I verily believe that if, on horseback or in a jaunting-car or gig, you take an excursion from Killarney town for ten miles along this new road toward Kenmare, which I travelled, you will see Upper, Middle, and Lower Lake more to your satisfaction than if you went into a boat. I remained but one day in Killarney—business, not pleasure, brought me. To be sure, when business was done, I was not such a dull dolt as not to make the most of my time, and see Mucruss, and Turk mountain, and Mangerton, and the Devil's Punch Bowl. In a word, Mr. Reader, even suppose you were at the lakes,—even suppose you are young and active, and made the most of your time, yet I am bold to say, that I saw as much in four hours as

you could, or ever will do, in the same space of time." But as few tourists are likely to be influenced by the opinion of this writer—replete with common sense and judiciousness though it be—we would strongly recommend all persons intending to visit the lakes, to acquaint themselves beforehand, by means of map and description, with the plain, unpoetic, matter-of-fact topography of the Lakes' basin,—to shun or forget the twaddle and rhapsody of the herd of scribbling tourists in their affected depicting of the scenery,—to form a vigorous resolution, of deaf-and-dumb indifference to the marvellous stories of waiters, ostlers, fiddlers, buglemen, boatmen, and guides,—and, on arrival at Killarney, to commence and prosecute the tour of the lakes with the simple appliances of boat, poney, and bugle. Whoever goes thus rationally to work will see Killarney as it really exists, and carry away such correct images of it as might be transferred to canvass; but whoever adopts the contrary and too common method, will see the place in a day-dream, and obtain nearly as many and bewildering reminiscences of it as if he were to gaze all the while upon a phantasmagoria. The Irish Killarney, the English Derwentwater, and the Scottish Loch Katrine, have all, though in different degrees, suffered gross vulgarization by having been "written into fame;" and the consequence is, that even an educated person of considerable taste, is in some danger, if he be not on his guard, of following the rush and acclamations of the mob, instead of treading the calm path of his own observations and reflection.

Almost every reader will infer at a glance, that, owing to the structure and method of our work, we must necessarily dispose piecemeal, or in separate articles in their respective alphabetical places, of all objects, either surrounding the lakes or embosomed in them, which afford any scope for description. We cannot, therefore, without wasteful repetition, attempt to sketch here even an outline of the consecutive scenery of the lakes; and must, in lieu of description,—first, refer to the articles which contain that description in detail,—second, drop a hint as to the most eligible plans of tours of various lengths within the basin of the lakes,—and, third, copy the short and singularly judicious account of the lakes given in the work of Mr. Inglis.—The principal articles, then, which more or less fully notice the scenery of the lakes and their basin, are AGHADOE, KNOCKANE, KERRY, DUNKERRIN, MAGONIHY, BED-OF-HONOUR, CARRAN-TUAL, CLOGHERKEN, COLEMAN'S-LEAP, COMME-DHUV, DERRYCUNEHY, DEVIL'S ISLAND, DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL, DINIS, DUNLOE, EAGLE'S NEST, GLEN-OF-THE HORSE, GLENA, GLENFLESK, HAG'S GLEN, INMIS-FALLEN, KAVOGE, KNUCKRIAR, MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, MANGERTON, MUCRUSS, O'DONOGHUE'S PRISON, O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE, PURPLE MOUNTAIN, ROSSBURKIE, and TURK.—A tour of one day ought to be a descent of the entire glen of the lakes from the head of the Upper Lake to the foot of the Lower Lake, and should be preceded by a ride from Killarney round the foot of the Lower Lake and up the Gap of Dunlo; but it necessarily omits attention to the waterfalls of Derrycunehy and Turk, and the ascent of Mangerton and other mountains, or at best permits a very slender attention to objects not situated immediately in the lake's glen. The first of a tour of two days should be devoted to the descent of the whole glen of the lakes; and the second to the ascent of Mangerton, the examination of Turk and Derrycunehy waterfalls, and the survey of the abbey and demesne of Mucruass. The first of a tour of three days should be devoted to the Lower and the Middle Lakes; the second, to the

Gap of Dunlo, and the Upper Lake; and the third, to the ascent of Mangerton, and the examination of the scenery on the road toward Kenmare. The first, second, and third of a tour of four days, may be employed as in the preceding, and the fourth devoted to a tour to the lakes of Carragh; and, should any one have inclination to prolong his stay to seven days of excursions, he can devote the fifth to the ascent of Carran-Tual, and the sixth and seventh to the examination of numerous close scenes situated within the range of his early days' tours.

"To obtain any correct notion of the beauty of the Killarney lakes," says Mr. Inglis, "it is necessary to embark at the head of the upper lake, and to descend the chain—a distance of about 15 miles. The best way of accomplishing this, which may be accomplished in one day, is to go from the town round the lower part of the lower lake, and by the Gap of Dunloe. By this rout one passes some fine seats,—particularly that of Lord Headly, and another, the residence of one of the O'Connell family. The mountain views too are fine, particularly the views of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and of another mountain, Carran-Tual, which is now admitted to be the highest of the Irish mountains. This chain always carries some little interest with it; and Mangerton,—always an ugly mountain,—divested as it now is of its claim to being the highest, has become almost insignificant. The height of Mangerton is 2,550 feet; while that of Carran-Tual is 3,410.

"The Gap of Dunloe did not seem to me to be worthy of its reputation; it is merely a deep valley; but the rocks which flank the valley, are neither very lofty nor very remarkable in their form: and although, therefore, the gap presents many features of the picturesque, its approaches to sublimity are very distant. I was more struck by the view after passing the gap, up what is called 'the dark valley,' a wide and desolate hollow, surmounted by the finest peaks of this mountain range. After passing the Gap of Dunloe, and descending the steep on the south side, I embarked at the head of the upper lake, and descending the chain of lakes, through many varied and most enchanting scenes, I saw Killarney to every advantage; for I was favoured by one of those warm days of sunshine and shade, which are particularly calculated for the enjoyment of mountain and lake scenery,—a sky, warm enough to give richness to the landscape, and yet without the haziness which accompanies heat; and air, just enough to vary the effects of light and shade on lake and mountain, without disturbing that tranquillity which is the peculiar charm of lake scenery. I had likewise the advantage of Lord Kenmare's boat and rowers, and of the particular instructions which they had received from his lordship.—If the traveller visit Killarney without those exaggerated notions which are apt to be conveyed by a guide-book, he will certainly be satisfied and delighted. There is nothing of the sublime about Killarney, but there is all of that kind of beauty which depends upon the combinations of form and colour. The mountain outlines can scarcely be finer than they are; and in the variety of colour produced by the variety of foliage, from the beautiful bright green of the arbutus to the brown mountain heath, Killarney is eminently distinguished.

"To my mind the upper lake is the most attractive,—the mountains are nearest to it,—it has not one tame feature; and it is more studded with islands than either of the other lakes. I landed upon several of the islands, and was delighted with the luxuriant vegetation; and above all, with the arbutus, which is here a great tree, and whose fresh tints contrast with the gray rocks among which it grows. There

is a sweet secluded cottage on the shore of this lake, usually called Hyde's cottage, but which is now the property of the Earl of Kenmare. The narrow passage, or channel, between the upper and the other lakes, is at least five miles in length, and offers a charming variety of scenery. Indeed, I doubt whether any thing about Killarney surpasses the scene around Dinas Island. It is a perfect specimen of close river scenery; nor have I any recollection of having seen its equal on the banks of any of the many Continental rivers which are familiar to me. Turk lake, which is reached after passing through the channel, is not, at the first glance, so attractive as either of the other lakes; but if the traveller do not coast round Turk lake, he will lose much. It has numerous tiny bays and coves,—beautiful in form,—and offering to the eye of the painter the most exquisite combination of colour; arising from the union of rock and foliage, and from the infinite variety of fern, lichen, and mosses, that overspread its banks. The lower lake is preferred by some to the two others; and although I do not coincide in this opinion, I willingly concede to it merits of a very high order. Its chief character is beauty; and certainly a spot of more loveliness than Glenna, it would be difficult to find. It is a little cove at the head of the lower lake; and here Lady Kenmare has built her pleasure-house, on a gentle swell, with the freshest of verdure and the sweetest of shrubs and flowers around; and set like an emerald in the bosom of deep towering woods. Another cottage, at a little distance, has been erected by Lord Kenmare, for the use of strangers; and although I am rather inclined to look upon a picnic as a good dinner spoiled, yet, in such a spot as this, the calamity might be endured.

“One of the most beautiful islands on any of the lakes, or, I might perhaps say, on any lake, is Innisfallen. Never saw I such ash trees as are here, never such magnificent hollies. A walk round this little paradise well repays one. Although the island contains scarcely 20 acres, it offers a wonderful variety of scenery; little emerald lawns,—groves, bowers, and thickets of evergreens, and flowering shrubs,—and magnificent single trees worthy of a primeval forest. There is an old ruin too on the island, and a banqueting-house erected for the accommodation of strangers; and, when I saw it, it was prepared for a banquet. Lord Kenmare is the owner of Innisfallen, and also of Ross island, another large and beautiful island on the lower lake. In speaking of Killarney, I must not forget its echoes. I had the advantage of having in my boat the prince of Killarney buglemen, and I had also a cannon of a larger calibre than the public boats carry; and, in the course of our voyage, we often woke the echoes of the hills, and I never heard echoes in greater perfection. There is, certainly, something bordering on the sublime, in the oft-repeated echoes of the mountains, even when these are awake, not by the deep-mouthed thunder, but by the sonorous bugle. The hills seem, alike, to call to each other; and, although it would have puzzled Burke to trace the emotion of sublimity to terror, it may be traced to its truer origin, power; for when we hear the call repeated and answered, from mountain to mountain—sometimes loud, and without interval, and then fainter and fainter—and, after solemn pause, again rising as if from some far distant glen, our imagination endues the mountain with life; and to their attributes of magnitude, and silence, and solitude, we for a moment add the power of listening, and a voice.

“It will not be irrelevant to say a few words in this place of the comparative merits of the English and

the Irish lakes. Although the lakes of Killarney are three in number, yet they are all contained in one mountain hollow; and, certainly, there is not within the same compass anything in England presenting the same concentrations of charms. There is infinitely greater variety at Killarney. In form, and in the outline of its mountain-boundaries, the lower lake of Killarney is decidedly superior to Winandermere; and although the head of Ulleswater presents a bolder outline than is anywhere to be found at Killarney, yet it is upon this outline alone that the reputation of Ulleswater depends. Elsewhere than at Paterdale, the lake-scenery is tame; and the same may be said of Winandermere, which, towards its lower extremity, is almost devoid of attraction. On the contrary, throughout the whole chain of lakes, there is a variety at Killarney; tameness is nowhere to be found; and I cannot think that the somewhat nearer approach to sublimity which is to be found at the head of Ulleswater, can weigh in the balance against the far greater variety in the picturesque and the beautiful which Killarney affords. It would be unfair to compare the lakes of Killarney with Winandermere, Keswick, and Ulleswater, for these are spread over a great extent of country; whereas, the lakes of Killarney are all contained within a smaller circumference than Winandermere; but even if such a comparison were to be admitted, Killarney would outvie the English lakes in one charm, in which they are essentially deficient,—I mean the exuberance and variety of foliage which adorns both the banks and the islands of the Killarney lakes. Such islands as Ronan's island, Oak island, Dinas island, and Innisfallen, covered with magnificent timber and gigantic evergreens, are nowhere to be found amongst the English lakes.”

KILLARNEY, a parish on the west border of the barony of Gowran, 2½ miles south of Bennett's bridge, co. Kilkenny, Leinster.—Area, 155 acres. Pop., in 1841, 75. Houses 11. This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. The tithes, jointly with those of Treadingstown, are compounded for £100, and are wholly appropriated to the economy fund of St. Canice cathedral.

KILLARVEY, or **KILLARY**. See **KILLEARY**.

KILLASCOBE, or **KILLOSCOBE**, a parish in the barony of Tynaquin, 4½ miles west of Castle-Blakeney, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,208 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,448; in 1841, 2,446. Houses 423. The surface contains little good land, but comprises a great extent of bog, and of poor ground, and it is drained southward by the nascent rivulet Moyne, and traversed westward by the south but ill-frequented road from Castle-Blakeney to Westport. The highest ground has an altitude of 362 feet. The chief seat is Vermont, the residence of James Blake, Esq.; and the other seats are Cross, Waterloo, Cloverfield, Carrownacregg, and Corgerry.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ANNAGHDOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £157 10s.; glebe, £6. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £157 10s., and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Christ-church, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to three chapels in the parish of Moylough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 2,607; and 4 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 106 children.

KILLASHANDRA. See **KILLESHANDRA**.

KILLASHEE, a parish partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in that of Moydow, co. Longford, Leinster. The Longford section contains the

village of CLOONDARA: which see. The Moydow section contains the village of Killashee. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Longford section, 3,701 acres, 7 perches,—of which 207 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in the river Shannon. Area of the Moydow section, 10,726 acres, 20 perches,—of which 49 acres, 29 perches are in the Shannon. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,134; in 1841, 4,491. Houses 753. Pop. of the barony of Longford section, in 1831, 1,089; in 1841, 1,407. Houses 240. Pop. of the rural districts of the Moydow section, in 1831, 2,480; in 1841, 2,725. Houses 456. These statistics include also the parish of Clonedonnell, its boundaries being so much obliterated by consolidation with Killashee as to be no longer traceable. The land, as to general quality, is either middle-rate or indifferent. The surface is to a vast extent boggy, and very generally tame or repulsive. The interior is traversed by the Royal Canal, the Camlin river, and the road from Dublin to Strokestown. The chief seat is Fairview. The village of Killashee stands on that road and on the canal, 3½ miles south-south-east of Tarmonbarry, 4 north-west by north of Keenagh, and 6½ west-north-west of Dublin. It is a station on the canal, and a place of shipment for dairy and agricultural produce sold in the markets of Lanesborough. Fairs are held on the 2d Monday of March, May 24, Sept. 29, and 1st Wednesday of December. In 1841, the Killashee Loan Fund had a capital of £995, circulated £5,222 in 1708 loans, and realized of nett profit, as well as expended for charitable purposes, £77 9s. 3d. Area of the village, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 351; in 1841, 359. Houses 57.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £148 9s. 10d.; glebe, £266 4s. 1d. The rectories of Killashee and Clonedonnell constitute the benefice of Killashee. Gross income, £517 12s. 6½d.; nett, £419 9s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was quite recently erected, by means of contributions of £767 3s. 4d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £824 16s. 8d. from private sources. Sitings 400; attendance, from 60 to 200. A school-house, at the extremity of the union, is also occasionally used as a parochial place of worship. A Protestant dissenters' meeting-house has an attendance of 30; and two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 532, and the Roman Catholics to 3,428; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 120 children; and 6 daily schools—two of which were salaried with respectively £18 15s. and £20 from the rector, and one with £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 332 boys and 303 girls.

KILLASHEE, co. Kildare. See KILLISHEE.

KILLASHER. See KILLESHER.

KILLASNET, a parish in the barony of Ross-clogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the village of LURGANBOY and part of the town of MANOR-HAMILTON: see these articles. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 26,918 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 396 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,743; in 1841, 6,286. Houses 1,076. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,164; in 1841, 5,607. Houses 968. The ecclesiastical parish of Killasnet is exclusive of the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenlough; and had, in 1831, a pop. of 4,219. The surface comprises some good limestone soil, but consists principally of marshy and mountainous pasture; and it contains the vale and lake of Glenlough, the vale and lake of Glenade, and various scenes of high interest to the naturalist and strong attraction to the painter. The chief

objects of interest happen to be consecutively noticed in the following passage of Mr. Fraser's 'Guide': "Adjoining the town of Manor-Hamilton is Skreeny, the beautifully-situated residence of Colonel Cullen, and Rockwood, H. F. Cullen, Esq.; at 1½ mile, on the road to Sligo, is the hamlet and demesne of Lurganboy, romantically situated at the base of Benbo, the most remarkable mountain in this district, watered by the Bonnet river, and surrounded by a considerable extent of fine wood, and where the principal proprietor, Mr. Wynne, of Hazlewood, has a small cottage. Four miles from the town, and in the centre of Glenade, one of the finest of all our mountain glens, is Glenade-house, the residence of C. T. Cullen, Esq. It is situated on the banks of Lough Glenade, the source of the Bonnet river; and commands an extensive view of the glen and its mountain boundaries. The new road from Manorhamilton to Bundoran and Ballyshannon runs through Glenade, and affords many beautiful views of the glen and of the bay of Donegal." The principal summits in the east and north have an altitude of respectively 1,228 and 1,575 feet.—Killasnet is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Manor-Hamilton, in the dio. of Ardagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £205; and the rectorial tithes are practically paid to the incumbent, who gives a small sum in lieu or acknowledgment of them to the diocesan, to whom they belong. The Glencar and Mullys Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 791, and the Roman Catholics to 3,096; two Sunday schools were usually attended by about 136 children; and 8 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and 3 were salaried with respectively £6, £12, and £15, from subscription—had on their books 296 boys and 328 girls.

KILLASOLAN. See CASTLE-BLAKENEY.

KILLASPICBROWN, a parish in the barony of Carbery, 4½ miles west of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,623 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1841, 2,265. Houses 368. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 3,516; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 1,812. One portion of the surface is blowing sand; another portion is rough ground and mountain; and the remainder is chiefly well-improved tillage and pasture land, and lies along the south side of Sligo bay. The highest ground has an altitude of 1,078 feet. The seats are Strandhill, Rockville, Cullenamore, Glen, Rathcarriek, and Cumming,—the last the residence of Thomas Ormsby, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. John's of Sligo, in the dio. of Elphin. See SLIGO. Tithe composition, £185 1s. 9d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Calry and St. John's. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 160, and the Roman Catholics to 1,652; and a daily school was aided by the Elphin Diocesan Society, and had on its books 15 boys and 6 girls.

KILLASPIGMULLANE, a benefice or parochial union, in the dio. of Cork, and partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It comprises the parishes of TEMPLESUKE, KILCOAK, BALLYDELOHAR, BALLINAULTIG, and BALLYVINTY: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 6,639. Gross income, £1,127 6s. 11d.; nett, £1,028 4s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. This benefice and the vicarage rectory of CANNAWAY [which see], form the *corpus* of Killaspigmullane prebend in the cathedral of

Cork. Gross income of the prebend, additional to that of the benefice, £46 3s. 1d.; nett, £43 16s. 11d. The incumbent holds also the five entire rectories, and the sinecure part-rectory, which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry of Cork. A curate for Killaspigullane has a salary of £75. The church is in Ballydelohar, and has an attendance of 60; and the Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 186, and the Roman Catholics to 6,696; and 9 daily schools—6 of which were supported wholly by fees—had on their books 312 boys and 251 girls.

KILLASPUGLENANE, a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, 2½ miles north-west of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 3,547 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,824. Houses 297. The surface extends northward from the upper part of Liscanor bay, comprises a series of pastoral uplands, and consists of what is locally called cold-stone or grit ground, with hardly any rocky surface. The chief residences are Moymore, Sunmerville, Castleview, and Sandfield.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILMANAHEEN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial tithe composition, £35; glebe, £7. The rectorial tithes are returned with those of the other parishes of the union, and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Kilfenora. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 340; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmacrehy. In 1834, the parishioners, with 3 exceptions, were all Roman Catholics.

KILLASSER, a parish, 6 miles east-north-east of Foxford, and on the northern border of the barony of Gallen, and of the county of Mayo, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 19,677 acres, 14 perches,—of which 343 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,581; in 1841, 6,962. Houses 1,214. The surface consists variously of bogs, hills, and arable grounds; but in general has a bleak, poor, and repulsive appearance. The interior is traversed by the road from Foxford to Tubbercurry; and the southern boundary is traced by the river Moy. The hamlets are Cullonaghtan, Carn, Callow, and Grathy.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **STRAID** [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £256 0s. 2d.; and the latter are impropriate in Sir W. H. Palmer. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated at Boulabee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 7,051; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 395 boys and 105 girls.

KILLATEE. See **KILLAGHTEE**.

KILLATHY, or **KILLATTY**, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 3 miles west by north of the town of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,217 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,402; in 1841, 1,547. Houses 229. Two townlands, previous to the recent changes in baronies, belonged to Condons and Clangibbon. Pop. of these, in 1831, 382. The surface includes a small proportion of coarse ground and mountain, but consists principally of arable land; and it lies on the left bank of the Blackwater, and is traversed by the road from Fermoy to Doneraile and Mallow.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLYHOOLEY** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £150; and the latter are impropriate in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1834,

the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,418; and a hedge-school was usually attended in summer by about 45 children.

KILLAUGH. See **KILLAGH**, co. Meath.

KILLAUGHEY. See **KILLAGHEY**.

KILLAVALLANE. See **KILLAVULLANE**.

KILLAVALLY. See **KILLEVALLY**.

KILLAVARNEY. See **GLANEALY** and **WICKLOW**.

KILLAVENOGH. See **CLONMORE**, co. Tipperary.

KILLAVULLANE, a village in the parish of Monanimy, barony of Fermoy, 5 miles east by north of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Fermoy. Along the path up the river from Clifford to Killavullane, pasturage, wood, and water are finely arranged in the landscape, and form a luxuriant contrast to the heathy and barren-looking mountain, which ascends behind the ruined castle of Carrignaconnny and its plantations. The descent to the pass of Killavullane is overlooked by the ruins of Monanimy, which are reputed to have belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the pass itself is singular and romantic; and the road, after passing the bridge, wends round a mass of steep limestone rock, in which are natural caverns, used as habitations by the peasantry. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 394. Houses 57.

KILLEA, a parish 1½ mile north-east of St. Johnstown, and on the eastern border of the barony of Raphoe, and of the co. of Donegal, Ulster. It contains the village of **CARRIGANS**; which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,869 acres, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 928; in 1841, 959. Houses 166. The surface consists of rather light and middle-rate land; and it lies along the Foyle, and is traversed by the road from Lifford to Londonderry. The only seat is Dunmore-house. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £170; glebe, £26. Gross income, £196; nett, £149 9s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1765, by means of private subscription and parochial assessment. Sitings 120; attendance 53. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 243 Churchmen, 472 Presbyterians, and 258 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 30 children; and two daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and the other with £11 1s. 6d. from Robertson's Benefaction—had on their books 85 boys and 35 girls.

KILLEA, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Ikerrin, 2 miles north-west by north of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,772 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,491; in 1841, 1,526. Houses 238. The surface is part of the west side of the basin of the Suir, near its head; and it consists partly of mountainous ground, and partly of arable land interspersed with bog. The summits of Devil's Bit mountain and Kilduff mountain on the western boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,583 and 1,462 feet; and a hill in the interior has an altitude of 548 feet. The seats are Skehanagh-house, Kilduff-house, and Ashpark.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEMORE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £12 15s. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of from 15 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to

the chapels of Templemore and Clonmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 1,505; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 75 boys and 43 girls.

KILLEA, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Gualtier, and of co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the town of **DUNMORE**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,953 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,499; in 1841, 2,068. Houses 348. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,766. Houses 291. The surface lies along the west side of Waterford Harbour; but, though diversified in character, and pleasant in landscape, it has not in general a very good soil. The headland of Portally, the promontory of Creadan, and a hill on the north border, have altitudes of respectively 137, 202, and 417 feet.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £122 6s. 2d., and the rectorial for £147 13s. 10d.; and the latter are impropriate in James Kearney, Esq. The vicarages of Killea and **RATHMOYLAN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killea. Length and breadth, each 2 miles. Pop., in 1831, 3,270. Gross income, £244 13s. 10d.; nett, £198 3s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Passage and Faithleg. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 253 Churchmen, 24 Protestant dissenters, and 2,310 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 337 Churchmen, 25 Protestant dissenters, and 3,035 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, held in the church, was usually attended by about 30 children; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board and £4 from Lord Elrington, and one with £10 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and a contribution from the vicar—had on their books 96 boys and 43 girls; and there were 2 daily schools in Rathmovlan.

KILLEAD, or **KILLAGH**, a parish in the barony of Lower Massarene, 4 miles south of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5; area, 42,836 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches,—of which 789 acres, 27 perches are in Carmavy grange, and 19,794 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches are in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 7,187; in 1841, 6,725. Houses 1,236. The surface comprises all the northern division of the barony; and is bounded by Lough Neagh on the west, Six-mile-Water on the north, an affluent of Six-mile-Water on the north-east, and Crumlin Water on the south. Three-fourths of the land is in a state of the highest cultivation; and the remainder has a good soil. The centre of the shoreline on Lough Neagh projects so as to form Ardmore point; and the southern extremity projects past the mouth of the Crumlin river, so as to form the peninsula and headland of Gartree. Langford-lodge, the beautiful seat of the Hon. Gen. Pakenham, occupies Gartree headland; and thence sends away its battalions of forest tree so far and boldly along Lough Neagh, as to produce from many points of view a picturesque effect. The seats of Glendarragh and Ben Neagh, the residences respectively of Col. Heyland and J. Macauley, Esq., stand on the southern border, adjacent to the village of Crumlin. The ruins of three churches occur in the townlands of Dundesart, Ballykennedy, and Carmavy. Those in Dundesart measure 60 feet by 20, and are situated on a large fort with a double in-

trenchment, faced in front with stones, and paved over the top with two complete entrances. In the trench of the fort were found various small antiquities; and in the interior of the intrenchment were seen many human bones, some in a state indicating sepulture, and others in a state indicating massacre, or the overwhelming of a multitude by the overthrow of the building. Tradition says, respecting the numerous ruined churches in Massarene, that the rebels of 1641 seized and fortified so many of the churches in one night, as to compel the destruction of the edifices in order to the suppression of the rebellion. The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Antrim to Armagh and Newry.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £700; glebe, £12. Gross income, £712; nett, £652 17s. 11d. Patron, Viscount Massarene. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £830 18s. 8d., and are impropriate in the patron. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Dunean and Cranfield, in the dio. of Connor. A curate has a salary of £75, and the surplice fees. The church was built about a century ago. Sittings 300; attendance, from 70 to 80. A chapel-of-ease at Gartree was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £920 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £305 from the Hon. Col. Pakenham. Sittings 200; attendance 130. The chaplain has a gross salary of £84 13s. 1d., and is appointed by the Hon. Col. Pakenham. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 100 and from 200 to 500. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Glenavy. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 784 Churchmen, 5,000 Presbyterians, 407 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,405 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Gartree was usually attended by about 90 children; and 15 daily schools had on their books 440 boys 285 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £3 from Col. Pakenham, and £2 from Archer Henry; one, with £3 from Col. Pakenham, and £20 9s. 3d. from a legacy; one, with £2 from the vicar; two, with respectively £15 and £30 from Col. Pakenham; one, with £3 from R. Dunne, Esq., and £8 from the National Board; one, with £10 from the National Board; and five, with £8 each from the National Board. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Dungonnell, and seven at respectively Killead, Ballyquillan, Crosshill, Gortnagallon, Straidhaven, Cornmevey, and Kileross.

KILLEAGH, or **KILLEIGH**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,854 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,783; in 1841, 2,815. Houses 427. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,087; in 1841, 2,026. Houses 317. The village stands on the post-road from Youghal to Cork, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Castle-Martyr and 5 west of Youghal. Fairs are held on June 13 and Nov. 12. An abbey is alleged by monastic writers to have been founded at the village by St. Abbin, who died in 650, and to have been presided over by the abbot St. Conchenna; but it confessedly looms so obscurely and indistinctly through the vapours of legend, that it may pretty safely be enumerated among the phantasmagoria of monasticism. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 608; in 1841, 760. Houses 110. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 79; in manufactures and trade, 37; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 61.

on their own manual labour, 94; on means not specified, 1. About 3 miles to the north of the village stands Mount-Uniacke, the seat of the elder branch of the family of Uniacke, who figure prominently among the gentry and proprietary of Imokilly. Less than one mile north of the village is Ahadda-cottage, the occasional residence of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.; and opposite to it is Killeagh-lodge, the seat of Roger Davis, Esq. The glen of Ahadda, in which Sir Arthur Brooke's cottage stands, is exquisitely picturesque,—sheeted with natural wood, romantic, and highly improved. Dr. Smith records that, when he wrote, two extraordinary trees were growing in the garden of Ahadda,—the one, “a bladder nut, or the *nux vessicaria* or *staphilodendron* of Parkinson,”—and the other, “the arbor vitæ of Gerrard, or the *thugæ theophrast*, C. B., being 15 inches in diameter, and about 30 feet high.” A castle was built at Ahadda by the Carews; and, in the time of Edward III., several annuities were granted out of the lands of Ahadda to William Skiddy of Cork. The land of the parish is in general very good, producing fine crops of wheat; and, from the nature of the soil and the local situation of the respective farms, it is capable of being tilled in any season, wet or dry.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £974 9s. 9d.; glebe, £25 2s. 6d. Gross income, £1,000 8s. 3d.; nett, £883 16s. 5½d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1812, by means of £346 3s. 1d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £188 6s. 2d. raised by private subscription, and £122 15s. 4½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 100; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 2,797; a Sunday school was attended by 5 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 from the National Board, and £5 from collections at the chapel—had on their books 94 boys and 47 girls. The Killeagh dispensary is within the Middleton Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 10,451; and, in 1839–40, it expended £141 10s. 5d., and administered to 727 patients.

KILLEAGH, co. Meath. See KILLAGH.

KILLEAGH, King's co. See KILLEIGH.

KILLEAK. See KILLEEK.

KILLEANY, a parish in the barony of Stradbally, 3¼ miles north-north-west of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 945 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 121; in 1841, 154. Houses 25. It contains the demesne of Killon, part of the great heath of Maryborough, and the west side of the hill of Kilbits, 720 feet high. The rest of the land is tolerably good.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £50; nett, £46 6s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the licensed curacy of Carnew, in the dio. of Ferns. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLEANY, a parish in the barony of Clare, 2 miles south of Headford, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 5,711 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches,—of which 1,151 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches are in Lough Corrib. Pop., in 1831, 1,572; in 1841, 1,772. Houses 288. The surface consists of very various land, from bog to good arable ground; and it is traversed by the road from Headford to Annaghdown. The hamlets are Kee-kill, Rossmount, Keernaun, Rafwee, and Carragh-

anin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of HEADFORD [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £148 4s. 2½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 800 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Headford. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 80 children.

KILLEANY, barony of Arran, co. Galway. See KILLANEY.

KILLEANY, co. Clare. See KILHENY.

KILLEARY, KILLARY, or KILLARVEY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Lower Slane, 4 miles south-east by south of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,205 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,343; in 1841, 2,582. Houses 427. The surface consists of good land, and is drained by the Keiran, one of the head-streams of the river Dee. The only demesne is Personstown; the chief hamlet is Lobinstown; and the highest ground is Slievebreegh, situated on the southern border, and possessing an altitude of 753 feet. The road from Navan to Ardee passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of SYDDAN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £110 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £9. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £212 6s. 2d., and are possessed by an ecclesiastical incumbent as a sinecure and separate benefice. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lobinstown has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels at Heronstown and Syddan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 2,348; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £21 and other advantages from the proprietors of the parish—had on their books 127 boys and 71 girls.

KILLEAVAN. See KILLEEVAN, co. Monaghan, and KILCAVAN, co. Wexford.

KILLEAVY. See KILLEVEY.

KILLEBAN, or KILLABAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Ballyadams, but chiefly in that of Slievemargy, Queen's co., Leinster. The Ballyadams section contains the village of BALLYLINAN; and the Slievemargy section the villages of ARLES and BALLICKMOYLER: see these articles. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5½. Area of the Ballyadams section, 7,290 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in the Barrow. Area of the Slievemargy section, 18,705 acres, 6 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,661; in 1841, 12,939. Houses 2,250. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ballyadams section, in 1831, 2,860; in 1841, 3,200. Houses 562. Pop. of the rural districts of the Slievemargy section, in 1831, 7,814; in 1841, 8,769. Houses 1,504. The ecclesiastical parish excludes the chapelry of Mayo, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 9,776. The river Barrow traces part of the eastern boundary, and the rivulet Dowglass drains a portion of the interior. The surface varies in outline and quality from the rich low ground on the Barrow, to the sterile moors on the uplands of the Leinster coal-field. Mostly all the arable land is good; and some of it is very superior. The upland district is rich in a mineral point of view, and partakes the same character as the Castle-Comer hills: see CASTLE-COMER. The principal mansions and villas are Providence, Castletown, Coonbeg, Rahin, Ashfield, Cooper-hill, Strand, Towlerion, Clonbrock, Garrendenny, Ballinagar, Ballyfoyle, Maidenhead, Brook-cottage, Rossena, and Ardough. A sumptuous monastery is alleged by monastic writers to have been built in the parish about the middle of the 7th

century, by St. Abban. Other chief objects of interest are noticed in the articles on the villages.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £1,292 6s. 1½d.; nett, £1,212 13s. 10½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the archdeaconry of Leighlin, and the benefice which forms its corps. Two curates have each a salary of £92 6s. 1½d. The parish-church bears the name of Castletown, and was built in 1801. Sittings 200; attendance 120. The church of Mayo chapelry will be noticed under the word MAYO: which see. The Arles, Killeen, and Ballylinan, Roman Catholic chapels, have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 1,000, and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Mayo. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 650, and the Roman Catholics to 9,457; 6 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 1,280 children; and 20 daily schools had on their books 500 boys and 451 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £6 from the rector, and a few voluntary contributions; one, with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £7 from the rector; one, with £6 from the rector; and one, with a sum not named from subscription. In 1838, the National Board granted £100 toward the erection of a school at Ballylinan.

KILLEBEHAN. See **KILBEAGH**.

KILLEDAN, a parish in the barony of Gallen, 6 miles south by west of Swineford, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of **KILTAMAGH**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 14,515 acres, 10 perches,—of which 97 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,741; in 1841, 6,410. Houses 1,147. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,760. Houses 1,021. The surface is partly boggy, partly moorish, partly arable, and to a large extent upland and pastoral. The river Guishden effects the drainage northward. Slievecarra is the highest ground, and has an altitude of 855 feet. The principal seats are Ballinamore, Killedan, and Annagh-Hill. The roads from Foxford and Swineford to Ballina pass up the Guishden's vale. In 1608, a Franciscan friary in Killedan was found, by inquisition, to be possessed of various lands and tenements.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **STRAID** [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £205 15s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate in Sir William H. Palmer. The church is situated at Ballinamore, and was built in 1780, at the private expense of the late Mr. Ormsby. Sittings 40; attendance 10. A curate for the parish has a salary of £75. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 6,145; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 from Thomas Ormsby, Esq.—had on their books 349 boys and 183 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Greyfield, Devilease, and Kiltamagh.

KILLEDMUND, a village in the parish of Kiltennell, barony of East Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands near the south-west base of Mount-Leinster, and 3½ miles east by north of Borris, on the road from that town to Enniscorthy. Area of the village, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 236; in 1841, 154. Houses 32.

KILLEEDNADEMA. See **KILLEENADEMA**.

KILLEEDY, a parish in the barony of Glenquin, 4½ miles south by west of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Munster. Three townlands are separated from the

rest of the parish by a narrow portion of the parish of Monagea. Length and breadth, exclusive of these townlands, 10 miles and 5 miles; area of the whole, 25,456 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,420; in 1841, 6,341. Houses 949. Two-thirds of the land are moor and mountain, capable of great improvement; and the remainder is low ground of a clayey and very retentive soil. The uplands lie all in the centre and in the west; they form a chief part of the mountainous region in the south-west corner of the county; and are included in the great circumference of wild alpine region in Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, whose centre is Abbeyfeale. See **ABBEYFEALE**. The chief head-stream of the Deel river drains the lowland district; and on this stream, 4 miles south by west of Newcastle, stands the village of Glanduff.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £484 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £49 15s. 8d. Gross income, £534 5s. 11½d.; nett, £452 11s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1817, at the cost of £1,421 10s. 9d.; and was maliciously burned in 1822. The Ashford Roman Catholic chapel, the Tournafulla Roman Catholic chapel, and a farm-house, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively about 550, 420, and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 5,635; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 160 boys and 93 girls.

KILLEEDY, barony of Pubblebrien. See **KILKEEDY**.

KILLEEK, or **KILLESK**, a parish, 2 miles west of Swords, and formerly in the barony of Coolock, but now in that of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 807 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches,—of which 3 roods, 29 perches lie detached a little to the west. Pop., in 1831, 175; in 1841, 185. Houses 24. The seats of Leas and Westereave, though not within the parish, are but a few yards beyond its limits.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of Swords [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £10, and the remainder for £108 3s. 5½d.; and the latter are appropriate to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLEELY. See **KILLELLY** and **KILLILY**.

KILLEEN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Skreen, 2½ miles north by west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,347 acres. Pop., in 1831, 588; in 1841, 580. Houses 86. The surface consists of excellent land, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Navan. Killeen-castle, the seat of the Earl of Fingal, was originally built, about the year 1180, by Sir Hugh de Lacy. It was, for many ages, the seat of the Cusack family; and it passed from them to the family of Plunkett, by the marriage of Joan, sole heiress of Lucas Cusack, Lord of Killeen, Dunlany, and Gerardston, with Sir Christopher Plunkett, who, in 1432, was deputy-lieutenant of Ireland. The new proprietors were, through nine descents, styled Barons of Killeen; and Lucas, the tenth of their line, and usually called Lucas More, was, in 1628, created Earl of Fingal. "The castle of Killeen in its existing state," says Mr. Brewer, "has few visible traces of high antiquity, but the ancient or Gothic style of architectural arrangement has been sedulously, and with a very pleasing effect, cultivated in the extensive alterations made under

the direction of the present Earl. Large and tasteful additions, comprising several fine apartments, have been recently carried into execution, after the designs of the able architect, Mr. Francis Johnston. His lordship has also improved the demesne by plantations to a great extent, which are in a thriving condition. At a short distance from the castle is a venerable and interesting church, built under the auspices of Sir Christopher Plunkett, in the early part of the reign of the fourth Edward. In this church are numerous monuments of the Plunkett family, among which is that of the founder, who died in 1445, and Joan Cusack, his wife, who died in 1441. Sir Christopher and his lady founded, in the church of their erection, a chantry of four priests, to pray for their souls. There was also founded, in the same structure, a guild or fraternity, consisting of brethren and sisters, termed the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Killeen. It is believed that an abbey was founded at this place by St. Endeus, in the 6th century; and also a nunnery, in which was interred St. Fanchea, sister of the founder.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TARAH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £68; glebe, £171. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £196, and are impropriate in Peter Ponsonby Metge, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 596; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLEEN, an ecclesiastical parish, in the barony of Clarmallagh, 2½ miles south-west of Durrow, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 2,379 acres. Pop., in 1831, 632. It is now consolidated with the *quoad civilia* parish of Aughmacart; and forms the north-east district of that parish. The surface is various in both outline and quality; but the arable land is very good.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of AUGHMART [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Both the vicarial and the rectorial tithes are returned with those of the other parishes of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 637. In 1841, the Killeen Loan Fund had a capital of £242, and circulated £373 in 175 loans.

KILLEEN, one of several denominations of a continuous bog, on the southern border of the barony of Slieveardagh, from 4½ to 7½ miles north-east of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. The other denominations are Ballintoher, Gralla, Lurraga, Noan, Droumbon, Parkstown, and Liskeeveen. The bog is bounded, on the north, by Liskeeveen; on the east, by the Littleton river; on the south, by Ballintoher; and on the west, by Gralla. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,580 acres. Its interior is extremely wet; its highest point and its lowest pass lie respectively 418 and 375 feet above sea-level; and its maximum and average depth are respectively 32 and 18 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,849 16s. 2d.

KILLEEN, a demesne, and a mineral field, about 1 mile north-east of Tralee, barony of Trughe-nackiny, co. Kerry, Munster. The demesne and a considerable estate around it were granted by the act of settlement to a gentleman of the name of Bateman, who had been an officer in Col. Hierome Sankey's regiment of horse; and they descended from him to his posterity. The lands are limestone, and have some considerable caverns. Lead ore, containing a comparatively valuable intermixture, was mined in the course of last century.

KILLEEN, or NEW ARRAN, a fishing village in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the head of an inlet of Kilcolgan bay, 2½ miles west-south-west of Kil-

colgan, and 2½ north-west of Kinvarra. At the time of Mr. Nimmo's Coast Survey, it had 300 inhabitants, and several yawls, and was reported on as follows: "This place appeared a favourable situation for a boat pier, and was adopted by the deputation in 1822. The pier named St. Kitt's, was begun by day labour, and afterwards completed by contract. It is a neat quay of hewn limestone, 120 feet long, with a return head of 20 feet; at the upper end is a small bridge, through which boats pass into a pool behind the quay, covered from the sea by a gravel bank, where they may be laid up in complete shelter. This place is much frequented by the Galway fishermen during the herring season, and with north-west winds. The pier is covered in front by the small isle Minish, 300 yards distant, and some strong reefs, and has two or three entrances at high-water; at low-water it is dry." It is one of the safest boat-harbours in Galway bay.

KILLEEN, or KILLEENY, co. Dublin. See KILLINEY.

KILLEENADEEMA, or KILNADEEMA, a parish in the barony of Loughrea, 3 miles south by west of the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 24,503 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches,—of which 289 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches are in the lake of Loughrea, and 15 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,554; in 1841, 3,754. Houses 600. The surface ascends southward from Loughrea, to the boundary-line with Munster. The southern district, amounting to at least one-half of the whole area, consists of a wild section of the Slievebaughta mountains; but the northern district consists of good arable and pasture land. The two highest summits in the south have altitudes of 1,080 and 1,207 feet. The chief residences are Toureen, Grousehill, and Abbeyville; and the hamlets are Mountain-village, Millmount, Toornacnevin, Toorantoo, Tooraaglassa, Derrylaur, and Bellananallaght.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LOUGHREA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £140 19s. 14d.; glebe, £4 14s. 6d. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £12 18s. 5½d., is appropriated to the deanery of Clonfert. The Killeenadeema and Derrybryan Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 600 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kiltessill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 3,507; and 6 daily schools—4 of which were salaried by the London Hibernian Society, and 2 of these 4 aided also with £5 each from the Earl of Clancarty—had on their books 206 boys and 119 girls.

KILLEENAGARRIFF. See KILNEGARRUFF.

KILLEENASTEENA, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3½ miles south-south-west of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 729 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 202; in 1841, 220. Houses 31. The road from Golden to Clonmel passes through the interior.—This parish is a wholly impropriate rectory, in the dio. of Cashel; and a salary is paid to a neighbouring clergyman for the performance of occasional duties. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILLEENAVARRA. See KILLUNAVARA.

KILLEENDUFF, a creek on the coast of the barony of Tyreragh, between Achris-head and Pullocheny, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is frequented by fishing-boats, but has need of a pier.

KILLEENEEN. See KILLINEEN.

KILLEENEMER. See KILLEENEMOR.

KILLEENEY, **KILLINNY**, or **KILLENHY**, a parish 4½ miles west-north-west of Gort, and in the barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,117 acres. 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 3 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in Cahirglassin lake. Pop., in 1831, 820; in 1841, 1,165. Houses 193. Three townlands formerly belonged to Dunkellin, and were transferred by the Act 6th and 7th William IV. Pop., in 1841, 436. The surface consists of limestone-land, light, chiefly pastoral, and very rocky; and partakes in the caverned and tunnelled perforations of rock which so singularly abound in the water-course in the vicinity of Gort.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCOLGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £27 13s. 6d., and the rectorial for £28 7s.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop and the dean. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLEENEY, Queen's co. See **KILLEEN**.

KILLEENEY, co. Dublin. See **KILLINEY**.

KILLEENOGHTY. See **KILLENORTY**.

KILLEENTIerna. See **KILLENTIerna**.

KILLEESHIL. See **KILLESHELL**.

KILLEEVAN, a parish, 2½ miles east of Clones, and in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. The Dartry section contains the village of **NEWBLISS**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 11,571 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 127 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches lie detached, and 55 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,261; in 1841, 8,417. Houses 1,463. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,851. Houses 1,364. The ecclesiastical parish is less extensive than the civil one, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 7,273. Two townlands formerly belonged to the barony of Monaghan, and were transferred by the act 6 and 7 William IV. Area, 257 acres, 13 perches. Pop., in 1841, 157. The land is, for the most part, good, fertile tillage ground. The bogs serve well for turbary, and are pretty equally and diffusively dispersed. The river Fina effects the drainage southward; and there are 7 small lakes and 4 tolerably large ones. The principal demesnes are those of Newbliss, Ballynure, and Killicumbent. The roads from Clones to Dublin and Ballyboy pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £518 15s. 5d.; glebe, £134 10s. Gross income, £653 5s. 5d.; nett, £559 3s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1794; and was enlarged in 1812, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d., and a gift of £92 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 350. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 250, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapel of Aughaboy. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,820 Churchmen, 520 Presbyterians, and 4,933 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools had on their books 588 boys and 350 girls. Two of the schools were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board; three, with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £12 from subscription.

KILLEGALLY. See **TESSAURAN**.

KILLEGAN. See **KILTEGAN**.

KILLEGLAND, a parish in the barony of Ratoath, 2½ miles east of the town of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the town of **ASHBOURNE**: which see. Length, 1 mile; breadth,

half-a-mile; area, 716 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 473; in 1841, 411. Houses 53. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 36. Houses 5.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Ratoath, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £54. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 200 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ratoath. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 439; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and the other with £13 18s. from the rector—had on their books 96 boys and about 40 girls.

KILLEGNEY, a parish in the north of the barony of Bantry, about 6 miles south-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,685 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,616; in 1841, 1,763. Houses 274. The surface is washed and bounded on the north by the rivulet Boro; and it is traversed by the roads from Dublin and from Enniscorthy to New Ross. A small portion of the land is of tolerably good quality; but all the remainder is very poor, and, unless frequently broken up, runs into moss or stunted furze. Some hills variegates the prevailing tame landscape, and are partly arable, and partly pastoral. Castleboro, the seat of Lord Carew, is a fine residence; and the plantations of its demesne extend over a considerable space, and form a pleasing relief to the pervading nakedness of the country. The hamlets are Barns and Cullenstown.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £304 12s. 4d. The rectory of Killegney, and the appropriate curacy of **CHAPEL** [which see], constitute the benefice of **KILLEGNEY**. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,443. Gross income, £380 13s. 8½d.; nett, £337 3s. 11½d. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Tecoline, in the dio. of Leighlin. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built in 1827, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 90. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the parish of Chapel. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 77, and the Roman Catholics to 1,569; the Protestants of the union to 140, and the Roman Catholics to 2,364; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 28 children; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £15 from Lady Carew—was attended by about 75 children; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 142 boys and 89 girls, and were attended by about 68 other children.

KILLEHENY, or **KILLAHINY**, a parish on the west coast of the barony of Iraghtic Connor, 8½ miles west-north-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the villages of **BALLYBUNION** and **ARA-PHOND**: see these articles. Area, 4,664 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,050; of the rural districts, 2,498. Houses in the whole, 474; in the rural districts, 391. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 2,209, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,136. The surface lies immediately north of the embouchure of the Cashen river; and includes a large proportion of marshy, boggy, and coarse waste land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LISTOWEL** [which see], in the Co. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £41 10s., and the rectorial for £83; and the latter are inappropriate in Thomas Stoughton, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,270; and a hedge-school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

KILLEIGH, a village in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's co., Leinster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Tullamore to Mountmellick, with that from Portarlinton to Frankford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Tullamore, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Dublin. It claims a comparatively high antiquity, yet does not seem to have ever possessed much economical importance, and appears to have been remarkable only as an unusually crowded seat of monasticism. The number of its monasteries was three,—one for grey friars, one for Augustinian nuns, and one for Augustinian canons. The first is said to have been founded in the reign of Edward I.; the second pretends to have been founded by the Warren family shortly after the Anglo-Norman conquest; and the third is alleged to have originated in the sixth century. The remains of one of the monasteries still exist at the foot of a hill, and in the vicinity of the present Protestant place of worship. Killeigh ranks as a chapelry, and as part of the benefice of GEASHILL [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The chapel is supposed to have been built about 1654; and was almost wholly rebuilt in 1830, by means of £599 12s., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 350; attendance 180. The chaplain has a salary of £82. The district assigned to the chapelry, though not accurately defined, is understood to include one-third of all the Protestant population within the benefice. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ballykean and Ballinegar. Fairs are held in the village on June 1, and Oct. 16. Area of the village, 35 acres. Pop., in 1831, 478; in 1841, 262. Houses 47.

KILLEIGHY. See BALLYKEAN.

KILLEILAGH, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Corcomroe, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of ROADFORD and FISHER-STREET; which see. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 12,357 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 22 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,359; in 1841, 3,904. Houses 644. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,551. Houses 586. It lies along the South Sound, directly opposite the islands of Arran; and has a mountainous, broken, and pastoral surface. At the small bay of Doolin, which indents the coast, the schistose rocks which compose the cliffs all the way hither from the entrance of the Shannon, are succeeded by the limestone of the barony of Burren. In the vicinity of the bay is Doolin Castle, the seat of W. N. Macnamarra, Esq. No fewer than 9 or 10 hamlets are sprinkled over the interior. The chief roads are the coast one from Blackhead bay round to Ennistymon, and a branch one from this to Kilfenora.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 9d. The rectories and vicarages of Killeilagh and Kilmoon, and the rectory of Carrune [see KILMOON and CARRUNE], constitute the benefice of Killeilagh; but the rectory of Carrune is a sinecure. Pop., in 1831, 4,447. Gross income, £330 7s. 8d.; nett, £312 6s. 4d. Patron of the rectories, the Marquis of Thomond; of the vicarages, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilmahon, in the dio. of Cloyne, and resides on that benefice. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clouney. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 62; the Roman Catholics of the parish and union to respectively 3,546 and 4,712; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £20 from

the Baptist Society—had on their books 74 boys and 8 girls; and 2 other daily schools in the parish were shut during winter, and made no report of their attendance.

KILLEINY, or **KILLINY**, a parish on the north side of the barony of Corkaguiney, 10 miles north-east by east of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of Castle-Gregory, and the village of Killeiny: see CASTLE-GREGORY. Length, 6 miles; area, 14,966 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,344; in 1841, 3,481. Houses 589. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,780. Houses 479. It includes the Seven Hogs and the Magharee islets, and the low, long, narrow peninsula which separates Brandon bay on the west from Tralee bay on the east; yet it has a comparatively small extent of low land, and runs chiefly up into the lofty, massive, and wild ridge of mountain which forms the huge backbone of Corkaguiney. Such portions as are disposed in arable fields and meadows are good and fertile. The villages of Cloghane and Killeiny had, in 1831, a pop. of 222 and 263.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £432 18s. 5d.; glebe, £13 16s. 11d. Gross income, £446 15s. 4d.; nett, £412 15s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also surrogate of the diocese, and is non-resident. A curate has a salary of £100. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 8 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of North Cloghane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 101, and the Roman Catholics to 3,453; an infant school made no return of its attendance; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 105 boys and 27 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Martramane.

KILLELAGH, or **KILLILAGH**, a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Maghera, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; medium breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,269 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,046; in 1841, 3,258. Houses 579. Three-fourths of the surface are mountain, pasture, bog, and rocky ground; and nearly the whole has a cold, hilly soil, which requires frequent liming in order to be stimulated into fertility. About 630 Irish acres are lofty upland; and the mountain of Carnatochar rises on the western boundary, and has an altitude of 1,521 feet. The nascent rivulet Clody effects the drainage westward. A sandstone quarry is worked at Fallalea for the supply of the neighbouring country. The road from Belfast to Londonderry, by way of Dungiven, passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £200 15s. 1½d.; glebe, £100 7s. 8½d. Gross income, £301 2s. 10d.; nett, £255 6s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 30 years ago. Sittings 200; attendance, about 15. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefice of Maghera. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 41 Churchmen, 415 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,704 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was partially supported by the rector—had on their books 60 boys and 26 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Tirkane.

KILLELAN, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare, Leinster. Three detached portions lie

respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by north, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south by west, of Castle-Dermot. Length and breadth of the main body, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area, of the whole, 7,378 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches; of the detached portions, 1,804 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,049; in 1841, 1,764. Houses 277. The land averages in annual value about 26s. per plantation acre. Davidstown, situated to the east of the Dublin and New Ross road, is the seat of R. Archbold, Esq.; and the other seats are Bellevue, Hughstown, Sheriff-hill, and Jarman's Cottage.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TIMOLIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £110; glebe, £39. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £220, and are impropriate in Sir Richard Steele, Bart. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 1,030; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLELEAGH. See KILLYLEAGH.

KILLELONEHAN, KILLONEHAN, or KILLALATHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Pubblebrien, and partly in that of Coshma, co. Limerick, Munster. The Pubblebrien section contains part of the town of St. Patrick's Well: see PATRICK'S-WELL (ST.). Length, 3 miles; breadth, from a few perches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Area of the Coshma section, 873 acres; of the Pubblebrien section, 1,196 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,085; in 1841, 982. Houses 146. Pop. of the Coshma section, in 1831, 482; in 1841, 422. Houses 58. Pop. of the rural districts of the Pubblebrien section, in 1831, 510; in 1841, 416. Houses 64. The surface is touched by the Limerick and Kerry road at St. Patrick's-Well; and it thence stretches away to the south-east. The land is in general good, and varies in annual value from 40s. to 60s. per plantation acre. Attyfin, the seat of J. Westropp, Esq., is near St. Patrick's Well; and another seat is Fort Etna.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Munchin's, in the dio. of Limerick. See MUNCHIN'S (ST.). Tithe composition, £124 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £11 1s. 6½d. A church, containing accommodation for 80 persons, has just been erected, by means of a contribution of £493 16s. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 1,075; and a pay daily school had on its books 5 boys and 20 girls.

KILLELY, KILLEALY, or KILLYGALLY, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, and partly in the city of Limerick, and barony of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Bunratty section, 5,013 acres; of the Pubblebrien section, 1,210 acres; of the city of Limerick section, 360 acres of land, and 20 acres of water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,140; in 1841, 5,065. Houses 797. Pop. of the co. Clare section, in 1831, 2,030; in 1841, 1,955. Houses 307. Pop. of the Pubblebrien section, in 1841, 509. Houses 73. The Pubblebrien and the city of Limerick sections formerly belonged to the quondam county of the city of Limerick. The parochial surface extends in the direction of north-west from the Shannon; and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Ennis. It contains the hamlet of Meelick, and part of the wood of Cratloe: see CRATLOE. About two-thirds of the surface consist of good land; and the remainder is mountainous, and of inferior quality. A mountain on the northern boundary has an altitude of 1,010 feet. The chief residences in the Clare section are Woodcock-Hill, Punch-Bowl, Fort-Cottage, Burton, Summer-Hill, and Meelick.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe com-

position, £280; glebe, £50. Gross income, £249 10s.; nett, £312 17s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also a vicar choralship in Limerick cathedral. The church was built in 1735, at the private expense of Mr. Burton, an ancestor of the Marquis of Conyngham. Sittings 100; attendance, about 12. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 164 Churchmen, 17 Presbyterians, and 5,226 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 35 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was supported partly by the rector, and another wholly by subscription, and by a charity sermon at the chapel—had on their books 136 boys and 142 girls.

KILLELY, or KILLILY, a parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, 2 miles south-south-east of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,811 acres. Pop., in 1831, 677; in 1841, 770. Houses 142. The surface consists of good land, declines to the east, and lies between the Irish sea and the east road from Wexford to Dublin. Within the limits is a portion of the village of Blackwater, containing, in 1831, a population of 177; and in the vicinity of that village is the demesne of Castle Talbot. See BLACKWATER.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of Castle-Ellis [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £39 13s. 6d.; glebe, £36 2s. 5d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £45 11s. 3d.; and are impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The Roman Catholic chapel at Blackwater has an attendance of 3,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 665; and 2 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 70 children.

KILLEMLAGH, KILLEMLY, or KILLEMLAGH, a parish on the west coast of the barony of Iveragh, 9 miles south by west of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6; area, 11,857 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,548; in 1841, 2,728. Houses 466. But this statement of population includes also the parish of Kilconloe, whose length, breadth, and area, are respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 4 miles, and 5,753 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. The surface is for the most part loftily mountainous in character, and comparatively unproductive or at least light in soil. Yet some very good land occurs near the site of the quondam church, and around the head of the bay which sweeps round from Puffin Island to Bolus Head. This bay washes most of the coast of the parish, and has only one small creek where a boat can possibly land, and is often tumultuously lashed by a rolling and tumbling sea from the great swell of the Atlantic. See PUFFIN, BOLUS, and BALLINSKELLIGS.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £101 10s. 9d.; glebe, £60. The rectories of Killemlagh and Kilconloe, and a sinecure portion of the rectory of Ardfert, constitute the benefice of Killemlagh, and the corps of the treasurership of Ardfert cathedral. Gross income, £341 3s.; nett, £282 12s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Killemlagh has a salary of £55 7s. 8½d.; and a curate for the occasional duties of Kilconloe has a salary of £18 9s. 2½d. The curate of Killemlagh's house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 6. The Roman Catholic chapel of Port-Magee and Real have an attendance of respectively 700 and 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 2,710; one hedge-school had on its books 13 boys and 7 girls; and two other hedge-schools made no report of their attendance.

KILLEN, a village in the parish and barony of

Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. A fair is held on Dec. 4. Pop. not specially returned.

KILLEN, or KILCARRAGH. See KILCAR.

KILLENAGH, a parish near the northern extremity of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 5 miles south by east of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,232 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 704; in 1841, 734. Houses 129. The surface extends between the Irish sea and the river Avon-Banna, and consists, for the most part, of poor land. The chief hamlet is Killenagh; and the principal seats are Tomduff-house and Ballywalter-house. —This parish is an improper curacy, and part of the benefice of ARDAMINE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are wholly improper in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., and are compounded for £145. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 123, and the Roman Catholics to 638; and a hedge-school was usually attended by about 28 children in summer. The Killenagh dispensary is within the Gorey Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 8,203; and, in 1839–40, it expended £147 0s. 3d., and administered to 2,112 patients.

KILLENANE. See KILLINANE.

KILLENAULE, a parish, containing a small market and post town of the same name, in the barony of Shieveardagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 7,711 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,467; in 1841, 3,755. Houses 624. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,889; in 1841, 1,969. Houses 309. About one-half of the land has a light soil. The landscape, though containing a watershed between considerable affluents of the Suir, and lying upon a comparatively high basis, is interesting, and in some places almost picturesque. The principal country-seats are Lanepark, Killeen, Springhill, Roan, Clonbroggan, and Sherbourne. A good colliery, called Listen Rock, began long ago to be worked in the vicinity of the town; see TIPPERARY (County of). The roads from Urlingford to Clonmel and from Cashel to Callen intersect each other at the town, and occasion a considerable thoroughfare. The town is situated $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Fethard, 11 south by west of Urlingford, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ south-west by south of Dublin. Though in a rather rich district, and somewhat advantageously situated for provincial trade, it is a sorry place. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, March 25, May 14, June 24, Aug. 14, and Oct. 17. A dispensary in the town is within the Cashel Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 7,336; and, in 1839–40, its receipts and disbursements amounted to respectively £88 12s. and £126 8s. The Kilkenny line of railway approaches within 24 statute miles of the town, the nearest point being at Ballyragget. A mail-car runs daily to Thurles. Area of the town, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,578; in 1841, 1,786. Houses 315. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 143; in manufactures and trade, 160; in other pursuits, 84. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 173; on their own manual labour, 159; on means not specified, 45. —Killenaule parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £127 12s., and the rectorial for £200; and the latter are appropriated to the chancellorship of Cashel cathedral. The vicarages of Killenaule and ST. JOHNTOWN, and the rectories of COOLAGH, DRANGAN, MACOWRY, ISERTKERRIN, and BARRET'S-GRANGE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killenaule. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 7,859. Gross income, £1,062 2s.; nett, £933 15s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is nonresident, and holds

also the benefice of Kells, in the dio. of Ossory. One curate has a salary of £150, and another has a salary of £100 and the use of the glebe-house. The church was quite recently built, by means of a contribution of £689 6s. 5d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings 200; attendance 150. The Killenaule and Moglass Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively above 3,000 and between 500 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Drangan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 160, and the Roman Catholics to 3,486; the Protestants of the union to 353, and the Roman Catholics to 8,401; 6 daily schools in the parish had on their books 255 boys and 289 girls; and 14 daily schools in the union had 513 boys and 549 girls.

KILLENCARE, KILLENKERE, or KILLINKERE, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Loughtee, but chiefly in that of Castleraghan, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by south of Bailieborough, and the same distance east by north of Ballyjamesduff, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Loughtee section, 3,833 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 32 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches are water. Area of the Castleraghan section, 12,078 acres, 36 perches,—of which 98 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,503; in 1841, 8,126. Houses 1,353. Pop. of the Loughtee section, in 1831, 2,110; in 1841, 1,894. Houses 328. Though the general surface is broken, and lies on a high basis, it is nearly all in tillage, and produces good and even abundant crops of oats. Some parts are let at an acreable rent of £2 per annum; and the whole averages from 20s. to 30s. per plantation acre. The two chief head-streams of the co. Meath Blackwater, effect most of the drainage. The hamlets are Killencare and Waterloo.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £480; glebe, £347 11s. The rectorial tithes are estimated in annual value at £550, and are improper in the Marquis of Westmeath. Gross income of the benefice, £827 11s.; nett, £684 14s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 164. The greater portion of the parish is included within the perpetual curacy of Mullagh, which has a church of its own; see MULLAGH. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 60 and 150; and two Roman Catholic chapels are mutually united in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, and have jointly an attendance of 1,436. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,085 Churchmen, 1,194 Presbyterians, and 5,762 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 62 children; and 12 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £36 18s. 6d. from Lord Farnham, one with £24 from the London Hibernian Methodist Society, and two with respectively £5 and £25 from subscription—had on their books 550 boys and 384 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Finternaght.

KILLENARRICK. See KILLINCARRIG.

KILLENDUFF. See KILLENDUFF.

KILLENELICK. See GALBALLY.

KILLENEMOR, KILLENAMORE, KILLENEMER, or KILLENOMER, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile and upwards; area, 414 acres. Pop., in 1831, 197; in 1841, 211. Houses 28. The land is of average rate quality.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend,

and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £40; nett, £33 17s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aglishdrinagh, and the stipendiary curacy of Cloyne; and he resides at Cloyne. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLENEY, co. Down. See KILLANEY.

KILLENEY, co. Galway. See KILLEANY.

KILLENEY, co. Dublin. See KILLINEY.

KILLENHY. See KILLEENY.

KILLENICK. See KILLINICK.

KILLENKERE. See KILLENKARE.

KILLENNY. See KILLEANY, Queen's co.

KILLENOR. See KILLINOR.

KILLENORTY, KILNORTY, OF CILLENUGHTY, a parish in the baronies of Coshma and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Coshma section, 104 acres; of the Pubblebrien section, 754 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 420; of the Coshma section, 88. Houses in the whole, 67; in the Coshma section, 14. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Pubblebrien, and states its pop. at 390.—This parish is in the dio. of Limerick, and is wholly appropriated to the diocesan. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLENTIERNA, a parish in the baronies of Magonihy and Trughenackmy, 3½ miles south by west of Castle-Island, co. Kerry, Munster. Area of the Magonihy section, 1,211 acres; of the Trughenackmy section, 9,020 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,106; of the Magonihy section, 366. Houses in the whole, 480; in the Magonihy section, 65. The Census of 1831 places the whole parish in Trughenackmy, and states its pop. at 2,079. The surface is washed by the Brown Flesk, and traversed by the road from Castle-Island to Killarney; and it presents a series of mixed tillage, rough pasture, barren heath, naked rock, red bog, and wooded glen.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £283 7s. 2d. The rectories of Killentierma and DYSERT [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killentierma. Pop., in 1831, 3,510. Gross income, £499 18s. 1d.; nett, £473 5s. 3d. Patrons, the proprietors of the seignory of Castle-Island. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance 16. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 2,214; the Protestants of the union to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 3,717; 2 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 65 boys and 35 girls; and there were also 2 hedge-schools in Dysert.

KILLENUMERY, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, 1½ mile south by east of the town of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 14,086½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,115; in 1841, 4,605. Houses 750. The surface is to a large extent upland, and consists in general of indifferent land. A skirt of the Arigna mineral field lies within the southern border. The Bonnet river washes the north border; and is there overlooked by the mansion of Friarstown.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £150; glebe, £285. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £70, and are inappropriate in Robert Baker, Esq. of Sligo. The vicarages of Killenumery and KILLERY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killenumery. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 7,084. Gross income, £513 9s. 2d.; nett, £474 10s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a

salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church of Killenumery was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 60. There is a church also in Killery. The Roman Catholic chapel of Killenumery has an attendance of about 500. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Killery. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 659, and the Roman Catholics to 3,620; the Protestants of the union to 988, and the Roman Catholics to 6,411; 7 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £12 from the Baptist Society—had on their books 293 boys and 167 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 450 boys and 264 girls.

KILLENVOY, a parish in the barony of Athlone, 5½ miles east by south of Athleague, co. Rosecommon, Connaught. It contains the village of KNOCKCROGHERY: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,554 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch,—of which 911 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches are in Lough Ree, and 5 acres, 24 perches are in Lough Collog. Pop., in 1841, 2,388. Houses 425. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,125. Houses 382. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 2,402; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 2,250. The surface extends westward from the shore of Lough Ree; is bisected by the road from Roscommon to Athlone; consists, for the most part, of good arable and pasture land; and is decorated with the demesnes of Mount-Plunkett, Churchborough, Sandfield, and Sreagg.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £65; glebe, £35 12s. 6d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kilmean and Raharrow, are compounded for £186 7s., and are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The vicarages of Killenvoy, KILMEAN, PORTERIN, IVERNOON, and RAHARROW [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killenvoy. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6½. Pop., in 1831, 9,693. Gross income, £323 4s. 4d.; nett, £266 6s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 70. The Killenvoy Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and there are Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmean, Raharrow, and Ivernoon. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 103 Churchmen, 8 Protestant dissenters, and 2,320 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 233 Churchmen, 20 Protestant dissenters, and 9,236 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 40 children; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £15 from the vicar and the Elphin Diocesan Society—had on their books 104 boys and 46 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had on their books 420 boys and 257 girls.

KILLENY, barony of Clare, co. Galway. See KILLEANY.

KILLENY, barony of Arran, co. Galway. See KILLANEY.

KILLENY, co. Dublin. See KILLINEY.

KILLEON. KILLIAN.

KILLERERAN, a parish, 4½ miles east-south-east of Tuam, and partly in the baronies of Ballymoe, Dunmore, and Tyaquin, but chiefly in the barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Area of the Ballymoe section, 674 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches; of the Dunmore section, 1,634 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches; of the Tyaquin section, 1,918 acres, 7 perches,—of which 7 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches are water; of the Clare section, 10,307 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 4,782; of the Ballymoe section, 116; of the Dunmore section, 338; of the

Tyaquin section, 705; of the Clare section, 3,603. Houses in the Ballymoe section, 20; in the Dunmore section, 61; in the Tyaquin section, 117; in the Clare section, 613. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop., in 1831, at 4,307; and the Census states it at 4,643. Transferences of some townlands from barony to barony were made in the recent changes. See GALWAY (County of). The surface consists in a general view of light sheep pasture-ground, with a large proportion of interspersed bog; and though containing several extensive tracts of good land, is so flat, so ill-cultivated, so devoid of embellishment, and so unpleasantly powdered with wretched huts, as to have a poor and desolate appearance. A group of trees around the parish-church, the scattered trees of Castle-Moyle, the scanty decorations of Mr. M. J. Blake's demesne of Brooklodge, and some gravelly ridges and low hills in the vicinity of that demesne, are almost the only objects which relieve the monotony of wide-spread flatness and of intermixed bog and meadow. The highest ground has an altitude of 373 feet above sea-level. The only noticeable residences besides Castle-Moyle, are Hillsbrook and Barbersfort. The nascent rivulet Moyne, and the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £341 10s.; glebe, £28. The rectories of Killreran and ABBEYKNOCKMOY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killreran. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 7,173. Gross income, £589 10s.; nett, £517 7s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1823, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel of Killreran has an attendance of 500; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Abbeyknockmoy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 4,539; the Protestants of the union to 112, and the Roman Catholics to 7,611; and 8 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in the parish—had on their books 197 boys and 101 girls, and were attended by about 100 other children. Three of the schools in the parish were in connection with the London Hibernian and Tuam Diocesan Societies; one was in connection with the London Hibernian and London Ladies' Hibernian Societies; and one was salaried with £20 from Mr. Blake.

KILLERICK, or KILLERBIO, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Carlow, 5½ miles east by north of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It consists of a chief district, and of three detached portions, which lie respectively 2, 6, and 7½ miles south-west of the chief district. Area of the whole, 5,318 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches; of the detached portion, 1,132 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1841, 860. Houses 129. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 1,336; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 1,261. The land is in general good. The principal residences are Busherstown, Russelstown, Ardnehoe, Borton, and Dackell's Grove.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of URGLIN [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The tithes are compounded for £360, and are wholly impropriate in the representatives of the late H. Bunbury of Russelstown and Humphry of Dublin; and a salary of £15 15s. is paid by the impropiators to the incumbent. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 1,202; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLERIES (THE), two bays at the boundary between the counties of Galway and Mayo, Con-

naught. The smaller one, called the Little Killery, ramifies from near the entrance of the larger, projects to the extent of about 3 miles, and lies all within co. Galway. The larger, usually called Killery Harbour, separates over its whole length the county of Galway from that of Mayo, projects to the extent of about 10 miles, and extends first in the direction of south-east by east, and next in a direction nearly due east. Both bays are narrow, and overhung with mountains, and closely resemble the fiords of Norway and the sea-lochs of the western Highlands of Scotland. The Greater Killery, or Killery Harbour, varies from ¼ to ½ of a mile in width, and is so precipitously screened by steep and lofty mountains as to image in some degree the idea of a stupendous natural canal. It is throughout an excellent harbour, capable of holding large ships, and having, over a great part of its extent, a depth of from 10 to 12 fathoms; yet, in consequence of occasional squalls, strong and sudden, from the mountains, it is often unsafe for small sailing boats. Its salmon fishery is valuable; and its fisheries of cod, haddock, and herring, are plentiful. The river Errive is precipitated into the harbour, nearly at its head; the Bundurra rivulet enters its north side; the Marquis of Sligo's mountain-lodge at Delphi, stands adjacent in the glen of the Bundurra; the Muilrea mountain-group magnificently soars over it to a monarch position among the neighbouring mountains; and the hill or pass of Salruc commands from the interior a superb and exquisitely thrilling view of the harbour itself, and of its screens, its entrance, and its seaward aspect. See ERRIVE, BUNDURRA, DELPHI, MUILREA, and SALRUC. "After passing through a somewhat more open country," says Mr. Inglis, "I suddenly dropped down upon the Killery. The Killery is a narrow, deep inlet of the sea, reaching far up into the country, and bounded on both sides, and throughout its whole extent, by a range of mountains nearly as elevated, and of as picturesque forms, as any in Ireland. It may easily be conceived how great the attractions of this scene must be. It is of an entirely novel character; and resembles more the scenery of a Norwegian fiord, than anything I know near home. The inlet is not above an English mile across; several parts of the mountain boundary rise abruptly from the water; but there are here and there clefts and hollows, which discover more elevated peaks beyond, and show the breadth and extent of the range. There is no scene in England of the same character as the Killery; nor another in Ireland either, on so grand a scale. If the mountain sides on the Killery were wooded, it would be almost unnecessary to travel into Norway in search of scenery."

KILLERMUGH, or KILDERMOY, a parish in the barony of Clarmallagh, 1½ mile north of Durrow, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,764 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,078; in 1841, 1,114. Houses 190. The land is in general a light limestone soil, suitable for tillage. The surface declines to the south, and is traversed by the road from Durrow to Mountrath. The only seat is Eglish. Killermogh was anciently called Arnmuighe, and is said to have had a Culdee establishment, founded by St. Columb.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £142; glebe, £340. Gross income, £482; nett, £418 4s. 7d. Patrons, the Ladies Fitzpatrick. The church was built in 1809, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 120, and the Roman Catholics to 985; a Sunday school was

usually attended by about 20 children, and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £4 from the Ladies Fitzpatrick, and the other with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £2 and a rood of ground from the rector—had on their books 40 boys and 59 girls.

KILLERRIG. See **KILLERICK.**

KILLERRY. See **KILLERY.**

KILLERORAN. See **KILLARARAN.**

KILLERSHERDINY, KILDESHERDUN, or KILDRUMSHERDUN, a parish in the barony of Tullaghgarvey, 2½ miles south-west of Cootehill, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the villages of **CLEMENTSTOWN,** and **TULLYVIN:** which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 16,618 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 107 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,997; in 1841, 10,208. Houses 1,685. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,867. Houses 1,624. About one-eighth of the surface consists of middle-rate land; and most of the remainder is bog and mountain. The Annalee river effects the drainage westward. The principal mansions and villas are Annalee, Fort-Henry, Rathkenny, Tullyvin, Fort-William, Drumsheil, and Ashfield. The road from Dublin to Clones traverses the eastern border. There are several villages and hamlets; and the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £250; glebe, £410 13s. 7d. Gross income, £660 13s. 7d.; nett, £482 18s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the chancellorship of the dio. of Ossory, and a vicar choralship, and the sinecure prebend of Tassagard, in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The rectorial tithes of Killersherdiny, are compounded for £230, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1795, by means of a donation of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,540; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ashfield. The perpetual curacy of Ashfield was originally erected within Killersherdiny, but it is now regarded, both civilly and ecclesiastically, as a separate parish. See **ASHFIELD.** In 1834, the parishioners of Killersherdiny consisted of 450 Churchmen, 501 Presbyterians, 2 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,249 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £50 Irish, under the will of William Moore, one with £5 from subscription, and allowances from the London Hibernian Society, and two with £8 each from the National Board—had on their books 442 boys and 294 girls.

KILLERY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Tiraghrill, and of co. Sligo, 5 miles south-south-east of the town of Sligo, Connaught. It contains the village of **BALLINTOGER:** which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 9,094 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 193 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches form a detached district, 844 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches are in Lough Gill, and 8 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches are in Lough Lunnan. Pop., in 1831, 2,969; in 1841, 3,298. Houses 601. The land is in general good; and Slishearow mountain occupies the northern border, and screens the head of Lough Gill.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLENUMERY** [which see], in the dio. of Ardagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £78 9s. 2d., and the rectorial for £32 6s. 2d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Robert Baker, Esq., of Sligo. The church was built in 1715, at the sole expense of a private individual.

Sittings 90; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 329, and the Roman Catholics to 2,791; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £5 from the Irish Society—had on their books 157 boys and 97 girls.

KILLERY, cos. Galway and Mayo. See **KILLERIES (THE).**

KILLESHANDRA, a parish in the barony of Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the town of Killeshandra, and the village of Arvagh. See **ARVAGH.** Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 22,241 acres, 11 perches,—of which 323 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches form a detached portion, and 1,212 acres, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 12,552; of the rural districts, 10,852. Houses in the whole, 2,149; in the rural districts, 1,859. The Census of 1831 states the entire pop. in that year at 14,475, but includes the parish of Scrabby; and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831, at 7,284, but exclude the perpetual curacy of Arvagh.—The parochial surface includes a large part of the west side of the basin of the Erne; and it is richly embellished in a transverse direction, by the stream and the chain of lakes of the rivulet Croghan, sweeping past the town, and terminating at Lough Oughter. The extreme south partakes the majestic beauty of Lough Garta, whose shores are wooded, and whose height above sea-level is 224 feet; the district immediately north of this, is chiefly a series of pastoral grounds, diversified with lakes; and the districts farther north vary in almost constant tumulations from the bold hill to the gentle swell, and, but for being defaced by bad culture, wretched cabins, and numerous divisional ditches, would exhibit an almost continuous series of pleasing landscapes. The localities of Castle-Hamilton, immediately adjoining the town, are rich in scenic power: See **CASTLE-HAMILTON.** The land of the parish may be regarded as of five qualities, the best of which can produce no stronger a crop than oats. The interior is traversed by the road from Cavan to Central Leitrim, by that from Enniskillen to Oldcastle, and by that from Ballyconnell to Longford. The principal residences are Bruce-hall, Laurel-bank, Corranery-lodge, Cornhouse, Drumgoon, Rookfield, Port-Aluff, Springfield, Oakhill, Tully, Gartinardress, Lakeview, Lahard, Portlongfield, and Hackwood.—The market and post town of Killeshandra stands at an intersection of these roads and on the rivulet Croghan, 4½ miles north-west of Crossdoney, 6½ south-south-east of Ballyconnell, 22 south of Enniskillen, and 61 north-west of Dublin. It occupies a romantic site, on a gentle ridgy hill, environed by the Croghan's chain of interesting lakes; and consists principally of one street, spacious, clean, and of better character than might be anticipated in so sequestered a region. It contains three places of worship, a sessions-house, and various schools. Though comparatively little regular trade exists, a rather large quantity of coarse linens and of agricultural produce is sold at the weekly markets. Fairs are held on June 28, March 28, May 9, June 22, July 15, Aug. 19, Sept. 28, and Nov. 8. A coach runs three times a-week to Dublin. A dispensary in the town is within the Cavan Poor-law union, and, in 1839-40, it expended £102, and administered to 1,175 patients. In 1841, the Killeshandra Loan Fund had a capital of £2,092, circulated £9,270 in 2,206 loans, cleared £66 19s. 8d. of nett profit, and expended £70 10s. for charitable purposes. Area of the town, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,137; in 1841, 1,085. Houses 189. Families employed chiefly in

agriculture, 55; in manufactures and trade, 126; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 122; on their own manual labour, 76; on means not specified, 16.—Killeshandra parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £660; glebe, £471 5s. Gross income, £1,331 5s.; nett, £1,209 13s. 9d. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. Two curates have each a salary of £80; and one of them has the use of the glebe-house and garden. The parochial church was probably built before the Reformation. Sittings 400; attendance 270. A chapel-of-ease at Derrylane was built in 1833, by means of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £100 from Lord Farnham. Sittings 400; attendance 320. The Wesleyan chapel has an attendance of 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Arragh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,540 Churchmen, 425 Presbyterians, and 4,702 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools—2 of which were wholly supported by Lord Farnham, and 4 were in connection with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 448 boys and 381 girls.

KILLESHER, a parish in the barony of Glenawley, 3½ miles north of Swanlinbar, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4; area, 24,936 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches,—of which 642 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in Lower Lough Macnean, and 24 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are in the river Erne and in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 5,114; in 1841, 5,225. Houses 875. The surface includes the chief part of the Dowbally mountains; extends from Lower Lough Macnean along the Arney to the Erne; and is to a great extent embellished by the noble demesne and the improved estate of FLORENCE COURT: which see. About 12,958½ acres are arable and pasture land; and the remainder of the surface, with the exception of water, is bog and mountain. Slieve-Cuileagh, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 2,188 feet. Three rivulets among the Dowbally mountains sink into subterranean tunnels, make a confluence below the ground, and re-issue under a natural marble arch. The road from Killeshandra to Enniskillen passes through the interior, and has the post-office of the Cross-Road of Florence Court 3½ miles north of Swanlinbar. The hamlet of Whitehill is within the limits.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £1,077 4s. 1d. Gross income, £1,277 4s. 1d.; nett, £1,211 3s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is nonresident, and holds the benefice of Termonmaguirke in the dio. of Armagh. A curate has a salary of £83 1s. 6½d. The church was built upwards of 55 years ago, by means of subscription and parochial assessment; and was enlarged and improved in 1819, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapels at Whitehill and Cross-Road have an attendance of respectively 300 and 476; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2,457, and the Roman Catholics to 2,641; 5 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 214 children; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and four with respectively £4 4s., £5 5s., £10 10s., and £26 from subscription—had on their books 323 boys and 227 girls. In 1840, the National Board had at Cross-Roads a boys' school and a girls' school, salaried with £15 and £6, and attended by 66 boys and 49 girls.

KILLESHELL, or KILLISHILL, a parish on the west border of the barony of Dungannon, 3½ miles east by north of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,839 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,615; in 1841, 4,985. Houses 910. Part of the surface consists of good clay land; a large proportion consists of the lightest reclaimed peat mountain; and the remainder consists of land of almost every variety of character, intermediate between clay and bog. A head-stream of the Blackwater effects the chief drainage southward. The road from Ballygawley to Dungannon passes through the interior. The principal seats are the glebe-house and Fort-Edward.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £280 18s. 6½d.; glebe, £403 5s. 1d. Gross income, £684 3s. 7½d.; nett, £548 3s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1768, by means of a gift of £444 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 60. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 430 and 247. A Roman Catholic place of meeting in the open air is attended by 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a similar place of meeting and to a chapel in Donaghmore. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 480 Churchmen, 1,429 Presbyterians, 45 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,890 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools had on their books 320 boys and 263 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one, with £12 from the National Board; two with £7 each from Colonel Verner; and two, with respectively £8 and £2 from Mr. Gough.

KILLESBIN, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Slievemargy, and of Queen's County, Leinster. It contains the town of GRAIGUE, and the village of SLEATY-GRAIGUE: see these articles. Length and breadth, each 5 miles; area, 10,905 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 31 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 5,152; in 1841, 5,278. Houses 891. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,286. Houses 553. The surface includes part of the Slievemargy mountains, a chief part of the small basin of the Fishoge rivulet, and a belt of low ground along the Barrow; and it varies in the quality of its land from 2s. 6d. to 60s. per plantation acre per annum. The highest ground is on the southern border, and has an altitude of 1,102 feet. The principal residences are Springhill, Crossleigh, Laurel-lodge, Fruit-hill, Everton, Graigue, the Barn, Olderrig, Mayfield, Curragh, Herondale, Ballyharmon, and Moorfield. "The cut of Killesbin," about three miles from Carlow, on the way to the collieries of the great Leinster coal-field, has been justly regarded as a great artificial curiosity, and was described in 1801, by Sir Charles Coote, as follows: "It commences on the rise of the mountain, and is the main road to the colliery. This pass runs through a lofty hill for above half-a-mile in length, and is from 10 to 40 feet deep, according to the ascent of the ground; it is only 4 feet 4 inches wide, cut through the solid quarry, and so narrow, that the car has barely room to pass, the wheels scraping either side of the rock, and was the axle-tree but half-an-inch wider than 4 feet 4 inches, it never could pass through; consequently all the axle-trees of the cars are fitted to this measure. The constant flow of water here, and the friction of the wheels, cuts the rock, and has occasioned the extraordinary excavation, which has been reduced to its present great depth in the short space of 30 years." "Contiguous to this remarkable cut of Killesbin,"—we still quote from Sir Charles Coote,—“are the

ruins of a church of the same name, which has a very antique and highly ornamental entrance in the Doric order, of really excellent workmanship, and around which is an inscription, in very old Saxon characters, but so battered and abused as to be almost totally defaced. Adjoining this church was a Danish rath, encircled with a very deep fosse. This place is remarkable for having once been the chief town in the Queen's county in disturbed times, though not a stone building is now standing, except the ruins just mentioned. Here was the county gaol and courthouse, where the assizes were held, and the governor's mansion, which was a fine building; also a fort and public buildings, of which there is now no trace. The stone stocks and gallows stood the wreck of time the longest, and their sites are pointed out by the old people, in whose recollection they yet are."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, and gross income, £461 10s. 9d.; nett, £432 1s. 7d. Patrons, the Crown and the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the archdeaconry of Glandelough; and is non-resident. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £923 1s. 6½d. and a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapels at Graigue, Killeslin, and Everton, have an attendance of respectively 3,000, 800, and 80; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 379 Churchmen, 23 Protestant dissenters, and 4,645 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with a sum not reported from the National Board, one with £7 from the Association for Discourteous Vice, and these two, and another with certain sums from subscription—had on their books 297 boys and 125 girls.

KILLESK, a parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, 4½ miles south-east of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,037 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,036; in 1841, 1,268. Houses 224. The land is for the most part good.—This parish is an improper curacy, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-ELLIS** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £76 5s. 5d.; glebe, £31 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £87 16s. 10d., and are improper in the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1834, the parishioners, with 3 exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILLESK, a parish in the barony of Shelbourne, 3½ miles north-east by north of Ballyhack, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,820 acres, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 1,067. Houses 172. Very nearly all the surface is arable ground. One hill on the south boundary, and another on the north border, have altitudes of respectively 256 and 276 feet. The only mansion is Bodeevan. A feudal castle still exists in tolerable preservation.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £1 1s. The rectory of Killesk, and the improper curacies of **ST. JAMES', DUNBRODY**, and **RATHROE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killesk or St. James'. Length and breadth, each 7 miles. Pop., in 1831, 5,131. Gross income, £219 10s. 3d.; nett, £164 2s. 3d. Patron, Lord Templemore. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is in St. James'; and there is also a chapel in Duncannon Fort. The Roman Catholic chapels are at Duncannon and Ramsgreen. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 131 Churchmen, and

5,103 Roman Catholics; a hedge-school in the parish was attended by about 25 children; and there were 13 daily schools in the union.

KILLESK, co. Dublin. See **KILLEEK**.

KILLESKIN. See **KILLESKIN**.

KILLESKY, or **KILLISKY**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Newcastle, 4½ miles north-west of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,231½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,169; in 1841, 2,211. Houses 309. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 157. Houses 23. The surface is singularly rich in those combinations of grand, romantic, and beautiful landscape for which the best parts of the county of Wicklow are celebrated; and, while naturally opulent in scenes of high character and great power, it acquires softness and finish from a comparative profusion of demesnes and plantations. One hill on the west boundary, another near the centre, and Dunran-hill on the north boundary, have altitudes of respectively 581, 968, and 1,122 feet. The chief features of interest will be found noticed under the words **DUNRAN**, **DEVIL'S GLEN**, **VARTREY**, and **GLENMORE**: which see. The road from Dublin to Wicklow traverses the interior; and while within the limits passes through the well-wooded glen of Kiltymon, which forms part of the demesne of Hugh Eccles, Esq. The principal seats, in addition to Kiltymon, are Glenmore-Castle, Dunran-house, Sweetbank, Grange, and Ballycurry.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **WICKLOW** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are returned cumulatively with those of the chapelries of Glanely, Rathnew, and Kilcommon; and one-third of them belongs to the incumbent of the benefice,—two-thirds to the prebendary of Wicklow, a dignitary of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The chapel was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £780 9s. 2½d., and a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and was recently enlarged by means of contributions of £456 4s. 3d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £186 from private sources. Sittings, previous to the enlargement, 250; attendance, from 200 to 250. A curate for the chapelry has a salary of £70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 448 Churchmen, 11 Presbyterians, and 1,892 Roman Catholics; 3 daily schools—two of which were almost wholly supported by respectively Mr. Fletcher and Mrs. Tottingham—had on their books 53 boys and 79 girls; and two other daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £30 and other advantages from the Rev. Mr. Crofton, and the other with £30 and a house from Mr. Syngé—were probably attended by about 90 children.

KILLEROLAN. See **CASTLE-BLAKENNY**.

KILLESTER, a parish in the barony of Coolock, 2½ miles north-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, ¾; area, 279 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 113; in 1841, 456. Houses 64. The small village of Killester is adorned with one extensive demesne, and several handsome villas. Killester-house, the principal residence, was recently the seat of Viscount Newcomen, and is a spacious and pleasing mansion, in the midst of tastefully disposed grounds. The manor of Killester was, in 1174, granted by the prior of Christ-church, Dublin, to Adrien le Brun, for the annual payment of 40 pence sterling, and a pair of slippers. The village was for many years the residence of a branch of the Coote family, descended from the second son of the celebrated Sir Charles Coote, the republican general. Maryville, in the vicinity of the village,

was recently the seat of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, and received from him several considerable additions. The demesne which surrounds it is highly improved and very tastefully planted, and commands beautiful views of the Irish sea, the islands of Lambay, and Ireland's Eye, the promontory of Howth, the south shore of Dublin bay, and the fine perspective of the Wicklow mountains.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin; and is wholly appropriated to the economy fund of Christchurch, Dublin. Tithe composition, £18 9s. 2d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 25 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 86 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by about 20 children; and a free daily school had on its books 16 boys and 17 girls.

KILLETTER, a village in the parish of Leckpatrick, barony of Strabane, 3 or 4 miles north of the town of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Fairs are held on July 12, Oct. 26, and Nov. 19. Pop. returned with the parish.

KILLEVALLY, a village in the parish of Newtown, and on the eastern verge of the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Athlone, half-a-mile west-south-west of Tyrrel's Pass. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 186; in 1841, 121. Houses 23.

KILLEVAN. See **KILLEEVAN**.

KILLEVY, or **KILSLEVE**, a parish, 3 miles west of Newry, and partly in the barony of Lower Orior, but chiefly in that of Upper Orior, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 9½ miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Lower Orior section, 4,191 acres, 27 perches; of the Upper Orior section, 23,983 acres, 6 perches,—of which 16 acres, 2 roods are tideway, and 96 acres, 32 perches are fresh water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 17,197; in 1841, 17,789. Houses 3,280. Pop. of the Upper Orior section, in 1831, 14,188; in 1841, 15,349.* Houses 2,844. The ecclesiastical parish of Killevy excludes the two perpetual curacies of Meigh and Camlough, and had, in 1831, a pop. of only 4,259. See **CAMLOUGH** and **MEIGH**. Upwards of three-fourths of the surface is arable land; and the remainder is lake, bog, and mountain. **SLIEVEGULLION** [which see], is on the western boundary; **DRUMBANAGHER** [which also see], imparts high decoration to the northern district; Lough Cam is in the central district; and Killevy-lodge, the seat of P. Foxall, Esq., stands in the midst of extensive improvements which constitute a marked feature in a wild tract of country. The principal residences, besides Mr. Foxall's, are Hawthorn, Chelsea, Heath-hall, Carrickbroad, Mount-Caulfield, Millvale, Bessbrook, and Mountain-house. The roads from Newry to Newtown-Hamilton, and from Dundalk to Armagh, pass through the interior. An alleged St. Monnena, whom some writers represent as the sister of St. Patrick, and others as a person who lived upwards of a century later than the time of St. Patrick, is pretended by certain monastic compilers to have been the superioress of a nunnery at Kilsleve.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the precentorship of Armagh cathedral, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,271 12s. 7d.; glebe, £469 11s. 1d. Gross income, £1,741 3s. 8d.; nett, £1,424 17s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure chancellorship of Lismore cathedral. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is situated at Drumbanagher, and was built in 1832, by means of a loan of £2,000 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 500; attendance 140. Two Pres-

byterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 350 and 428. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lessummon has an attendance of 460; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Lestrea and Carrickeruppon. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 723 Churchmen, 1,953 Presbyterians, and 1,581 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £13 from the National Board, one with £12 from Mr. Hall, one with £5 5s. from Mrs. Hall, one with £10 from Col. Close, and one with £10 from Mrs. Close—had on their books 291 boys and 175 girls.

KILLEYMUR, or **KILLIMER**, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Clonderalaw, 4 miles east by south of Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 6,302 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches,—of which 36 acres, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,023; in 1841, 3,241. Houses 491. The surface is washed on the south-east by Clonderalaw bay, and on the south by the estuary of the Shannon; it consists partly of arable land, but chiefly of pastoral and waste ground; it has been undergoing great improvement from the free use of sea-manure; and it is embellished upon Clonderalaw bay by the demesne of Burrane, and north-west of Killeymur by the demesne of Donogorogue. The highest ground has an altitude of 233 feet. The hamlets are Killeymur and Dysert. The road from Ennis to Kilrush passes along the coast.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £83 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £1 1s. Part of the rectorial tithes are compounded for £55 7s. 8½d., and appropriated to an ecclesiastical incumbent; and the remainder are compounded for £64 12s. 3½d., and are impropriate in Lord Castlecoote. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 3,223; and two daily schools—one of which was a free school, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 78 boys and 54 girls.

KILLEYMUR, or **KILLIMER**, co. Galway. See **KILLIMORE-DALY**.

KILLIAGH. See **KILLAGH**, co. Westmeath.

KILLIAN, a barony on the eastern border of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the west and north-west, by Tyaquin; on the north, by Ballymoe; on the east, by the river Suck, which divides it from co. Roscommon; and on the south and south-west, by Kilconnel. Length, nearly southward, 11 miles; breadth, from 1½ mile to 10 miles; area, 52,388 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 459 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches are water. A very large proportion of the surface, especially in the north and along the Suck, is bog; and hardly a spot of it rises in character above the utmost tameness. The chief interior stream is the Shiven.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ahascragh, Athleague, Moylough, and Taughboy, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Killeraran, and Killian. The chief villages are Mount-Bellew and Ballygar. Pop., in 1831, 16,432; in 1841, 17,122. Houses 2,781. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,297; in manufactures and trade, 433; in other pursuits, 139. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,638; who could read but not write, 877; who could neither read nor write, 4,980. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 545; who could read but not write, 523; who could neither read nor write, 6,422. Killian lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Ballinasloe.

* Two townlands were transferred from Lower Orior to Upper Orior, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.

The total number of tenements valued is 2,575; and of these, 1,780 were valued under £5,—580, under £10,—77, under £15,—28, under £20,—12, under £25,—10, under £30,—20, under £40—9, under £50,—and 59, at and above £50.

KILLIAN, a parish in the barony of Killian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Mount-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 13,564 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,401; in 1841, 5,671. Houses 937. The surface extends west-north-westward from Ballinamore, and is bisected by the rivulet Shiven. The ground in the swells and ridgy hillocks which are free from bog, is for the most part well suited to tillage, and averages in annual value about 30s. per plantation acre. The road from Athlone to Tuam, and that from Ballinasloe to Castlereagh, pass through the interior. Riversdale, the seat of James Kelly, Esq., is situated on the Shiven, adjacent to Ballinamore; St. Brandons, the seat of the Hon. Thomas Ffrench, is situated on the Castlereagh road, 3 miles from Ballinamore; and Ballybane and Killian, the latter the seat of John Cheevers, Esq., are situated within a mile of Ballinamore, and on the road to Tuam. Nearly the whole parish is powdered with small poor hamlets.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £86; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The vicarages of Killian and KILLARARAN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killian. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 10,163. Gross income, £160 ls. 1½d.; nett, £148 11s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The police barrack of Ballinamore is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 16. The Killian and Killararan Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A convent chapel has an attendance of 450, and is served by two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 5,770; the Protestants of the union to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 10,855; and 9 schools in the union, 7 of which were in the parish, had on their books 421 boys and 113 girls. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £5 from the vicar, and £5 from the Diocesan Fund.

KILLIANE, barony of Kilconnel, co. Galway. See KILLANE.

KILLIANE, a parish on the east coast of the barony of Forth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each three-fourths of a mile; area, 1,074 acres. Pop., in 1831, 260; in 1841, 280. Houses 49. The surface is part of the low western seaboard of Wexford Harbour, derives some embellishment from the villa demesne of Killiane, and is traversed by the road from Wexford to St. Margaret's.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of KILLINICK [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the impropriate curacy are compounded for £51 ls. 1d., and those belonging to the rectory for £17 10s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth and Mr. Colclough. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 346; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Piercestown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 254; and a pay daily school had on its books 18 boys and 18 girls.

KILLIBEGS. See KILLYBEGS.

KILLICONIGAN. See KILLICONNOGHAN.

KILLIFADDY. See FINTONA.

KILLIGARVAN. See KILLYGARVAN.

KILLIGNY. See KILLEGNEY.

KILLIHAN. See KILLIAN.

KILLIKEEN, one of the most beautiful of the chain of lakes, and one of the most luscious of the sylvan scenes in the series of lakes and woodlands which so richly embellish the estate of Farnham, is the basin of the Upper Erne, co. Cavan, Ulster. Among the fine woods of Killikeen, the last countess of Farnham erected a handsome cottage; and on a small island in the vicinity are the ruins of Cloughoughter-castle, on which the insurgents of 1641 incarcerated the pious Bishop Bedell. See FARNHAM.

KILLILAGH. See KILLELAGH.

KILLILANE. See HELEN'S (ST.).

KILLILEAGH. See KILLYLEAGH.

KILLILY, or KILLEELY, a parish in the barony of Dunkellin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Oranmore, co. Galway, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 6,232 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,443; in 1841, 1,740. Houses 271. Two sections formerly belonged to the baronies of Kiltartan and Loughrea, but were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop. of these, in 1831, 384 and 22. The parochial surface consists of light limestone land, partly arable, chiefly pastoral, and to a large extent rocky. The principal seats are Rahasane, Carrigeen, and Larkvale. The road from Loughrea to Kilcolgan passes westward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOLGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmaeduaigh. Vicarial tithe composition, £42; glebe, £25 16s. 2d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £84, and are appropriated to the bishop of the diocese, the provost of the cathedral, and the prebendary of Kinvarra. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 1,510; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 from the vicar and graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 103 boys and 76 girls, and were attended by about 30 other children.

KILLILY, co. Wexford. See KILLELY.

KILLIMAVEE. See KILMOVEE.

KILLIMER. See KILLEYMUR.

KILLIMORE-BOLLOGE, a parish on the west side of the barony of Longford, 5 miles north-north-west of Portumna, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,220 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,284; in 1841, 4,140. Houses 702. The land is in general of second-rate quality. The Arduttagh stream, which drains the surface and runs southward thence to Lough Derg, is sometimes called the Killimore. The road from Banagher and Eyrecourt to Loughrea passes through the interior; and is overlooked by Hearnbrook and Ramore, the demesnes of respectively Mr. Kirkaldy and Mr. Mac Dermott. The village of Killimore stands nearly in the centre of the parish. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 431. Houses 85. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, March 17, June 29, Sept. 29, and Nov. 22.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONONAUGHTA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £110 13s. 4½d., and the rectorial for £83 1s. 6½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the diocesan. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tynearnagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 4,213; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 141 boys and 63 girls.

KILLIMORE-DALY, a parish in the barony of

of Athenry, Tyaquin, and Kilconnel, 7 miles east of the town of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Athenry section, 1,799 acres, 35 perches; of the Tyaquin section, 662 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches; of the Kilconnel section, $7,750\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,945; in 1841, 2,029. Houses 327. Pop. of the Athenry section, in 1831, 291; in 1841, 389. Houses 70. Pop. of the Tyaquin section, in 1831, 272; in 1841, 266. Houses 40. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1831, 1,382; in 1841, 1,374. Houses 217. The surface includes a considerable extent of bog, and a pleasing amount of arable and demesne grounds, yet consists principally of grazing lands. The seats are Killimore-castle and Clooncagh. The nascent rivulet Carnamart runs through the interior, and bisects a bog of the two denominations of Killimore and New-Inn. This bog has an area of 2,805 acres, and lies 196 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of high water in Galway bay; but, in 1813, a part of it was reclaimed, and the estimated cost of reclaiming the remainder was £3,464. The old road from Ballinasloe to Galway passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AUGHRIM [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £73 16s. 11d. But though the parish is called a rectory, a small portion of its tithes is appropriated to the dean, and a fourth part to the bishop of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kiltullagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 2,076; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 89 boys and 29 girls.

KILLINABOY. See **KILNEBOY**.

KILLINAGH, a parish in the barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Manor-Hamilton, on the road thence to Enniskillen. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 24,783 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches,—of which 806 acres, 27 perches are in Upper Lough Macnean, 42 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are in Lower Lough Macnean, and 133 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in streams and small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 5,383; in 1841, 6,512. Houses 1,054. The surface forms the northern district of the barony, and north-west extremity of the county; and almost wholly consists of a section of the wild accumulation of rough and lofty mountains which environs the sources of the Shannon. Upper Lough Macnean washes the extreme north or north-east; and the mountains which screen it on the side of Killinagh lift up the summit-line between the earliest affluents of the Shannon, and the Macnean or middle portion of the basin of the Erne. The road from Enniskillen to Manor-Hamilton enters Killinagh at Belcoo Bridge; and it thence proceeds along the shore of Lough Macnean, and has, at 2 miles from Belcoo Bridge, the hamlet of Largay or Red Lion, which a tourist will find the most advantageous diverging point for excursions among the highlands of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £290; glebe, £90 6s. 8d. Gross income, £380 6s. 8d.; nett, £328 5s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are claimed by the Saunders family in right of an abbey, and are reputed to be double the vicarial tithes in value, but have not been paid during the last 36 years. A curate has a salary of £50, and the use of the glebe-house and other accommodations. The church was built in 1797, at the cost of £369 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of which £95 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was gifted by the Pleydell family, and £276 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was gifted by the late

Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 120. A private house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. The Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 55. The Roman Catholic chapels of Killinagh and Doobally have an attendance of respectively 300 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 632, and the Roman Catholics to 5,033; a Sunday school was attended by about 16 children; and 10 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and one was supported by subscription—had on their books 463 boys and 174 girls.

KILLINANE, a parish, partly in the barony of East Idrone, but chiefly in that of West Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. The two sections lie a little detached from each other; the larger on the right bank, and the smaller on the left bank of the Barrow. The West Idrone section contains the village of **ROYAL OAK**: which see. Area of the East Idrone section, 380 acres, 8 perches,—of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres are in the Barrow. Area of the West Idrone section, 1,884 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 24 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are in the Barrow. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 899; in 1841, 818. Houses 134. Pop. of the East Idrone section, in 1831, 215; in 1841, 87. Houses 16. Pop. of the rural districts of the West Idrone section, in 1831, 356; in 1841, 439. Houses 67. The surface consists in general of good land, under good cultivation. The seats are Bagenalstown, Malcomville, Killinane, and Ballinaboley.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the chancellorship of Leighlin cathedral, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £270; nett, £252 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure precentorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. There is no church; and the curate of an adjoining parish receives a salary of £20 for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 862.

KILLINANE, a parish in the baronies of Loughrea and Dunkellin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Loughrea section, 4,945 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches; of the Dunkellin section, 815 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 886; in 1841, 1,033. Houses 153. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1841, 887. Houses 131. Two townlands formerly belonged to Kiltartan, and were transferred to Loughrea by the act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop., in 1831, 69. The parochial surface is diversified, partly upland, and to a considerable extent picturesque; it is watered by the Gurtnameakin rivulet, and traversed by the road from Loughrea to Gort; and it boasts the beautiful and finely wooded demesnes of Roxborough and Castleboy, the residences of respectively Dudley Perse and R. H. Perse, Esqrs.—This parish is a vicarage, and a rectory, *in partibus*, in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Vicarial and part rectorial tithe composition, £88; glebe, £10 2s. 6d. The remainder of the rectorial tithes are compounded for £24 10s., and are appropriated to the see. The vicarages and part-rectories of Killinane, **KILCHRIST**, and **KILTHOMAS**, the rectory of **ISERTKELLY**, and the vicarages of **KILLOGILLEEN** and **KILLORA** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killinane. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 8,539. Gross income, £467 2s. 6d.; nett, £428 17s. 4d. Patron, alternately the diocesan and the Marquis of Clanricarde. The incumbent holds also the regis-

tranship of the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and the sinecure prebends of Kinvarra and Fenore, in Kilmacduagh cathedral. The church was built in 1797, by means of private subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 120; attendance, from 25 to 50. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Killogilleen, Killora, Kilchrist, and Kilthomas. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 931; the Protestants of the union to 267, and the Roman Catholics to 8,892; a day school in the parish had on its books 34 boys and 16 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 405 boys and 213 girls.

KILLINANE, a parish in the barony of Iveragh, 3½ miles north-north-east of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 26,868 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,124; in 1841, 3,569. Houses 644. It extends from Valentia Harbour north-eastward along Dingle bay; and consists of a series of mountains with intervening glens and vales. Of several small creeks on the coast, two, called Kells and Lough Key, are capable of affording security to a small vessel. The river Fartin washes the interior, and is navigable a considerable way up from Valentia Harbour. The mountains toward the sea are, for the most part, profitable only during the summer months; and one of them, called the Hag's Tooth, is very lofty, and has on its north side some romantic lakes. The vales and glens are coarse and rocky; and about one-half of the whole parochial surface may be pronounced bog, rock, or otherwise unprofitable ground.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CAHIR [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £160 16s. 1d.; glebe, £36 18s. 5½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Cahir and Glenbeagh. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 3,314; and 2 daily schools had on their books 23 boys and 13 girls.

KILLINCARRIG, a village in the parish of Delgany, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the coast-road from Dublin to Wexford, 4 miles south of Bray; and closely adjoining it are an old castle and a mansion of its own name,—the latter the seat of Arthur Jones, Esq. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 168; in 1841, 179. Houses 30.

KILLINCHY, a parish in the baronies of Lower Castlereagh, Upper Castlereagh, and Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. The Dufferin section contains the village of Killinchy. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Lower Castlereagh section, 3,281 acres, 17 perches; of the Upper Castlereagh section, 4,147 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches,—of which 50 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches are water; of the Dufferin section, 6,437 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches,—of which 75 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,820; in 1841, 7,470. Houses 1,329. Pop. of the Lower Castlereagh section, in 1841, 1,919. Houses 335. Pop. of the Upper Castlereagh section, in 1841, 2,342. Houses 434. The surface lies somewhat north of the middle of the west shore of Lough Strangford, and is drained thither by the rivulet Blackwater and some tiny brooks. The land is, for the most part, of good quality. Bawn island, and some other insulated ground on the island-powdered bosom of Lough Strangford, belongs to the parish. The chief seat is Holly-park. Killinchy village stands on the road from Comber to Killyleagh, and within a brief distance of Lough Strangford, 4 miles north by west of Killyleagh, 4½ south by east of Comber, and 9 north of Downpatrick.

At Whiterocks Pier, about a mile from the village, corn and provisions are shipped in vessels of considerable burden. Fairs are held in the village on the 1st Wednesday of Feb., May, and Aug. In the vicinity are the residences of Ardview, Holly-park, and Rockmount; and a little to the west, on the road to Belfast, is Florida, the seat of J. P. Gordon, Esq. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 199; in 1841, not specially returned.—Killinchy parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £738 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £18. Gross income, £756 9s. 2½d.; nett, £596 13s. 2½d. Patrons, Viscount Bangor and the Earl of Carrick. A curate is employed. The church was built in 1829, at the cost of £900, raised in equal proportions by private subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 350; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 400 to 600, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 408 Churchmen, 6,192 Presbyterians, 41 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,349 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools had on their books 577 boys and 384 girls. Three of the schools were salaried with £2 each from the rector; two, with each £4 from the rector and £5 from Lord Dufferin; one, with £2 from the rector and £5 from David Gordon, Esq.; one, with £23 from the rector and £8 from the National Board; one, with £13 16s. 11d. from the rector and £6 from the National Board; three, with £8 each from the National Board; and one, with £10 from the National Board.

KILLINCOOLE, a parish in the barony of Louth, 2½ miles east-south-east of the town of Louth, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,397 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 771; in 1841, 697. Houses 129. The land is of prime quality. Here are a fine old castle, and the beautiful demesne of Fane-Valley.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £241 18s. 3d.; glebe, £82. Gross income, £303 18s. 3d.; nett, £262 19s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Bannstown. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1799, by means of a gift of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 800; and two daily schools, one of which was supported by the rector, were usually attended by about 94 children.

KILLINCOOLY. See KILLANCOOLY.

KILLINCOR, a quondam chapelry in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's co., Leinster. It is now consolidated with Geashill, and lies a little south of Philipstown.

KILLINEEDY, or **KILLINEELY**, a quondam parish in the barony of Connello, and rectory in the dio. of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Its situation is now unknown.

KILLINEEN, a parish in the barony of Deskelin, 3½ miles south by west of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,966 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,574, in 1841, 1,531. Houses 243. The surface is to a large extent rocky; yet consists on the whole of light limestone land. The principal seat is Rockfield. There are several hamlets. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOLGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45, and the rectorial for £54 11s.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop and the arch-

deacon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,540; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 10 girls.

KILLINEGARUFF. See **KILNEGARRUFF.**

KILLINEY, a parish on the coast of the half-barony of Rathdown, 2½ miles south-south-east of Kingstown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains part of the village of **CABINTREELY**: which see. Length, south-eastward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,334 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 495; in 1841, 986. Houses 145. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 739. Houses 107. Killiney bay extends from Dalkey to Bray Head, a distance of 5 miles, and of course belongs but partially to the parish of Killiney; and it forms a sweep of only slender breadth, or is a small segment of a circle, its greatest distance of indentation upon the land being only about ¼ of a mile. Killiney village, situated at the head or broadest part of this beautiful bend upon the shore, consists chiefly of a steep and narrow street at the base of Killiney hill, and of a number of villas and bathing lodges scattered over the hill's declivities. Killiney hill is properly a group of three eminences which all rise abruptly from the water's-edge, and overlook Killiney bay. The summit of the central hill has an altitude of 470 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by an obelisk which Col. Mapas erected in 1741, to give employment to the poor. A large part of one of the hills was quarried and carried off as building material for the pier at Kingstown; and the mineral structure of what remains possesses considerable interest for the geologist. A panoramic view of singular power and beauty is obtained from the obelisk or its vicinity,—a view as varied or even contrasted in the style of its successive landscapes, as it is rich in the composition of its particular scenes,—and including, among other objects, the bays of Dublin and Killiney, the islands of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey, the peninsula and hill of Howth, the opulent and luscious country around Dublin, and the amphitheatre of mountains from Bray Head to the inland extremity of the co. Dublin highlands. On the side of Killiney hill which overlooks Loughlinstown, stands a pyramidal pillar to the memory of George, fourth Duke of Dorset, who was killed on the spot, in 1815, by a fall from his horse while hunting. The ruins of the old parish-church are covered with ivy, and afford a curious specimen of ancient architecture. A well-preserved Druidical circle, with its priests' seat and its sacrificing-stone, occur within a carefully kept enclosure, behind Mount-Druid demesne, and near the Martello Tower, but is made accessible by the proprietor to respectable visitors. Though the now finely cultivated and thickly inhabited shores were recently in a state of neglect, and almost of wilderness, they have yielded up numerous human skeletons, several sepulchral stone circles, and six large urns of baked clay, and consequently must at an early period have been a considerable seat of population. On the north side of Killiney bay, but within the neighbouring parish of Dalkey, was recently founded, chiefly for the attraction and accommodation of sea-bathers, a new town to be designated **QUEENSTOWN**: see that article. The principal mansions, villas, and cottages ornées within the parish of Killiney, are Druid-cottage, Loughlinstown-house, Ballybrack-grove, Martello-house, **Rosetta**, Marino, Desmond, Druid-lodge, Templeville, Sambury, Killiney-house, Killiney-lodge, Killiney-park, Sarah-villa, Percy-lodge, Ballybrack-house, Dorset-lodge, Wyattville, and Kilbogget-house.—Killiney parish is a curacy and a chapelry, in the dio. of Dublin. The curacy is part of the benefice of **MONKSTOWN**: which see. The

curatual tithes are compounded for £39 0s. 4d., and the rectorial for £78 0s. 7½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Christ-church. The chapelry is a separate benefice, and has a glebe, and an endowment from rent of lands and houses. Gross income, £111 15s.; nett, £71 3s. Patron, the incumbent of Monkstown. The chapel was built in 1834, by means of a gift of £1,500 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 170. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 115, and the Roman Catholics to 380; and a daily school was wholly supported by subscriptions and collections, and had on its books 36 boys and 26 girls.

KILLINEY, a village in the parish of Kill, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 204. Houses 33.

KILLINEY, co. Kerry. See **KILLEINY**.

KILLINGLEY. See **KILLANULLY**.

KILLINICK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 1,284 acres. Pop., in 1831, 591; in 1841, 611. Houses 109. The surface is part of the low western sea-board of Wexford Harbour, and is traversed by the road from Wexford to Broadway. Killinick village stands on that road, 4 miles south of Wexford. Fairs are held on Whitsun-Tuesday, Easter-Monday, Sept. 21, and Nov. 30. Pop., in 1831, 163; in 1841, not specially returned.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £85 2s. 7d. But a portion of the tithes compounded for £3 14s. 4d., is inappropriate in **Cæsar Colclough, Esq.**; and two-thirds of the tithes of the townlands of **Assaley** and **Ballycoreboys**, belong to the rector of **Ballybrenan**. The rectory of Killinick, the vicarage of **Maglass**, and the inappropriate curacies of **Ichartmon**, **Killiane**, **Kilmachree**, and **St. Michael** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killinick. St. Michael's lies detached. Length of the other members of the union, 4½ miles; breadth, ¾. Pop., in 1831, 2,388. Gross income, £368 17s. 11½d.; nett, £315 9s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1828, by means of a parochial assessment of £69, and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits of £1,100. Sittings 200; attendance 70. There are Roman Catholic chapels in **Maglass** and **Killiane**. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 539; the Protestants of the union to 187, and the Roman Catholics to 2,245; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was largely aided by subscription—had on their books 94 boys and 76 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had on their books 156 boys and 128 girls.

KILLINKERE. See **KILLANCARE**.

KILLINNY. See **KILLEENEY**.

KILLINOR, or **KILNINOR**, a parish on the north border of the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, 4½ miles south-west by west of Arklow, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles; area, 6,435 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,407. Houses 221. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous; and the remainder is variously woodland, arable ground, and meadow. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude of 985 feet. The only mansion is **Ballyfad**; yet within the limits are parts of the demesnes of **Newtown**, **Fortmount**, and **Borleagh**.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **KILPIPE** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Curatual tithe composition, £55 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £17. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £69 4s. 7½d., and are inappropriate in **Sir Richard Steele, Bart.**

The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 1,299.

KILLINSERE, a parish in the county of the town of Drogheda, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the centre of that town, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

KILLINTIERNA. See **KILLENTIERNA**.

KILLINVARRA. See **KILLUNAVARRA**.

KILLINY. See **KILLINEY** and **KILLEINY**.

KILLION, a hamlet in the parish of Drumcullin, barony of Eglisli, King's co., Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 71.

KILLION, co. Galway. See **KILLIAN**.

KILLISHALL. See **KILLESHELL**.

KILLISHEE, a parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Naas, and partly in the barony of North Naas, but chiefly in that of South Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the North section, 147 acres; of the South section, 3,999 acres. The North section is uninhabited. Pop. of the South section, in 1831, 769; in 1841, 835. Houses 129. The land is in general good. The road from Naas to Ballymore-Eustace passes through the interior. Killishee-house is the seat of Mr. Graydon; and in the small demesne attached to it are fragments of several interesting ruins which are supposed to be of great antiquity. One of the many pretended abbeys of St. Patrick's founding is assigned a site at Killishee, and coolly placed under the superintendence of one of the multitude of St. Patrick's nephews.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £232 13s. The rectories of Killishee and **BALLYMANNY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killishee. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 954. Gross income, £269 11s. 5d.; nett, £244 13s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of St. Thomas, in the dio. of Dublin, and the sinecure chancellorship of Kildare cathedral. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 60; attendance, from 10 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Newbridge chapel, in Old Connell. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 746; the Protestants of the union to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 928; and a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 30 boys and 23 girls.

KILLISHILL. See **KILLESHELL**.

KILLISK. See **KILLESK**.

KILLISKY. See **KILLESKY**.

KILLIYOCK, the site of a parish-church, a glebe-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel, 5 miles west-north-west of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, Ulster. But the name is merely a corruption—and a very grotesque one it is—of **KILTEEVOCK**: which see.

KILLOAH. See **KILLUA**.

KILLODIERNAN, a parish 5 miles south-west by west of Borris-o'-Kane, and on the west border of the barony of Lower Ormond, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **PUCKANE**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,562 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches,—of which 1,255 acres, 29 perches are in Lough Derg, and 54 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,348; in 1841, 1,238. Houses 211. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,083. Houses 178. The surface lies on very nearly the middle of the east side of Lough Derg, and consists for the most part of rather light land. The principal residences are Blackfort, Johnstown, Urna, and Rock-valley.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 4d.; glebe, £22. Gross income,

£252 15s. 4d.; nett, £183 12s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1811, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Montsea. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 83, and the Roman Catholics to 1,259; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 117 boys and 78 girls.

KILLOE, or **KILLOW**, a parish partly in the barony of Granard, but chiefly in that of Longford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Longford, co. Longford, Leinster. The barony of Longford section contains the villages of **DRUMLISH**, and **BALLINAMUCK**: which see. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Granard section, 7,291 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 259 acres, 10 perches are in Lough Gowna, and 150 acres, 1 perch are in small lakes. Area of the barony of Longford section, 34,221 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 329 acres, 37 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 16,767; in 1841, 19,477. Houses 3,213. Pop. of the Granard section, in 1831, 2,004; in 1841, 3,134. Houses 500. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Longford section, in 1831, 14,026; in 1841, 15,810. Houses 2,615. The land is very various in character and quality, but averages in annual value about 30s. per plantation acre. The surface is nearly flat and tame, or diversified only with moorish grounds and shivering lakes and ponds. The only mansions of any note are Newtownbond, and Farraghroe; and the principal hamlets are Clooney, Corboy, Drumgort, and Horsepark.—This parish is a vicarage of two parts, called respectively Upper Killoe and Lower Killoe, in the dio. of Ardagh.—Upper Killoe, or the smaller part, comprises an area of 4,049 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches; with a pop., in 1831, of 1,721; and is a portion of the benefice of **TEMPLEMICHAEL**: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £110; glebe, £111 1s. 3d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in Sir John P. Piers, Bart. The church was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a donation of £64 12s. 3½d. from the church of Templemichael, and a donation of £184 12s. 3½d. from W. Bond, Esq. Sittings 230; attendance 150. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in Lower Killoe. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 293 Churchmen, 154 Presbyterians, and 1,857 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools had on their books 178 boys and 120 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £7 from the Ardagh Association, £8 from Willoghty Bond, Esq., and £1 16s. 11d. from the rector; one, with £7 from the Ardagh Association, and £10 from Lord Lorton; and one, with £7 from the Ardagh Association, £8 from Lady Rosse, and £2 from the Edgeworth family.—The larger section of the parish and vicarage, or that called Lower Killoe, is part of the benefice of **CLONGESH**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £535 7s. 9d., and the rectorial for £276 18s. 5d.; and the latter are inappropriate in John P. Piers, Bart. The church is situated at Drumlish, and was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £950 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 55. Five Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,084, 1,163, 1,053, 950, and 624; and, along with the chapel of Clongesh and that of Upper Killoe, are served by 8 clergymen. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 414 Churchmen, 12 Presbyterians, and

15,146 Roman Catholics; and 21 daily schools had on their books 983 boys and 430 girls. One of the schools was aided with £4 a-year from the London Hibernian Society; one was salaried with £20 from the Roman Catholic bishop; and all the others were supported wholly by fees.

KILLOFIN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Clonderalaw, 7 miles west-south-west of Kildysert, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of LABASHEEDA: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,692 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches,—of which 10 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,072; in 1841, 3,985. Houses 605. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,379. Houses 497. The parochial surface includes all the peninsula which lies between the east side of Clonderalaw bay and the estuary of the Shannon; and it varies in outline and quality, from coarse upland pasture to fine lowland arable ground and demesne. Round the coast are Kilkerrin Point and battery, Calmans-town Castle, Mount Shannon Wood, Gap Castle, Labasheeda village, and Cloonkerry-house; and a little inland are Ballyartney-house, Killofin proper, and the ruins of an old friary.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £124, and the rectorial for £160; and the latter are impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 4,324; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 244 boys and 181 girls.

KILLOGENNEDY. See KILLOKENNEDY.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN, **KILLACONNIGAN**, or **KILLICONIGAN**, a parish 6½ miles west of Trim, and on the western border of the barony of Lune, and of co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the village of KILBALIVER: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 11,561 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 20 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch are in the Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 2,329; in 1841, 2,319. Houses 407. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,146; in 1841, 2,161. Houses 377. The surface includes a considerable extent of bog, and varies very much in quality; yet the greater part of it is in tillage, and produces good crops of wheat and potatoes. The declination is eastward, and within the basin of the Boyne; and the road from Trim to Mullingar passes through the interior. The seats are Parkstown, Elmgrove, and Kilmur; and the hamlets are Tinker's Lane and Glack.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £26 5s. Gross income, £134 16s. 5½d.; nett, £116 13s. 5½d. Patron, the Earl of Darnley. The tithes are compounded for £300, and are wholly impropriate in the patron. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £221 10s. 9½d. from the late Earl of Darnley. An elegant gateway and a beautiful communion-service were also provided by the Earl of Darnley. Sittings in the church 120, attendance 90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kildalkey. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 2,247; and 4 daily schools—one of which at Kilbaliver was supported wholly by the Earl of Darnley—had on their books 149 boys and 151 girls.

KILLOGILLEEN, a parish 5 miles west of Loughrea, and partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in that of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Area of the Loughrea section, 759 acres,—of the Dunkellin section, 2,845 acres. Pop. of

the whole, in 1831, 939; in 1841, 1,074. Houses 186. Pop. of the Dunkellin section, in 1831, 774; in 1841, 842. Houses 144. The surface contains part of the water-shed between the Carnmacart and the Gurtmackin rivers; and consists variously of arable ground and pasture land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLINANE [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £62, and the rectorial for £58; and the latter belong to the bishop and archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, and the vicars choral of Christ-church, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killora. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 992; and a pay daily school, kept in the chapel, had on its books 60 boys and 30 girls.

KILLOKENNEDY, a parish in the barony of Lower Tulla, 2½ miles east of Broadford, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of KILBANE: which see. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 11,656 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,586; in 1841, 3,811. Houses 596. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,441. Houses 538. The surface, with the exception of Mr. Arthur's demesne, consists of indifferent and mountainous land. The mountains of Cragnamurragh and Glennagalliagh have altitudes of 1,729 and 1,458 feet. The drainage is chiefly westward by the Glenomra to the Ougarnee; and the road from Broadford to Killaloe passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILTANANLEA [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £103 14s. 11d.; glebe, £12. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £2 15s. 4½d., is appropriated to Tomgrany prebend. The rectory is part of the benefice of O'MULLOD: which see. Rectorial tithe composition, £103 14s. 10½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kiltananlea. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 155 boys and 70 girls.

KILLOLOAN. See KILLALOAN.

KILLOLOLIHANE. See KILLALIATHAN.

KILLONAHAN. See KILLONOGHAN.

KILLONE, a parish in the barony of Islands, 1 mile south-west of Clare, co. Clare, Galway. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 5,718 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 40 acres, 5 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,354; in 1841, 2,777. Houses 429. The surface is a chief part of the western screen of the head of the estuary of the Fergus; and presents a picturesque intermixture of rich low grounds, rocky hillocks, hills, and ridges, and strongly featured intersecting dells. The lake of Killone, 1½ mile south-west of Clare, is a pleasing feature. Newhall, the seat of John MacDonnell, Esq., and Edenvale, the seat of Richard J. Stackpoole, Esq., are both handsome residences. The other seats are Kilmoran and Mulvohill. An Augustinian nunnery was founded at Killone, about the year 1190, by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick.—This parish is a wholly impropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe; but is temporarily attached to the benefice of DROMCLIFFE: which see. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,515; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 140 boys and 30 girls. In 1840, a National school at Newhall was salaried with £12, and had on its books 75 boys and 46 girls.

KILLONE, a curious, conical, limestone hill, in

the barony of Portneinch, about 4 miles north-east of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. A cavern opens near its vertex, and slopes towards its centre. This cavern is narrow at the entrance; but, after a descent of some fathoms, opens into a saloon 20 or 30 feet high, and upwards of 30 feet in diameter; and on one side, a dark precipice breaks sheer down, 50 or 60 fathoms, to a subterraneous and quite inaccessible lake.

KILLONEHAN. See **KILLELONEHAN**.

KILLONOGHAN, or **KILLONAHAN**, a parish on the west coast of the barony of Burren, 9 miles north by west of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **FERMOYLE**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,350 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,185; in 1841, 1,369. Houses 235. The surface has the mountainous and rocky character which prevails throughout the barony; and consists to a very large extent of unprofitable ground. A hill in the north has an altitude of 821 feet; and Slieve-Elva on the east boundary sends up three summits to the height of 1,004, 1,109, and 1,134 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHBOURNEY** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £82 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 460; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathbourny. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 34 boys and 17 girls.

KILLORA, a parish in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the small post village of **CRAUGHWELL**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,372 acres, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,663; in 1841, 1,618. Houses 264. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,344. Houses 219. Two townlands were transferred from Kiltartan to Dunkellin by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop., in 1831, 207. The parochial surface is nearly all profitable land; and, though to some extent coarse and broken, is generally of good quality either as pasture or as arable ground. The Carnamart rivulet, and the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, pass through the interior. Ballymore, the seat of R. Rathbourn, Esq., adjoins Craughwell; and Lambert-lodge, another principal residence, is situated in the south.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLINANE** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmaedugh. Vicarial tithe composition, £79; glebe, £4 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £78, and are appropriated to the diocesan and the archdeacon. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 1,727; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 157 boys and 94 girls.

KILLORAN, a parish 4½ miles south-south-west of Aughrim, and partly in the baronies of Clonmacnoon and Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of a main body, which comprises the Clonmacnoon and Longford sections; and of two detached districts, which constitute the Leitrim section, and lie respectively half-a-mile west, and 2 miles south-west of the main body. Length of the main body, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Clonmacnoon section, 415 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches; of the Longford section, 4,174 acres, 7 perches; of the north portion of the Leitrim section, 360 acres, 8 perches; of the south portion of the Leitrim section, 444 acres, 26 perches. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 1,573; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 1,835. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,838; of the Clonmacnoon section, 169; of the Leitrim section, 121; of the

Longford section, 1,548. Houses in the Clonmacnoon section, 27; in the Leitrim section, 19; in the Longford section, 272. The land is for the most part good; and the surface declines to the east. The only demesne is Burkeville. There are 4 or 5 hamlets.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILLORMER** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £60 12s. 3¼d.; glebe, £3. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £18 9s. 2¼d. is appropriated to the diocesan. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mullagh in Abbeygormican. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 1,967; and a hedge-school had on its books 62 boys and 24 girls.

KILLORAN, a parish in the barony of Leney, 6½ miles north-west by west of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the village of **COOLANEY**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,999 acres, 28 perches,—of which 44 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,699; in 1841, 4,044. Houses 731. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,373; in 1841, 3,664. Houses 670. The surface is to a large extent boggy and mountainous; but has of late years acquired considerable enrichment from the georgic operations on the estate of Annaghmore. The drainage is effected north-eastward by the Coolooney and the Owenmore rivulets. The chief residence is Greenfield cottage.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Achonry. Vicarial tithe composition, £196 12s. 3¼d.; glebe, £27. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £112 3s. 1d., and are appropriated to the demery of Achonry. The vicarages of Killoran and **KILVARNET** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Killoran. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 6,059. Gross income, £296 13s. 1d.; nett, £244 19s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is nonresident, and holds also the benefices of Ballisakerry and Rathrea in the dio. of Killalla, the sinecure prebend of Rosserkbeg in Killalla cathedral, and the sinecure archdeaconry of Achonry. A curate has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and 17 plantation acres of land. The church was built about 1766, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9¼d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1829, by means of a loan of £460 from that Board. Sittings 450; attendance 170. The Killoran Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and there is also a Roman Catholic chapel in Kilvarnet. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 616 Churchmen, 12 Protestant dissenters, and 3,257 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 973 Churchmen, 27 Protestant dissenters, and 5,363 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools in the parish were usually attended by about 110 children; 6 daily schools in the parish had on their books 285 boys and 158 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 496 boys and 397 girls. One of the daily schools in the parish was salaried with £16 from Major O'Hara; one, with £2 from Major O'Hara, and £12 from the Baptist Society; and each of two with £2 from Major O'Hara, and about £9 or £10 from the London Hibernian Society.

KILLORGLIN, or **CASTLE-CONWAY**, a parish in the baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerrin, Magonihy, and Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The Trughenackmy section contains the village of Killorglin. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Iveragh section, 5,744 acres; of the Dunkerrin section, 12,925 acres; of the Magonihy section, 2,118 acres; of the Trughenackmy section, 9,401 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 8,574; of the Iveragh

section, 1,026; of the Dunkerrin section, 1,660; of the Magonihy section, 1,194; of the rural districts of the Trughenackmy section, 3,769. Houses in the Iveragh section, 206; in the Dunkerrin section, 284; in the Magonihy section, 195; in the Trughenackmy section, 843; in the rural districts of the Trughenackmy section, 683. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,919. The surface consists of part of the seaboard of Castlemaine Harbour on the north, part of the vale of the Lane on the east, part of the offshoots of MacGillicuddy's Reeks on the south, part of the Killorglin bog in the centre, and part of the sublime glen of Carra in the west. About one-third is arable land; about 880 acres are waste bog; and the remainder is land of a coarse, an inferior, or an useless quality. The great thoroughfare to the Lakes of Carra, and into the barony of Iveragh, passes along the northern border. The village of Killorglin stands on this thoroughfare, and on the river Lane half-a-mile above the stream's expansion into estuary and comminglement with Castlemaine Harbour, 2 miles west-south-west of Milltown, 10 north-west by west of Killarney, and 154 south-west of Dublin. The Lane is here of considerable breadth; and its banks are high, verdant, and finely varied, and form an agreeable contrast to the poor bleak land in their vicinity. The village itself is an unprosperous, sequestered, and almost squalid seat of population; and appears to have acquired marvellously little profit from the advantageousness of its position for both inland and seaward trade. Dr. Smith said, in 1756, "It looks tolerably well for these parts;" and an impartial topographer cannot say as much for it at the present day. A small but not uncomfortable inn forms the tourist's last stage before plunging out of the civilization around Killarney into the social wilderness of Carra and Iveragh; and the 'Sportsman in Ireland' says, "I recommend the anglers to spend one evening here for a very essential purpose, that of procuring flies of a gaudy feather, exactly suited to the fresh river salmon, among which he may anticipate abundant sport." Fairs are held on May 19, June 30, August 11, and Nov. 18. Area of the village, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 896; in 1841, 925. Houses 160. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 98; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 101; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 7. The seigniorship of Killorglin was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Captain Jenkin Conway, and passed by marriage in the next generation to the family of Blennerhasset.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £22. Gross income, £422; nett, £361 5s. 6½d. Patron, the Crown. But the tithes of a part of the parish, compounded for £245 17s. 11d., are inappropriate in the Ventry family. A curate has a salary of £50, with board, &c. The church was built in 1816, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 95. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 379, and the Roman Catholics to 8,084; and three daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by the London Missionary Society—had on their books 82 boys and 48 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Killorglin were salaried with respectively £18 and £14, and had on their books 147 boys and 180 girls.

KILLORGLIN BOG, an expanse of boggy ground adjacent to Killorglin village and Castlemaine Harbour, co. Kerry, Munster. Its area is

8,570 English acres. An official report upon it in 1814, says, "It is bounded on the north by the strand of Castlemaine Harbour, and rises as by successive steps to the foot of the mountains, where its elevation is about 100 to 160 feet; westward it passes the river Carra, and extends to the Glen Bog; eastward it has some rising arable grounds which divide it from the Lane and the bog of the Awnagarry. It is interspersed with low ridges of moor; the bottom of which is a stone brash of the mountain rock, covered in most places with 3 or 4 feet of bog; the hollows are in general from 12 to 20 feet deep, the upper part of the Tullig stream, only excepted, which seldom exceeds 5 or 6 feet. * * From the neck of the point of Cromann to the mouth of the Cara river, is a considerable tract of sandy downs. A part of the bog has been formerly overblown with this sand, and, without farther trouble, converted thereby into good arable land, where the covering of sand was not too thick. This instance is instructive, and has suggested a method of extending the benefit. * * Even the more unpromising parts of the bog are not out of the reach of a profitable cultivation. A Mr. Murphy has taken a lease of 1,400 acres of this bog and the adjacent mountain from Judge Dog, and has already built a good many cottages on it." The estimated cost of reclaiming the whole bog, as it existed in 1814, was £7,749 19s. 6d.

KILLOSCOB. See **KILLASCOBE**.

KILLOSCULLY, a parish in the barony of Owney and Arra, 6½ miles south-west by south of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **SHELLEE**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 14,439 acres, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,993; in 1841, 3,099. The eastern district is all occupied with the Keeper mountain, whose summit soars 2,278 feet above sea-level; and the western district is low and comparatively ornate ground, traversed by the Dublin and Limerick railroad. Glen-Colloo descends westward between the Keeper mountain and a height which lifts a summit on the northern boundary to the altitude of 1,607 feet. The Doonane rivulet tumbles about 1,000 feet from its source within the parish to the point of confluence with the Mulkern river. The chief residences are Kinalta, Shellee, Lower Shellee, and Greenhall; and the other chief objects of interest are a cromlech and quondam gold mines.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWPORT** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £6. The church was built about 1828, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, about 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinahinch in Kilnerath. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 3,035; and 3 daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by Lord Bloomfield—were usually attended by about 166 children. In 1840, a National school was salaried with £8, and had on its books 97 boys and 50 girls.

KILLOSKEHANE, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, 3 miles west-south-west of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,542 acres. Pop., in 1831, 601; in 1841, 743. Houses 117. The surface is mountainous; and the land is variously waste, poor, or indifferent. Killoskehane-house is the seat of James Willington, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILFITHMONE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £110. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics

lies to 610; and a pay daily school had on its books 36 boys and 10 girls.

KILLOSOLAN. See **CASTLE-BLAKENEY**.

KILLOSSORY, a parish in the barony of Nethercross, 3 miles north-west by north of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,731 acres. Pop., in 1831, 380; in 1841, 391. Houses 58. The act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred to Nethercross 3 townlands of Killossory from Balrothery, and 9 from Coolock. Pop. of the former, in 1831, 79; in 1841, 112. Pop. of the latter, in 1831, 239; in 1841, 212. The northern branch of the Malahide river washes the interior, and is overlooked by the mansion of Lispopple.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of Swords [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are compounded for £161 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonmethan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 374.

KILLOSSY. See **KILLISHEE**.

KILLOTTERAN, a parish, 2 miles west of Waterford, and formerly within the county of the city of Waterford, but now in the barony of Middlethird, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,493 acres, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 504; in 1841, 662. Houses 97. The surface extends along the right bank of the Suir; and is adorned with the seats of Knock, Killoteran, and Oldcourt.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Trinity or Waterford, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £155. The church was built about a century ago, at the expense of the Incorporated Society. Sittings 100; attendance, from 12 to 20. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 457. The Charter-school of Killoteran was built in 1744, and endowed by the corporation of Waterford with 26 acres of land. The building crowns a rising ground; is approached through a long avenue; and contains a school-room of 30 feet by 21, two lofty dormitories each 30 feet by 21, and apartments for master and ushers;—and detached from it are a small infirmary and room of recovery. The annual cost of the establishment varies from £700 to £800.

KILLOUGH, co. Westmeath. See **KILLAGH**.

KILLOUGH, co. Tipperary. See **CASHEL**.

KILLOUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Rathmullen, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It has no definite limits, but seems in a loose sense to be identical in extent with the town of **KILLOUGH**; which see. It forms a separate benefice in the dio. of Down. Gross income, £98 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £94 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the incumbent of Rathmullen. The chapel was built about 1812, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., all defrayed by the Rev. James Hamilton, incumbent of Rathmullen. Sittings from 100 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Bright. The remaining statistics are mixed up with those of Rathmullen.

KILLOUGH, a bay in the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is separated by a small peninsula from Dundrum bay on the west, and by a still smaller one from Ardglass bay on the east; and is thus described by Mr. Nimmo: "The mouth of this bay, between Ringfad Point and the Castle Point, is 700 fathoms across; and nearly half-way is a rock of 500 long, just covered at high-water, which serves as a kind of breakwater to a good anchorage behind, fit for large vessels; and which, were the breakwater

heightened and extended, would be the best place of shelter along this coast. The tide at high-water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, forming two bays, of which that on the north side, or Coney Island bay, is too open for a harbour; the western, between Coney Island and the village of Killough, is spacious and well-sheltered, though dry at low-water. This is properly the harbour of Killough, and extends over 100 Irish acres." A pier, built under Mr. Nimmo's direction, measures 500 feet in length on the Killough side, and 100 feet on Coney Island, and has a depth at high-water of from 10 to 18 feet. Such rocks in the bay as could not easily be removed have been perched; and an accurate hydrographic survey of the whole bay and harbour has been made and charted.

KILLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 183. Houses 31.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT ST. ANNE**, a small market, post, and sea-port town, in the parish of Rathmullen, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the head of Killough bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Ardglass, 5 miles south-south-east of Downpatrick, and 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Dublin. It has a considerable export trade in corn, a considerable import trade in coals, and a comparatively extensive trade in the produce of the fisheries. Ten or twelve years ago, there were belonging to it 15 carrying-vessels employed in the general export and import trade, and 18 smacks and wherries, and 24 yaws, employed in the fisheries,—the latter exclusive of a large number of small craft which frequented the bay during the herring season. The only salt-work within a large extent of the coast of Down occurs at Killough. Fairs are held on the first Friday of Feb. old style, June 9, Aug. 17, and Nov. 12. Great improvements on the town, and augmentations of its prosperity, were effected by its proprietor, the second Viscount Bangor, who died in 1827. A mineral spring near the Charter-school is said to be both emetic and purgative; and Scordin's Well has acquired local fame for the singularly light quality of its water. Several curious caves occur in the vicinity. Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,162; in 1841, 1,148. Houses 224. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 51; in manufactures and trade, 126; in other pursuits, 81. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 68; on their own manual labour, 118; on means not specified, 60.

KILLOUGHTER. See **ANNAGH-EAST**.

KILLOUGHY. See **KILLAGHY**.

KILLOW. See **KILLOE**.

KILLOWEN, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the suburb or western section of the town of **COLERAINE**; see that article. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,796 acres, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,906; in 1841, 2,708. Houses 524. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 928; in 1841, 598. Houses 115. The surface extends along the left bank of the river Bann; and, excepting town-grounds, demesne-grounds, and a small aggregate area for roads and country houses, it consists entirely of arable land. The glebe-house is in the south; and the fine demesne of Jackson Hall is in the north.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £160; glebe, £59. Gross income, £220; nett, £180 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1830, at the cost of £1,026; of which £300 was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £221 was a debt due by the parish, and the remainder was contributed by Bishop Knox, the Irish Society, the

Clothworkers' Company, and various private subscribers. Sittings 200; attendance, from 120 to 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the Roman Catholic chapels of Aghadowey and Dunboe. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 726 Churchmen, 1,164 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,223 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 144 children; and 5 daily schools had on their books 194 boys and 110 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £3 from the Irish Society, £5 from the Clothworkers' Company, and £4 from the rector; one, with £2 from the Irish Society, and £10 from the Clothworkers' Company; and two, with respectively £31 10s. and £6 10s. from a bequest by the late Mr. Chyle.

KILLOWEN, a small headland and a fishing harbour, on the south coast of the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The harbour is situated on the north side of Carlingford bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Rosstrevor. It has pretty deep water within the gravelly headland; and Mr. Nimmo reported that "a jetty should be run out from the opposite side of the cove, for about 200 feet to low-water, which would admit a coasting vessel, at an expense of about £500."

KILLOWEN, a quondam colonial territory, near the head of the Kenmare river or estuary, co. Kerry, Munster. A colony of English Protestants were settled here in 1670, by Sir William Petty, at an expense of £10,000; and they were employed upon iron-works and a fishery, and contributed largely by their industry to improve the surrounding country. But during the war of the Revolution, in consequence of being plundered and almost overwhelmed by the Irish, 42 families of them, amounting to 180 persons, and including 75 fighting men, strongly fortified a house which Sir William Petty had built on a peninsula of the Kenmare for his chief agent, and there so long and resolutely maintained themselves against very strong bodies of assailants, that they eventually surrendered only on honourable terms, and to an army of 3,000 men, and after nearly all the south of Ireland had fallen under the power of the Jacobites.

KILLOWEN, or KILROWEN, a parish in the barony of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Bandon. Length and breadth, each $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 1,264 acres. Pop., in 1831, 432; in 1841, 366. Houses 54. The land is in general good.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £140 12s. 9d.; nett, £112 12s. 1½d. Patron, Lord Kinsale. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 27. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 471; and a Protestant Sunday school was attended by about 16 children.

KILLOWER, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Clare, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,597 acres. Pop., in 1831, 828; in 1841, 905. Houses 144. The surface is very varied in outline, and partly picturesque in character; and it variously consists of bog, arable-land, meadow, hill-pasture, woodland, and demesne. The chief features are noticed under the word CASTLE-HACKET: which see. The road from Tuam to Headford passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of HEADFORD [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £112 12s. 4½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 864; and a daily

school for girls was wholly supported by Mrs. Kirwan, and had an average attendance of about 30.

KILLOWILLAN, a small inappropriate parish in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It figures very obscurely in topography; and seems to be rather a townland than properly a parish.

KILLS. See KELLS.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 3 miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, half-a-mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; area, 308 acres. Pop., in 1831, 64; in 1841, 71. Houses 10. Most of the land is good.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLURE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £25. In 1834, all the inhabitants of the ecclesiastical parish were Roman Catholics.

KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains part of the town of PASSAGE-EAST: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,884 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,676; in 1841, 1,743. Houses 289. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,109. Houses 181. A district which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 352, belonged to the quondam county of the city of Waterford. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and combines with one or two adjacent parishes, and with grounds on the opposite side of the Suir and of Waterford Harbour, to form a series of interesting landscapes. The surface extends from the Suir opposite the east side of Little Island, to the upper part of Waterford Harbour, opposite Ballyhack; but is cut off by the parish of Faithlegg from any near approach to the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow. The chief seats are Springhill, Parkswood, Drumrusk, Woodland, and Ballyconvan.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £108 12s. 3d.; glebe, £33 15s. The rectories of Kill-St.-Nicholas, and FAITHLEGG [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kill-St.-Nicholas. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,382. Gross income, £252 7s. 3d.; nett, £164 19s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built many years ago. Sittings 300; attendance, from 60 to 100. A private house at Passage is also used for parochial Sabbath-evening service. The Kill-St.-Nicholas and Faithlegg Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance, the former of from 300 to 400, and the latter of 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Killea. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 161 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 1,490 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 175 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 2,196 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish—had on their books 176 boys and 104 girls. Two of the schools in the parish were salaried with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board; and one was supported by Lord Waterford, the archdeacon of Waterford, and the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

KILLUA, or KILLOAH, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Delvin, and of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the town of CLONMELLON; which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 5,259½ acres,—of which 51 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,202; in 1841, 1,950. Houses 324. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,242; in 1841, 1,091. Houses 190. The surface consists for the most part of light limestone land; and its highest ground has an altitude of 316 feet. Ballinlough, the seat of Sir James Nugent, is situated in the south, and takes its name from a small

adjoining lake. Killua-castle, the fine residence of Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart., adjoins the town of Clonmellon; and is a handsome, modern, castellated pile, in the midst of an extensive, varied, and well-planted demesne. The only other noticeable residence is Heathstown.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLALLON [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45, and the rectorial for £80; and the latter are inappropriate in Michael Ogle, Esq., of Dysert. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 280; attendance, from 80 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killallon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 287, and the Roman Catholics to 1,844; 3 daily schools made no returns of their attendance; and 3 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 6s. 8d. from the National Board, £10 from Lady Chapman, and some advantages from Sir T. Chapman—had on their books 168 boys and 168 girls.

KILLUCAN, or RATHWIRE, a parish partly in the barony of Delvin, but chiefly in that of Farbill, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The Farbill section contains the town of KINNEGAD, and the villages of Killucan, RATHWIRE, and RAHARNEY: see these articles. The Delvin section lies detached half-a-mile north of the main body. Area, 136 acres. Pop., in 1841, 16. Houses 3. The Farbill section is strictly identical in extent, topography, and statistics with the barony of FARBILL: which see. The surface includes a considerable aggregate of bog, and a noticeable amount of gentle upland; yet consists for the most part of good land. The chief heights are Sion Hill in the north, 497 feet; Knocksheban and Lisnabin near the centre, 477 and 503 feet; and Heathstown-hill in the south, 381 feet. The great road to Connaught passes along the southern border; and the Royal Canal passes through nearly the centre. Among the seats are Grange, E. Briscoe, Esq.; Lisnabin, Mr. Purdon; Corbetstown; Hyde Park; Griffinstown; Lowtown; Wardenstown, Corristown; Grangebeg; Derrymore; Riverdale; Graddanstown; Joristown; and Huntingdon.—The village of Killucan stands at the intersection of the road from Dublin to Mullingar with that from Kinnegad to Castle-town-Delvin, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west of Kinnegad, $6\frac{1}{2}$ east of Mullingar, and 34 west by north of Dublin. The village occupies a pleasant site, and vaunts a fame or character far above that of most Irish villages of its size. An abbey is alleged by Archdall to have been built here by St. Lucian, at a very early period. The old parish-church was a building of considerable antiquity, and the largest edifice of its class in Westmeath; and is described in the Collect. Hib. i. 60, 61. The present church is a respectable modern building, surmounted by a handsome spire; the whole erected in 1803 and 1812, by means of £1,107 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £121 15s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. raised by private subscription, and £1,108 12s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. raised by parochial assessment. The glebe-house, situated in the vicinity of the church, is a neat structure, amidst shrubberies and plantations. A comfortable inn and good posting establishment in the village is noted as the rendezvous of the Killucan Club, one of the oldest hunting associations in Ireland. Fairs are held on March 27 and Nov. 28. A dispensary here is within the Mullingar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 28,000 acres, with a pop. of 6,200; and, in 1839-40, it expended £131 8s., and administered to 1,100 patients. In 1841, the Killucan Loan Fund had a capital of

£1,798, circulated £6,200 in 1,129 loans, cleared a nett profit of £105 18s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £30. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 206; in 1841, 181. Houses 29.—The ecclesiastical parish of Killucan is exclusive of the perpetual curacy of KINNEGAD: which see. Pop., in 1831, 5,989. This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £1,072 8s.; glebe, £73 6s. 6d. Gross income, £1,145 14s. 6d.; nett, £831 18s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £80 4s. 8d., and the use of a house and 5 plantation acres of land. Sittings in the church, 260; attendance, from 60 to 100. The Rathwire and Rathfarn Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,000 and 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 337 Churchmen, 27 Presbyterians, and 5,755 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 152 boys and 121 girls. The Rathfarn school was salaried with £10 from the National Board; the Killucan school, with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; the Craddonstown school, with £10 from Lord Longford, £5 5s. from the rector, and £2 2s. from subscription; and another school, with £5 from Lady Longford.

KILLUKEN, or KILLUCAN, a parish on the east side of the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the village of CROGHAN, and the western suburb of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 4,831 acres, 1 perch.—of which 78 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,948; in 1841, 2,963. Houses 496. Pop., exclusive of the part of Carrick, in 1831, 2,501; in 1841, 2,605. Houses 451. If the land area were distributed into 233 pendicles, 165 of them would be found to be natural pasture, 7 of them meadow, and 61 of them arable land. Most of the surface is a continued series of low, round hills, chiefly isolated, and for the most part pastoral. The Killuken rivulet issues from the small lake of Knoekroe in Creeve, and runs north-eastward through Killuken to the Shannon, a little below Carrick. The gentlemen's seats are Croghan, Hermitage, and Fairview. The antiquities are numerous Danish raths, and one Druidical altar. The road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Frenchpark and Elphin passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, the corps of Elphin archdeaconry, and part of the benefice of ARDCARNE [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £101 7s. 3d.; glebe, £32 10s. A curate has a salary of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and 13 acres of land. The church is an old building. Sittings 130; attendance 35. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Croghan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 130, and the Roman Catholics to 2,996; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 25 children; and 7 daily schools had on their books 177 boys and 105 girls, and were attended by about 22 other children. One of the schools was salaried with £8 from subscription; one with £14 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and £4 10s. from the curate; and one with £4 from the London Hibernian Society, £4 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, £2 from the rector, and £4 from a fund raised by subscription.

KILLUKEN, or KILLUCAN, a parish on the south-west border of the barony of Roscommon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Strokestown, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,956 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches.—of which 307 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,438; in 1841, 3,445. Houses 584. The arable land,

though not first-rate, is very good. A considerable tract of bog occurs in the west. The seats are Doon and Mount-Brown. Several lakes diversify the interior; and the largest, Ardakilin, has an elevation of 172 feet above sea-level. The chief roads are those from Strokestown to Ballintobber, and from Elphin to Lanesborough.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDCLARE [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £71 10s., and the rectorial for £78 8s.; and the latter are impropriate in Mr. Lindsey. The church was built about the year 1750, at the private expense of Mr. Hawks. Sittings 100; attendance 32. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 3,702; and three hedge-schools had on their books 112 boys and 72 girls.

KILLULAGH. See KILWEILAGH.

KILLUMOD, a parish on the south-east border of the barony of Boyle, 3 miles north by east of Elphin, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,159 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches,—of which 92 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches are in the Shannon, and 208 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,958; in 1841, 1,857. Houses 314. The surface contains a good deal of boggy and marshy ground, and is profusely watered with interior lakes, and with a lacustrine expansion of the Shannon. The only seat is Danesfort. The road from Croghan to Drumsna passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of AUGHRIM [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and rectorial tithes are each compounded for £42; and the latter are impropriate in Viscount Lorton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 2,067; and a hedge-school had on its books 44 boys and 24 girls.

KILLUNAVARRA, or **KILLENAVARRA**, a parish in the barony of Dunkellin, 5 miles north by west of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,173 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches,—of which 88 acres, 28 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,362; in 1841, 1,717. Houses 242. The surface consists of very good light limestone land, with a free interspersion of rocky ground; it extends eastward from the shore of Kinvarra bay; and it is traversed by the road from Gort to Galway. The only seat is Clonballymore; and there are 7 hamlets.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOLGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £28 17s. 6d., and the rectorial for £31 17s. 6d.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a daily school at Cloughmare was partly supported by Mr. Blake of Clonballymore, and was usually attended by about 80 children.

KILLURANE, a parish in the barony of Lower Tulla, 2½ miles north-north-west of Broadford, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 7,103 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches,—of which 293 acres, 11 perches are in Lough Doon, and 127 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,942; in 1841, 3,058. Houses 480. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,727. Houses 422. A large part of the surface is light and mountainous. The lake of Doon lies on the south-west boundary; and a part of the vale of the Ougarnee rivulet forms the west border. The road from Killaloe to Ennis passes along the south-west, and through Callaghan's-Mills.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the sinecure bene-

fice of O'MULLOD: which see. Tithe composition, £78 5s. 6½d. The vicarage is part of the benefice of KILSEILY: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 2d. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £33 10s., is appropriated to the prebend of Tomgrany in Killaloe cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killishen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 3,159; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 118 boys and 81 girls.

KILLURE, a rivulet and a bog on the eastern border of the county of Galway, Connaught. The rivulet rises at Doon, 2½ miles west of Ahascragh; and flows 6 miles south-eastward to the Suck, immediately above Ballinasloe. The bog lies between this rivulet and the Ahascragh rivulet, at the distance of from 1½ mile to 3 miles north-north-west of Ballinasloe; and comprises an area of 2,371 acres. Its average depth is 23 feet; and, at the time of being surveyed by Mr. Griffith, it was very wet, and in many places quite a quagmire. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3,027 9s. 7d.

KILLURE, a parish in the barony of Gaultier, 3 miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each ¼ of a mile; area, 627 acres. Pop., in 1831, 121; in 1841, 124. Houses 15. It is not regarded as a parish in the civil territorial division. The surface consists in general of good land; yet includes some wet but improvable ground.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £43. The rectories of Killure, KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, CORBALLY, KILRONAN, and ROSSDUFF [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killure. Length, 8 miles; but only Killure and Kill-St.-Lawrence are mutually adjacent, while Corbally lies about 2½ miles, and Kilronan and Rossduff about 3½, distant from Killure. Pop., in 1831, 670. Gross income, £191 1s. 6½d.; nett, £151 17s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. There is no church in the union; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel only in Corbally. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 19 Protestants and 674 Roman Catholics. Ruins exist in Killure of a preceptory which was founded in the 12th century for the Templars, and which was afterwards given to the Hospitallers, and became a commandery.

KILLURIN, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of West Shelmallee, 5½ miles north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,874 acres. Pop., in 1831, 660; in 1841, 651. Houses 111. The surface is bounded on the east by the Slaney, and traversed through the interior by the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy; and, excepting a small portion of woodland and bog, it consists of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £47 12s. 2½d.; glebe, £46. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £38 17s., and are impropriate in Lord Portsmouth. The vicarage of Killurin, and the impropriate curacies of BALLYHEOGUE, WHITECHURCH-GLIN, and KILBRIDE-GLIN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Killurin. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 3,952. Gross income, £548 18s. 8½d.; nett, £454 5s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1785, by means of parochial assessment; and enlarged, by private means and for private accommodation, in 1828. Sittings 200; attendance, from 120 to 140. The Roman Catholic chapel of Killurin has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the

chapel in the mountains of Forth. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Ballyheogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 192, and the Roman Catholics to 458; the Protestants of the union to 358, and the Roman Catholics to 3,671; 3 daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 130 children; and there were also 3 daily schools in Ballyheogue. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, quarterly premiums from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 10s. from subscription; and another, with £12 from the vicar, £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £3 10s. from subscription.

KILLURIN, King's co. See **ANNAGHMORE**.

KILLURSA, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the larger part of the town of **HEADFORD**: see that article. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,877 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 2,506 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 16 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,644; in 1841, 4,995. Houses 795. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,438; in 1841, 3,592. Houses 598. The surface is divided from co. Mayo on the north by the Black river, remarkable as a sinking or subterranean stream; and it consists variously of good arable land, light stony pasture, and waste morass, but includes a large proportion of both bog and rocky ground. The island of **ISCHIRQUIN** [which see], lies within the limits. Archdall alleges that St. Fursey, the son of Fintan, of the blood-royal of South Munster, who died about the year 653, built an abbey on Rathmuth, an island of Lough Corrib; and says that, though there are no traces of this house, Colgan supposes it to be the old parish church of Killursa, near Lough Corrib.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **HEADFORD** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £211 10s. 10d. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated in Headford, and has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; a barrack in Headford, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, has an attendance of from 150 to 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these are united to the chapel of Killeany. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 128, and the Roman Catholics to 4,815; and 9 daily schools—2 of which were supported wholly by Mr. St. George and the rector, and one partially by a salary of £15 from the National Board—had on their books 305 boys and 172 girls, and were attended by about 30 or 40 other children.

KILLURY, a parish on the coast of the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, 4½ miles north of Ardfert, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of **CAUSEWAY**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,090 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,974; in 1841, 6,480. Houses 974. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,588; in 1841, 5,953. Houses 895. The seaboard overlooks the estuary of the Shannon, midway between Kerry Head and the embouchure of the Cashen river. About one-third of the whole area is arable land; 880 acres are bog; and the remainder is coarse and poor land, chiefly pastoral or waste.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £392 6s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £407 6s. 2d.; nett, £347 4s. 2d. Patron, W. Crosby, Esq. of Ardfert Abbey. The incumbent holds also the curacy of the adjoining impropriate parish of Rattoo. The church was quite recently built, by means of a contribution of £498 6s. 5d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The

Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rattoo and Ballyheigue. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 5,253; and 3 daily schools—one of which was supported by a salary of £10 from the National Board, and a bequest from the late Rev. Dr. Neylom—had on their books 135 boys and 50 girls. In 1840, three schools were salaried with aggregately £24 from the National Board, and had on their books 243 boys and 109 girls.

KILLYAN. See **KILLIAN**.

KILLYBEGS, a parish, partly in the barony of **BOYLAGH**, but chiefly in that of **BANNAGH**, co. Donegal, Ulster. The civil division makes it two parishes, under the names of **Upper Killybegs** and **Lower Killybegs**. **Upper Killybegs** is wholly in the barony of **BANNAGH**, and contains the town of **Killybegs**. Pop., in 1831, 4,287; in 1841, 4,838. Houses 825. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,563; in 1841, 4,040. Houses 689. Even **Lower Killybegs** lies principally in **BANNAGH**; and contains within that barony the village of **ARDARA**. Pop., in 1831, 2,990; in 1841, 3,290. Houses 577. Pop. of the **BOYLAGH** section, in 1831, 666; in 1841, 802. Houses 141. Pop. of the rural districts of the **BANNAGH** section, in 1831, 1,868; in 1841, 1,885. Houses 334. The ecclesiastical parish of **Killybegs** is strictly co-extensive or identical with **Upper Killybegs**; and the perpetual curacy of **ARDARA** [which see], includes the whole of **Lower Killybegs**. Length of the ecclesiastical parish, 6½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 15,583 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 41 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches are water. The surface lies round **Killybegs** and **Fintragh** bays, and ascends thence to the mountain-summits which occupy the centre of **BANNAGH**. A large proportion of the area is coarse moor and lofty mountain, and even the arable land is intermixed with rocky pasture. The highest ground, **Crownarad**, is situated 1½ mile north of the hamlet of **Largy**, and has an altitude of 1,619 feet. **Killybegs Harbour** has a common entrance with **Macswine's bay**, but soon deflects so as to have an inner entrance of its own; and it is at first about a mile in breadth, and eventually penetrates the land east of northward about 2½ miles. But another bay, that of **Fintragh**, commences almost immediately west of the common entrance of **Killybegs** and **Macswine's Harbour**, and indents all the remainder of the seaboard of the parish. See **PORTNACROSS**. A wild, craggy, and broken range of hills screen **Killybegs Harbour**; and as they rise to a considerable elevation, and present among their crags numerous cabins and isolated corn-fields, they sling over the sheet of water a picturesque and imposing appearance. "The lough or harbour of **Killybegs**," says the **Fishery Report**. "is the safest on this coast; and several hundred sail of vessels have been known to be there at one time, purchasing or curing herrings. There do not now appear to be a dozen of boats in the whole lough, and none of them employed in the fishery. This bay, however, is the best rendezvous for the fishing-vessels on that coast, Brucklas being too small, and all the others unsheltered or shallow. The cause of the want of fishing-boats in **Killybegs** seems to be the distance from the present fishing-grounds; as, immediately to the westward, and in a much more exposed situation, the boats are numerous. In west or south-west winds, a vessel cannot put to sea from **Killybegs**."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of **RAPHA**. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £240 15s. 9½d. Gross income, £540 15s. 9½d.; nett, £474 9s. 10½d.

Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1825, by means of a loan of £923 ls. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 68 to 111. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killaghtee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 672, and the Roman Catholics to 3,790; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 15 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £40 from Mr. Murray of Broughton, and one with £11 ls. 6d. from Robinson's Fund—had on their books 249 boys and 154 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £44 6s. 8d. toward the erection of a school at Fintragh; in 1839, they granted £66 13s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Meenvally; and, in 1840, a school of theirs at Killybegs was salaried with £9, and had on its books 136 boys and 67 girls.

KILLYBEGS, a post, market, and sea-port town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Killybegs, and barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the west side and near the head of Killybegs Harbour, 7¼ miles south of Ardara, 13¼ west of Donegal, and 123½ north-west by west of Dublin. The streets are narrow and straggling; and even the newest portions are inconvenient and irregular. Though situated on an excellent harbour, and within full command of a wide sweep of circumjacent country, the town makes but trifling exports, and carries on very little general trade; yet, in both its architecture and its prosperity, it has of late years been improving. Two great hinderances to its immediate advancement are the distance from it of the fishing-grounds, and the sadly unimproved condition of the surrounding country. A small inn accommodates travellers and tourists with cars and horses. Fairs are held on Jan. 15, April 20, June 26, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12; and a weekly market is held on Tuesday. Two dispensaries, within the Glenties Poor-law union, take partial designation from Killybegs. The Killybegs and Killybegs dispensary serves for a district of 34,466 acres, with a pop. of 8,606, and, in 1839-40, expended £73 ls. 3d., and administered to 2,204 patients; and the Ardara, Dunkaneely, and Killybegs dispensary serves for a district of 50,373 acres, with a pop. of 15,922, and, in 1839-40, expended £132 4s., and administered to 5,270 patients.—Killybegs was originally called Callebegge, and is a place of considerable antiquity. It belonged, in common with the greater part of the county, to the Earls of Tyrconnel. A small house for friars of the third order of St. Francis, was built here by Macawiney Bannig. The town was erected into a borough by charter of 13 James I.; and its incorporation, though later than that of some other places of a similar kind, formed part of the plan of "the Plantation of Ulster." Roger Johnes, who appears to have been the undertaker, was required to mark out a convenient site for a new town, to adapt the streets "as well for defence as decency," and to set apart sites for a market-house, a church, and a churchyard. The corporation was to consist of a provost, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty of "cottagers and other inferior inhabitants." Considerable property was granted to the borough, part of which assumed the form of burgage tenements, and was conveyed to descendants and assignees by the members of the incorporated community, who first obtained it, and part appears to have assumed a disputed character as commonage, but eventually became the exclusive possession of the holders of the burgage tenements. The corporation has long been extinct, and almost forgotten; nor does it seem

ever to have existed but as the tool of "a patron" for returning two members to the Irish parliament. The Earl of Conyngham, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Conyngham, was "the patron" of the borough, though otherwise totally unconnected with it; and, at the Legislative Union, he received the whole of the compensation for disfranchisement. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 798. Houses 136. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 51; in manufactures and trade, 63; in other pursuits, 51. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 50; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 19.

KILLYBEGS, a parish in the barony of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains the town of PROSPEROUS: which see. Length, 3¼ miles; breadth, 1¼; area, 2,628 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,294; in 1841, 1,216. Houses 211. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 256; in 1841, 690. Houses 120. The surface is a flat and boggy country, touched on the south by the Grand Canal, and traversed by the road from Dublin to Rathangan. The seats are Killybegs and Longtown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Clane, in the dio. of Kildare: see CLANE. Tithe composition, £113 10s. 3d. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 26. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Caragh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 1,117; and 2 National schools were salaried with respectively £10 and £8, and had on their books 128 boys and 131 girls. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers stood in Killybegs.

KILLYGALLY, co. Clare. See KILLELY.

KILLYGALLY, King's co. See TESSAURAN.

KILLYGARVAN, a parish on the east border of the barony of Kilmacrenan, 5 miles north-east by north of Rathmelton, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the village of RATHMULLEN: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 9,132 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 20 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,643; in 1841, 3,644. Houses 629. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,005. Houses 506. The surface is bounded on the east by Lough Swilly, and by its expansion of Rathmelton bay. Nearly the whole of the parish, as well as a small extent of adjacent country, is consecutively noticed in the following terms by Mr. Fraser: "The road from Rathmelton to Rathmullen keeps along the shores of Lough Swilly, and commands, from several points, good views of that part of the estuary, and its opposite shores. The country presents a succession of rough hills, rocks, and valleys, to which a considerable extent of natural wood gives additional interest. We pass on the left Glenalla, the beautifully situated residence of Mr. Hart. The extensive natural woods of Hollymount, N. Batt, Esq., follow and stretch along the banks of the lough to the neighbourhood of the small town of Rathmullen. A little below the town, on the banks of the Swilly, are the Lodge, the residence of N. Batt, Esq., and Fortroyal, Charles Wray, Esq., and below it Drumalla-house and Killygarvan glebe. The road continues along the Swilly for about 5 miles, to the base of Knockalla, which rises to the height of 1,200 feet* above the sea, and presents a continuation of varied views, successively increasing in interest as we pro-

* This hill is within Clondevaddock parish, and has an altitude of 1,196 feet.—Ed.

ceed down the Swilly. The country, on the one hand, is in many places beautiful, and almost everywhere broken by rugged and picturesque undulations; on the other, the waters of the estuary are deeper; the shores on this side, as well as on the opposite coast of Innishowen, become bolder and more defined; and the small batteries, which command the passage of the lough, occupying the more prominent points, add much to the interest of the scenery. From Rathmullen, roads branch in various directions to Mulroy bay, and thence to Rosnakill."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £154; glebe, £41 3s. 1d. Gross income, £218 5s. 1d.; nett, £200 14s. 7d. Patron, the Crown. Previous to 1835, the rectory was appropriated to the deanery of Raphoe, and the parish was a perpetual curacy; but in 1835, the rectory was merged in the perpetual curacy, and endowed with the glebes of Drumany and Drumfad in the parish of Clondevad-dock. A curate has a salary of £50. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d., and a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 130. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 82, the Wesleyan meeting-house by 25, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapel of Tully. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 397 Churchmen, 534 Presbyterians, and 2,887 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Aughabannan was usually attended by about 120 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from subscription and £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction—had on their books 116 boys and 51 girls. In 1841, the Killygarvan Loan Fund had a capital of £353, circulated £1,747 in 517 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £9 6s. 4d.

KILLYGLEN, a parish in the barony of Upper Glenarm, 2½ miles west-north-west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,295 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 524; in 1841, 605. Houses 100. The surface extends from the North Channel to near the north-west base of Agnew's Hill, and is traversed along the coast by the road from Larne to Glenarm.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CONNOR [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £62 10s. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 11 Churchmen, 435 Presbyterians, and 102 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 15 boys and 12 girls.

KILLYGORDON, a village in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands in the vale of the Finn, and on the road from Stranorlar to Strabane, 3 miles east of Stranorlar. A dispensary here is within the Stranorlar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 46,378 acres, with a pop. of 13,344; and, in 1839–40, it expended £118 12s. 8d., and administered to 1,001 patients. A little to the south of the village are Monellan and Mounthall, the seats respectively of J. Delap, Esq., and W. Young, Esq.; and midway between it and Stranorlar, are Edenmore, J. Cochran, Esq., and Woodlands, J. Johnston, Esq. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 294. Houses 50.

KILLYLEAGH, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, and lying within the baronies of Turamy and Armagh, and on the west border of co. Armagh, Ulster. It comprises portions of the parishes of Tynan, Derrynoose, Armagh, and Eglisli. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, about 9,265 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,452. The surface is fertile, beautifully undulated, and

thickly inhabited; it is bounded and drained by the Blackwater on the west, and traversed by the Ulster Canal through the interior; and it possesses the large aggregate of ornament produced by the demesnes of Elmpark, the Earl of Charlemont,—Knappa, James Johnston, Esq.,—Woodpark, A. St. George, Esq.,—Fellows Hall, T. K. Armstrong, Esq.,—and Darton, M. Cross, Esq. The village of Killyleagh is in the parish of Tynan, and barony of Armagh; and stands on the road from Caledon to Armagh, 2 miles north-east of Tynan, 2½ east of Caledon, and 4½ west of Armagh. It consists of one long street, climbing a steep hill, and tedious in the ascent; but its houses are well built of stone and lime, and it has a clean and even neat exterior. A fair, principally for the sale of horses, is held on the last Friday of every month. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 337. Houses 60.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, £75; nett, £55. Patrons, successively the rectors of the *quoad civilia* parishes within which the curacy lies. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a sum of £708 raised by subscription. Sittings 400; attendance 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 924 Churchmen, 1,162 Presbyterians, and 1,373 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided by Mr. Close, and one salaried with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and a sum not named from subscription—had on their books 198 boys and 142 girls.

KILLYLEAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, but chiefly in that of Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. The Dufferin section contains the town of KILLYLEAGH, and the village of TULLYVERY: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Castlereagh section, 968 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches; of the Dufferin section, 10,771 acres, 30 perches,—of which 123 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 6,688; of the Castlereagh section, 487; of the rural districts of the Dufferin section, 4,333. Houses in the Castlereagh section, 83; in the rural districts of the Dufferin section, 777. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 6,817; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 5,712. The surface is part of the western seaboard of Lough Strangford; and possesses a large aggregate of both natural and artificial beauty. About two-thirds of it consist of excellent land, which produces crops of hay, oats, barley, and wheat, equal to any in Ireland; about 700 acres are morass or lake; and about the same number of acres are reclaimed bog and rocky ground, assessed to the payment of tithe composition. The general appearance of the country is highly improved; and its varied undulations, its mutual intersections of hill and vale, and its sheets of corn-field, and masses of plantation, blend finely with the isles and waters and opposite shores of Lough Strangford, in the production of picturesque effect. The chief residences within the rural districts are Delamont, Ringdufferin, Crossgar, Toy, and Ardigan. The road from Downpatrick to Newtown-Ardes passes along the shore.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £795; glebe, £47 1s. 10d. Gross income, £842 1s. 10d.; nett, £718 15s. 4½d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The church was built in the 17th century; and it was enlarged and refitted in 1812, and subsequent years, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation of £1,846 3s. from Lord Dufferin and Claneboy. Sittings 520; attendance 115. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 800, and

the Roman Catholic chapel by about 100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to the chapels of Inch and Kilmore. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 761 Churchmen, 5,079 Presbyterians, 30 other Protestant dissenters, and 989 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 324 children; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one with £12 from Lady Dufferin, one with £15 from Lord Dufferin, one with £16 from the Ladies' Hibernian Society, and one with £20 from the Rev. Mr. Hamilton—had on their books 302 boys and 287 girls. In 1834, the National Board had schools at Derryboy, Ballytrim, Tullymaknows, and Killinchy Woods.

KILLYLEAGH, a post, market, and sea-port town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Killyleagh and barony of Dufferin, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of Lough Strangford, and on the road from Downpatrick to Newtown-Ardes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Killinchy, 5 north of Downpatrick, 16 south-east of Belfast, and $78\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dublin. A remote nucleus of the present town is believed to have been formed by the Irish sept of MacCartan, who possessed the territory now constituting the baronies of Dufferin and Kinelearty, and the southern part of Castlereagh. On the conquest of the maritime parts of Ulster, Sir John de Courcey appears to have found Killyleagh a place of some importance, and to have adopted it as the site of one of his castles and principal settlements. An English family of the name of Mandeville were constituted its lords, but seem to have been soon succeeded by another English family of the name of White. The castle built by De Courcey came now to be designated White's Castle, and was known for ages by this name. In 1567, the Whites were besieged in it by Shane O'Neil, but made so vigorous a resistance that Shane was eventually compelled to retire. In 1590, the Whites had become so reduced that they were able to raise only 120 footmen, and 20 horse-men, a force altogether incompetent to defend their territory; and about 1598, they were able to raise only 20 footmen, and had sunk to a mean as well as powerless condition, while the remaining families of the old sept of MacCartans joined Tyrone in rebellion, and suffered the attainder of their remaining possessions. In 1648, the castle was demolished by General Monk; and, in 1666, a new castellated pile was erected on its site, by the Hamiltons, Earls of Clanboy and Clanbrassil, whose title was created by Charles I., and became extinct in 1675. The structure, after being the seat of the Earls, descended, along with a portion of its domains, to the late celebrated A. Hamilton Rowan, and is now the property of his grandson. It stands at the upper end of the principal street of the town; but, though commanding in position, castellated in character, and massive and venerable in appearance, it is strictly a mere mansion, battlemented along the summit, and flanked with large, circular, battlemented turrets. It has passed, however, into neglect and even desolation; its courts and yards are overgrown with weeds; and its walls have assumed that dull, heavy, aspect which so decidedly indicates coming ruin, and appears as if destined to moulder through all the successive stages of decay. At Ringhaddy, north of the town, and on Scatterick, one of the isles of Lough Strangford, anciently stood two fortalices, which acted subordinately to Killyleagh castle in the defence of Dufferin.

The site of Killyleagh is a rising ground, at the head of a creek or arm of Lough Strangford, dry and healthy in its air, and commanding a prospect of

the lough, the Ardes, and St. George's Channel. The creek or little bay, at the foot of the principal street, shelters vessels from all winds, and was lately improved as a harbour, by the chief proprietor of the town, Lord Dufferin. The public or conspicuous buildings are the Church, the Presbyterian meeting-house, the Castle, the Market-house, the Barrack, and several good mansional or villa residences. The Church crowns an eminence at a brief distance from the body of the town, and is a handsome cruciform structure. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on; a considerable trade exists in the exportation of corn and provisions, and the importation of cotton, iron, timber, and other articles; a weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on April 10, June 3 and 15, Oct. 11, and Dec. 11. A mail-car is in daily transit between Belfast and Downpatrick. A Loan Fund, which was closed in 1840 in consequence of the opposition of some influential gentlemen in the vicinity, was admirably worked while in operation, affording assistance and support to very many indusrious families, and finally appropriating a handsome sum, derived from its profits, to benevolent purposes.

Killyleagh was incorporated by charter of 10 James I. The borough limits extend about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile over the townlands of "the corporation," "Corbally," and "Castlewilliam," and comprise an area of 1,173 acres. The corporation is styled by charter "the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Killyleagh;" and consists of a provost, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty. The provost and burgesses, previous to the Legislative Union, sent two members to the Irish parliament. Up to 1833, no Roman Catholic, and only one Protestant dissenter, had been admitted into the corporation. A borough court of record once existed, but has long been in desuetude. The manor of Killyleagh and Killinchy comprises the corporation district; and has a seneschal appointed by A. Hamilton Rowan, Esq., a court-leet held once a-year, and a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £10 Irish, held every three weeks. The only prison is a wretched and unwholesome place, called "the Black Hole." The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary; and the roads and streets are repaired by Grand Jury presentment. About 57 acres of enclosed commonage—the remains of a more extensive landed property of the borough—is under the control of a corporation jury, and is managed, within certain restrictions, for the common good of a portion of the community. Killyleagh was the birth-place of the celebrated physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloane. Area of the town, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,116. Houses 205. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 130; in other pursuits, 42. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 102; on their own manual labour, 103; on means not specified, 9.

KILLYMAN, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Moy, and partly in the barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, but chiefly in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Armagh section, 3,154 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches,—of which 49 acres, 35 perches are water. Area of the Tyrone section, 7,404 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches,—of which 36 acres, 32 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,579; in 1841, 8,220. Houses 1,168. Pop. of the co. Tyrone section, in 1831, 6,277; in 1841, 6,748. Houses 1,144. The river Blackwater divides the two sections of the parish from each other, or forms the boundary-line between the counties. The co. Armagh section is for the most part flat and tame in

character; and the co. Tyrone section is considerably diversified with undulations and hills. Three-fourths of the entire surface are prime arable land; and the remainder is good ground, variously arable, meadow, and pasture. On the Blackwater, 3 miles below Moy, are Verner's Bridge, the hamlet of Church-Hill, and Col. Verner's handsome seat and demesne of Church-Hill,—the last, from the high ground which it occupies, forming a conspicuous and fine feature amid the surrounding flat country; and in the Tyrone section are the demesnes of Rhone-Hill and Derrygally, and a paper manufactory.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £484 5s.; glebe, £365 15s. Gross income, £850, nett, £784 12s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The celebrated controversialist, the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, became rector of Killyman in 1830. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,200; attendance, from 300 to 600. The Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by from 80 to 100; and a schoolhouse, used as a Wesleyan meeting-house, by 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Killyman and Clonmore have an attendance of respectively 700 and 460. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,493 Churchmen, 213 Presbyterians, 127 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,901 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 366 children; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the rector, and £7 10s. from the Society for Discourteasing Vice, and another had just become connected with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 187 boys and 79 girls, and were attended by about 143 other children.

KILLYMAR, a rivulet of the eastern declination of co. Galway, Connaught. It rises near the Dublin and Galway mail-road, about midway between Aughrim and Loughrea, and flows 7 miles east-south-eastward, and 6½ southward, to a common embouchure with the Ballyshruel rivulet in a bay of Lough Derg, 3 miles west by south of Portumna.

KILLYMARD, a parish in the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains a small part of the town of DONEGAL: which see. Length, 9 miles; breadth, in the north, 6,—in the south, 2½; area, 28,229 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches,—of which 472 acres, 24 perches are in Lough Esk, and 207 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,798; in 1841, 4,743. Houses 821. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,390. Houses 754. The surface rests its narrow and low end upon the north side of the head of Donegal bay; and it thence extends, expands, and climbs northward, bounded on the east by the Esk lake and river, and embracing within its limits much of the wild alpine country lying immediately west of the Gap of Barnmore and the mountain of Craugan. The mountains of Silverhill and Bluestack have an altitude of respectively 1,967 and 2,213 feet; and Lough Belshade, a little east of Bluestack, has an elevation of 1,035 feet. Upwards of one-third of the parish is land of an average good quality; and most of the remainder is either moorish and very inferior pasture or totally barren mountain. Many little bays and sea-coves enliven the shore-line on the south; several fertile and romantic dells intersect the craggy hills among the offshoots of the southern mountains; and the lake, woods, demesne, and hill-screens of the Esk beautify the east: see **ESK**. The road from Donegal to Killybegs passes along the shore.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; nett, £223 0s. 10d. Gross income,

£499 19s. 3½d.; nett, £396 1s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1830, by means of a loan of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 288; attendance 170. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 95; the Wesleyan meeting-house by 40; and the Roman Catholic chapel by 1,300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,594 Churchmen, 145 Presbyterians, and 3,059 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 263 boys and 191 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Fund; one, with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society; one, with £5 from Mr. Murray of Broughton; one, with £11 from subscription; one, with £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society and allowances from the London Hibernian Society; and one was in connection with the Kildare Place Society.

KILLYMER. See **KILLEYMUR**, and **KILLYMORE**.

KILLYMOON. See **COOKSTOWN**, co. Tyrone.

KILLYMORE (LOUGH), an easterly offshoot or ramification of Lough Ree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is connected by only a narrow strait with Lough Ree; measures about 2 miles in length; lies from 1½ mile to 3½ miles north-north-east of Athlone; is studded with islets; and possesses a large amount of beauty.

KILLYNAULE. See **KILLENAULE**.

KILLYON, a parish in the barony of Upper Moyfenragh, 3½ miles north by east of Clonard, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,316 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,—of which 13 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are in the river Boyne, and 28 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 818; in 1841, 784. Houses 119. The surface is washed in the east by the river Boyne, impinged upon in the south by the Royal Canal, and traversed through the interior by the road from Trim to Kinnegad; and it comprises a considerable extent of bog, and consists variously of good, bad, and indifferent land,—about one-third of the whole area being good or even prime. The only seat is Killyon-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONARD [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £46 3s. 1d., and the rectorial for £92 6s. 1½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mrs. Magan and Lady Rich. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Longwood. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 841; and a hedge-school had on its books 36 boys and 11 girls.

KILLYON, co. Galway. See **KILLIAN**.

KILLYSHANDRA. See **KILLESHANDRA**.

KILLYVARNEN, a beautiful hill, finely wooded, in the northern vicinity of Rathdrum, and overhanging the road thence to Bray, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

KILMACABEA, a parish, 4 miles west by north of Rosscarbery, and partly in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, but chiefly in the western division of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the West Carbery section, 4,272 acres; of the East Carbery section, 9,485 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,800; in 1841, 6,209. Houses 1,020. Pop. of the East Carbery section, in 1831, 4,006. in 1841, 4,259. Houses 731. The surface extends northward from the head of Glendore Harbour to the southern declivities of Kilvenog mountain, and includes a large aggregate of poor land. Gorton says, "There is a pool called Loughdrine in the

parish, the islands of which are said to have changed positions; and there is a second pool called Ballinlough, containing trout of a peculiarly fine flavour. On the banks of the last mentioned lake stands an ancient Danish rath, supposed to enclose a subterraneous passage towards the margin of the lake.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £295. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate to the amount of £99 5s. 6d., and appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross to the amount of £195 14s. 6d. The vicarages of Kilmacabea and KILFAUGHNABEG [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmacabea. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 8,261. Gross income, £445 1s. 6½d.; nett, £420 11s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 230; attendance 90. A schoolhouse in Kilmacabea and a private house in Kilfaughnabeg are also used as parochial places of worship, and have an attendance of respectively 35 and 18. The Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,200 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 194, and the Roman Catholics to 5,894; the Protestants of the union to 254, and the Roman Catholics to 8,305; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 17 children; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £24 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 316 boys and 159 girls; and there were two National schools in Kilfaughnabeg.

KILMACAHILL. See KILMOCAHILL.

KILMACALLANE, a parish in the barony of Tiraghrill, 4 miles south-east by south of Colooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains part of the village of RIVERSTOWN: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6½; area, 9,928 acres, 7 perches,—of which 283 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are in Lough Arrow, and 39 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,262; in 1841, 5,098. Houses 852. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,954; in 1841, 4,729. Houses 791. The outline is singularly capricious. The surface is very much diversified, includes a considerable aggregate of mountain, and contains some pleasing scenery; but consists, in the aggregate, of decidedly poor land. The river Arrow runs northward through the interior; and the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes along the west border. Lakeview, the seat of W. Weir, Esq., stands near the mail-road; and Cooper's Hill, the seat of A. B. Cooper, Esq., adjoins Riverstown. The highest ground is in the extreme east, has an altitude of 999 feet, and bears aloft a monument to O'Connor.—This parish is a vicarage and a prebend, in the dio. of Elphin; and the vicarage forms part of the benefice of Boyle, while the prebend is a sinecure, and is held along with that benefice: see BOYLE. Vicarial tithe composition, £83 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £28 6s. 7d. Rectorial tithe composition of Drumcollum, Taunagh, Ballinakill, and Ballysumaghan, appropriated to Kilmacallane prebend, £158 15s. 4d. The rectorial tithes of Kilmacallane, Boyle, and Aghana, are jointly compounded for £313, and are inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. and a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 350. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 850. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 318, and the Roman Catholics to

4,160; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 60 children; and 8 daily schools—two of which were salaried with respectively £10 and £12 from the National Board—had on their books 434 boys and 137 girls, and were attended by about 46 other children.

KILMACALOGUE. See TUOSIST.

KILMACANOGUE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 2½ miles south-south-west of Bray, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,401 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,347; in 1841, 2,336. Houses 366. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 103; in 1841, not specially returned. The ecclesiastical parish seems to be less extensive than the civil one, and is returned as having had in 1831 a pop. of 1,136. The surface is prevailingly mountainous, and profusely picturesque, partaking the attractions of the Sugarloaf mountains, and of the rich and magnificent scenery which environs their base. The Great Sugarloaf is wholly within the limits, and has an altitude of 1,651 feet. The seats are Wingfield, Hillside, Bushypark, Newtown, Charleville, Ballyorney, and Hollybrook,—the last the beautifully situated Elizabethan villa of Sir G. F. Hodson.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DELGANY [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £119 18s. 6d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Bray and Stagonil. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 192, and the Roman Catholics to 944; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by from 200 to 250 children; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was aided from subscription, and the other salaried with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 77 boys and 56 girls.

KILMACAR. See KILMOCAR.

KILMACDONOUGH, a parish on the south coast of the barony of Imokilly, 3½ miles south-west of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of BALLYMACODA: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 6,241 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,455; in 1841, 3,838. Houses 648. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,533. Houses 591. The surface forms a peninsula between Castlemartyr river and Youghal Harbour on the one side, and Fenis river and Ballycotton bay on the other; it terminates seaward in the headland called Ring Point; and it consists partly of coarse upland, but chiefly of good arable and pasture-ground. The mansion of Ring stands a mile west of Ring Point; and the islet called Cable or Cappul, lies a little to the north-east.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilcredan, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £337 11s. 8d.; glebe, £11. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £675 3s. 4d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Kilmacdonough in Cloyne cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Itermorrhough and Kilmahon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 3,263; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 12 boys and 12 girls; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended in summer by about 170 children. In 1840, the National Board granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Kilmacdonough.

KILMACDUAGH, a parish, and nominal seat of a bishopric, 3 miles south-south-west of Gort, barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. The parish contains the village of CONNELLS, and part of the town of GORT: see these articles. Length, 5½

miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,804 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 112 acres, 18 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,780; in 1841, 4,149. Houses 681. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,268; in 1841, 2,828. Houses 468. The surface is limestone-ground, partly arable, partly rocky and pastoral, and aggregately well relieved with wood and water. The seats are Termon, Dromeen, and Rosencade. "Three miles from Gort, near the road leading to Curofin," says Mr. Fraser, "are the ruins of the round tower and seven churches of Kilmacduagh. The tower is nearly perfect; but considerably off the perpendicular. A part of the ruin, dignified by the name of cathedral, still exists; but the relics of the others are only discernible; and, judging from what remains, they must have been at best mere huts, worse than even those which the *virtuosi* have pressed into the service of Glendalough and Clonmacnoise; and though wanting that interest arising from the lake and mountains surrounding the former, or that which is produced by the low ranges of pastoral hills, and the deep sullen waters of the Shannon, bounding the latter, still there is a sternness and coldness of character about Kilmacduagh, where all mountain and plain, as far as the view extends, seems one vast sheet of limestone, which accords with the solitary ruins and the extensive cemetery connected with them." Archdall says, "St. Colman, the son of Duagh, founded an abbey here about the year 620; and Maurice, bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected on the ancient site a monastery for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. This abbey is situated to the north-west of the cathedral, (which is now in ruins,) on a neck of land between two loughs, which, according to some authors, evacuate themselves in summer into whirlpools; however, this rarely happens, as the water never goes off but in a very dry season. The church, though small, is a very neat building; the pillars and arches from the entrance to the altar-part, and those of the east window, are finished in an elegant style, and the angles at the east end are worked in pillars. To the south of the church is a sacristy, and adjoining to that room, where was probably deposited the valuable effects belonging to the church, and which, being arched, they call the jail; on the south of these is a chapel and the refectory; from the whole of these we may infer that the canons of the monastery dwelt in separate houses. To the north, about 2 feet from the church, is an old wall; an ancient tradition still exists at Kilmacduagh, of its being once a place of penance. There is also a holy well here, with a circular enclosure. Here is an ancient round tower which leans 17½ feet from its perpendicular. It may not be improper to remark, that the tower at Pisa, so universally celebrated, leans but 13 feet. At the general suppression, this monastery was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde."—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 2d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £130, and are appropriated to the treasurer and the precentor of Kilmacduagh cathedral. The vicarage of Kilmacduagh, and the rectories of KILBEACONTY, and KILTARTAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmacduagh. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 11,191. Gross income, £452 13s. 10½d.; nett, £401 8s. 3½d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aughaboy, in the dio. of Clogher. A curate has a salary of £100. The church is situated in Gort, and was built in 1820, at the cost of £1,292 6s. 1½d., and repaired in 1828, at the cost of £600; both of which sums were borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 300; attendance 65. The Kil-

macduagh, Gort, and Kiltartan Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance,—the first of from 300 to 600,—the second, of from 1,700 to 1,800,—and the third, of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. There are two Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilbeacounty. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 3,903; the Protestants of the union to 146, and the Roman Catholics to 11,849; 4 pay daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 120 children; and there were 6 daily schools in the other sections of the union.

A legend affirms the SEE of KILMACDUAGH to have been founded early in the 7th century, and narrates a stupid yet seemingly plausible story respecting its pretended founder St. Colman, the near relative of Guair, King of Connaught. This Colman, says the legend, was called Mac-Duagh, or "the son of Duagh," to distinguish him from other holy men of the name of Colman; he was fond of asceticism, and spent 7 years in a wilderness in the south of Connaught, with only one companion; and, at the close of his normal period of voluntary exile from human society, he was made bishop over an abbey or church which he had founded, and which, taking name from himself, was called Kil-macduagh. An imperfect and rather suspicious list is preserved of twenty successive bishops. The see was permanently annexed in 1602 to Clonfert; and became united in 1833, to likewise Killaloe and Kilfenora.—The gross and nett amount of episcopal income connected with the see, on the average of 3 years ending in 1831, was respectively £675 0s. 7d., and £808 6s. 1½d. The dignitaries, with the gross amount of income belonging to their respective dignities, are, the dean, £459 8s. 8d.; the archdeacon, £252 2s. 10d.; the provost, £150; the precentor, £60; the treasurer, £70; the prebendary of Kinvarra, £74 5s.; and the prebendary of Island-Eddy, £6 6s.—The diocese lies all in the south-west of co. Galway, and comprehends the barony of Kiltartan, and part of the baronies of Dunkellin and Loughrea. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 12 miles; area, 117,626 acres, 1 rood, 16½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 43,035. Number of parishes, 21; of benefices, 4. Tithe composition belonging to the benefices, £1,923 11s.; glebes, £138 19s. 7d. Gross income, £2,062 10s. 7d.; nett, £1,853 8s. 9d. Patron, of one benefice, the Crown; of one, the diocesan; of one, the Marquis of Clanricarde; of one, alternately the diocesan and the Marquis of Clanricarde. Improper tithe composition, £23; appropriate tithe composition, £1,033 13s. 5d. Number of curates, 2; amount of their salaries, £118 9s. 2½d. Number of churches, 4; sittings 720. Number of Roman Catholic chapels, 19. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 636 Churchmen, and 45,476 Roman Catholics; 32 daily schools had on their books 1,483 boys and 661 girls; 21 other daily schools, of which no lists were produced, were computed to be attended by 1,407 children; and 46 of the total number of schools were supported wholly by fees.—The Roman Catholic sees of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora are mutually annexed, and are suffragan alternately to Tuam and to Cashel. Kilmacduagh alone has 11 parishes, 10 parochial clergymen, and 6 coadjutor clergymen; and the bishop's parish is Kinvarra. The eleven parishes, with the site of their respective chapels, are, Kinvarra, at Kinvarra and Dinas; Kilchrist, at Kilchrist; Kiltartan, at Kiltartan; Kilbeacounty, at Kilbeacounty; Craughwell, at Craughwell; Ballenderin, at Ballenderin; Kilcormac, at Kilcormac and Claranbridge; Kilmacduagh, at Gort and Kilmac-

duagh; Peter's Well, at Peter's Well; Beagh, at Beagh; Ardahan, at Labane.

KILMACDUANE, a parish on the east border of the barony of Moyarta, 5½ miles north by east of Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of COORACLARE: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 16,701 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 286 acres, 17 perches lie detached, and 24 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches are water.* Pop., in 1831, 5,738; in 1841, 6,762. Houses 1,045. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,584. Houses 1,007. The parochial surface is for the most part a series of bleak uplands, moors, and bogs, washed by the Dunbeg and Creegh rivers, and intersected or diversified with narrow vales. A principal one of the bogs includes the two denominations of Kilmacduane and Dromelyhy, fills the valleys between the hills of Dromelyhy, Dunganella, and Clonredane, comprises an area of 1,420 acres, and has a maximum and an average depth of respectively 27 and 15 feet. The estimated cost, in 1813, of reclaiming this bog was only £1,842. The highest ground is on the south border, and has an altitude of 252 feet. The seats are Dunganella, Gower, and Cloonena.—Kilmacduane parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £120, and the rectorial for £184 12s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Castlecoote. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,100 and 850. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 6,136; and 6 pay daily schools had on their books 164 boys and 79 girls.

KILMACENOGUE. See KILMACANOGUE.

KILMACKEVOGUE, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies 4½ miles south-west of New Ross, and is traversed by the road thence to Waterford. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,231 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,027; in 1841, 1,239. Houses 187. The Barrow flows along the eastern boundary. The highest ground is on the southern boundary, 1½ mile from the Barrow, and has an altitude of 493 feet. The seats are Aylwardstown and Ballinabarha; and the hamlets are Glenmore and Kilmackevogue.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ROSSBERCON [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £55; glebe, £24. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £110, and are inappropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. The Roman Catholic chapel at Glenmore has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 1,047; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended in summer by about 140 children.

KILMACLASSER, a parish in the eastern part of the barony of Burrishoole, 3½ miles east-north-east of Westport, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,865 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches,—of which 78 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,444; in 1841, 3,548. Houses 629. The surface comprises a large proportion of mountainous and coarse land; yet is very much diversified in the character of its land. The only hamlet is Fahey.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of WESTPORT [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £84 10s.; glebe, £3 4s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £45 10s., and are appropriated to the prebends of Faldown and Killybegs. The Ro-

man Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmina. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 160, and the Roman Catholics to 3,519; two free daily schools at Slingen were supported by subscription and the Tuam-Diocesan and Kildare Place Societies, and had on their books 81 boys and 39 girls; and a pay daily school at Fahey had 51 boys and 20 girls.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 5½ miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,462 acres. Pop., in 1831, 999; in 1841, 1,025. Houses 167. The surface extends along the east side of Tramore bay, and terminates seaward in the promontory of Brownston Head. The land, with the exception of a small portion, is poor and wet, yet might with tolerable facility be improved by draining.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINAKILL [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £78 3s. 3d., and the rectorial for £114 4s. 10d.; and the latter are appropriated to the chancellorship of Waterford cathedral. But the entire tithes of Ballygarrin townland, compounded for £29 2s., are inappropriate in G. Ivie, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,022; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMACLENAN, or **KILMACLENY**, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 6 miles west-south-west of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,042 acres. Pop., in 1831, 325; in 1841, 322. Houses 42. The surface is partly pastoral, and is various in character; and it is impinged upon by the road from Mallow to Newcastle. Fairs are held on April 6, June 21, and Oct. 2.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £92 6s.; nett, £87 0s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds the united benefices which form the corps of the chancellorship of Cork cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMACNEVIN, a parish in the barony of Moygoish, 6½ miles west-north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,016 acres, 7 perches,—of which 57 acres, 22 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1841, 1,760. Houses 273. The Census of 1831 places part of the parish in Rathconrath, and states the pop. of the Moygoish section at 2,184, and of the whole parish at 2,604. Nearly all the land is either good or excellent. The Royal Canal crosses the interior; and the Inny flows on the western boundary. The hamlets are Oldtown, Newtown, Freahane, Seabaugh, and Gataduff.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of LENEY [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £130; and are inappropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. of Tristernagh Abbey. The Roman Catholic chapel at Empor has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathconrath. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 2,579; and two daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and aided with important advantages from Mr. Tuite—had on their books 105 boys and 56 girls.

KILMACOE. See KILMACOW.

KILMACOEN, or **KILMACOWEN**, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Carbery, 4½ miles south-west of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length,

* A small uninhabited district of 166 acres is not included in the above statement, and lies within the barony of Ibriclane.

2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,548 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 4 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are tideway, and 13 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,276; in 1841, 2,011. Houses 367. The surface lies on the east side of Ardnaglass Harbour, and consists for the most part of good and well-cultivated arable and pasture land. On the east border is the demesne of Cloverhill; and on the shore is that of Seafield. Archdall alleges that the original church of the parish was built by St. Maneus, a disciple of St. Patrick. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. John's of Sligo, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £180 15s. 2d. A private house is used as the parochial place of worship in summer, and has an attendance of 30. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 187, and the Roman Catholics to 2,109; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and had on its books 14 boys and 44 girls.

KILMACOLLOUE. See **TUOSIST.**

KILMACOMB, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 5½ miles south-west by south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, ½; area, 2,401 acres. Pop., in 1841, 817. Houses 129. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 866; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 785. If the land were distributed into 124 parts, 74 of them would be found untilled, 41 tilled, and 9 meadow. Within the limits are a hill, a lake, two bogs, and the handsome marine villa of Woodstown,—the last the property of Lord Carew. Coal was, some time ago, discovered and mined on the lands of Woodstown; but was soon found to exist in too small quantity to be compensating. The ruins of the old parochial church still exist.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £49 7s. 9d., and the rectorial for £74 1s. 7d.; and the latter are appropriated to the chancellorship of Waterford cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 768; and a girls' daily school was salaried with £6 from the National Board, and had on its books 22 girls.

KILMACOMOGUE, a parish, partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. The barony of Bantry section contains the town of Bantry. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 12. Area of the Carbery section, 1,206 acres; of the Bantry section, 57,629 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,483; in 1841, 16,188. Houses 2,274. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 102; in 1841, 140. Houses 21. Pop. of the rural districts of the Bantry section, in 1831, 9,351; in 1841, 10,759. Houses 1,640. The parish is very nearly identical with the barony of Bantry; excluding from that barony only a district which contained, in 1831, a population of 620, and including from Carbery a district containing only 102; and it has therefore been already so fully described in the three articles on the barony, the bay, and the town of Bantry, that any further notice of it, large though the district is, would be superfluous. Yet some detailed information as to particular localities will be found under the words **WHIDDY**, **GLENGARIFF**, **GHOUL**, **COOMHOLA**, **OUVANE**, and **DUNAMARC**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £625; glebe, £145 9s. Gross income, £770 9s.; nett, £492 11s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £561 15s.; and are inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. A curate has a salary

of £75. The church was built in 1818, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a sum of £553 16s. 11d. raised by subscription. Sittings 500; attendance 280. The glebe-house and three places of meeting at Glengariff, Ballylickey, and Scart Mountain, are also used as parochial places of worship, and have an attendance of respectively 50, 30, 25, and 20. The Roman Catholic chapels of Bantry, Camola, and Kealkill, have an attendance of respectively 4,050, 1,000, and 2,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 948, and the Roman Catholics to 13,717; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 75 children; and 15 daily schools had on their books 646 boys and 347 girls. Two of the daily schools were salaried with respectively £11 and about £10 from subscription; one, with £34 from the National Board, £25 from an annual collection at the Bantry chapel, and a sum not named from subscription; one, with similar sums from the same sources as the preceding; one, with £8 from the Baptist Society, and about £10 from subscription; and one, with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £9 from subscription.

KILMACOW, a parish on the east border of the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the villages of Kilmacow, **GRANY**, and **DAXGAN (OLD)**: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,445 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,923; in 1841, 2,120. Houses 341. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,673. Houses 262. The parochial surface extends northward from the Suir around Grany, up the west side of the Blackwater rivulet; and it is traversed across the south end by the road from Waterford to Clonmell. The land varies in annual value from 10s. to 40s. per plantation acre. The village of Kilmacow stands on the Blackwater, and on the road to Dangan, 3½ miles north-north-west of Waterford. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 187. Houses 34.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £360; glebe, £33. Gross income, £393; nett, £316 0s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ardfinnan in the dio. of Lismore, and the sinecure precentorship of Lismore cathedral. The church was built in 1818, by means of a loan of £784 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 70; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200 at one service, and 1,500 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dunkitt and Kilbeacon. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 44 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 1,929 Roman Catholics; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 133 boys and 69 girls. The Kilmacow dispensary is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 10,606; and, in 1839-40, it expended £150 11s., and administered to a considerable number of patients.

KILMACOW, a parish in the barony of Artlow, 2½ miles south-south-east of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 461. It has a mountainous surface, and contains the Cronchase copper mines; but, though figuring in topography as a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Castlemacadam, in the dio. of Dublin, it has practically ceased, both ecclesiastically and civilly, to possess the status of a parish.

KILMACOW, the site of a quondam castle, and of quondam iron-works, on the eastern verge of the barony of Kinnataloon, and of co. Cork, Munster. The castle was built by John Fitzgerald, a

descendant of the house of Maccollop; passed, in Jan. 1604, to Sir Richard Boyle; and fell about the middle of last century. The iron-works were the property of the first Earl of Cork; they were supplied with ore principally from Ballyregan; and, in 7 years, they produced 21,000 tons of bar-iron, which cost Lord Cork only about £63,000, and sold for about £378,000.

KILMACOWEN. See **KILMACOEN**.

KILMACREAN, or **COMMER**, a parish on the east side of the barony of Clare, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of **BALLINPHUIL**: which see. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 9,314 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,—of which 509 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are in Lough Clonkeen. Pop., in 1831, 1,907; in 1841, 1,889. Houses 316. The surface is flat, monotonous, and irksome; and is diversified, yet scarcely relieved, by part of the chain of turloughs, or alternate lakes and meadows, in the course of the Clare river. On the road from Tuam to Galway is Corofin, the seat of Pierce Joseph Blake, Esq.; and elsewhere are the residences of Ballybanagher and Ballinderry,—the latter the property of Mr. Nolan. Most of the land is of middle-rate quality; and some is very bad.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **MOYLUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £8 15s. The Roman Catholic chapel at Corofin has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Belclare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 2,038; and 4 daily schools—3 of which were salaried with respectively £8, £8, and £10, from the National Board—had on their books 199 boys and 100 girls.

KILMACREDA, a hamlet in the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Killybegs to Donegal, and at the head of Inver bay, in the vicinity of the village of Inver, and 5 miles east of Killybegs.

KILMACREDOCK, a parish in the barony of North Salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Celbridge, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 479 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1841, 31. Houses 4. It contains the demesne of Barrogstown, and is touched on the north by the Royal Canal.—This parish lies within the dio. of Kildare; but does not seem to be ecclesiastically recognised.

KILMACREE. See **KILMOCREE**.

KILMACREHY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. It consists of a main body and a detached district; and contains the village of **LISCANOR**, and part of the village of **LEHINCH**: see these articles. Length and breadth of the main body, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Area of the whole, 7,403 acres, 1 perch; of the detached district, 702 acres, 22 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,343; in 1841, 4,264. Houses 673. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,322. Houses 513. An old ruined church, called the church of Mac-Creehy, gives name to the parish, and is traditionally said to have been built by a bishop, a bust of whom remains upon its walls. An alias though obsolete name of the parish is **Quoranna**, 'the distinct projection,' and alludes to the magnificently grand and imposing cape which terminates the sublime cliffs of the coast. The main body is washed on the west by the Atlantic, and on the south by the bay of **LISCANOR** or **BALLYELLA**: which see. The surface is for the most part pastoral, and consists of what is locally called cold stone or grit ground, free from the protrusion of naked rock. The cliffs of Moher on the coast are singularly sublime; they raise two

summits to the altitude of respectively 909 and 1,009 feet above sea-level; and on the former, called Hogshead, or Hagg's Head, stands a signal tower. See **MOHER**.^{*} The seats are Birchfield, Ballyvorda, Ferrypark, Rock-Lodge, Liscanor-house, Castlepark, and Moher. The detached district lies at the head of Liscanor bay, and contains a race-course and part of Lehinch village.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILMANAHEEN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial tithe composition, £76 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £4 4s. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kilmanaheen and Killaspuglenane, are compounded for £393 6s. 2d., and appropriated to the archdeaconry of Kilfenora. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killaspuglenane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 3,571.

KILMACRENAN, a barony of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded, on the west and north-west, by the Atlantic ocean; on the east, by Lough Swilly; on the south, by Raphoe; and on the south-west, by Boyleagh. Its greatest length, in the direction of west by north, is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, south-south-westward, is 23 miles; and its area is 310,656 acres. All the west and north-west coast, 24 miles in length as measured in a straight line, and extending from Guidore bay to Fannat Point, will be found noticed in the article on the county of **DONEGAL**; all the eastern district is identical with the peninsula of **FANNAT**, and the west shores and screens of Lough SWILLY; and the chief features of the southern and central districts will be found noticed in connection with Loughs **VEAGH** and **SALT**, the streams **GLEN**, **CLADY**, and **LEANAN**, and the mountains of **ARRIGAL**, **DERRYVEAGH**, and **MUCKISH**: see these articles. Excepting a comparatively small aggregate of country on Lough Swilly, nearly the whole surface is a region of moor and mountain, sending up the loftiest summits in the county, extensively sublime or savage in its character, and rather slenderly relieved by intersections of practicable glen and vale. The north-western district is greatly dissevered, or rather intricately and deeply indented, by the injection and ramifications of **SHEEPHAVEN** and **MULROY BAY**.—This barony contains part of the parish of Conwall, and the whole of the parishes of Aughanuncheon, Aughnish, Clondehorky, Clondevaddock, Gartan, Kilgarvan, Kilmacrenan, Mevagh, Raymunterdoney, Tulloghobegly, and Tullyfern. The towns and chief villages are Letterkenny, Ramelton, Dunfanaghy, Daghbeg, Rathmullen, Creeslough, Ballyrooskey, and Tawny. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law, is £42,293 13s. 5d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer 1841, were £5,384 3s. 1d., and £4,301 4s. 11d. Pop., in 1831, 71,598; in 1841, 72,918. Houses 12,784. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 9,357; in manufactures and trade, 3,282; in other pursuits, 677. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,600; who could read but not write, 4,463; who could neither read nor write, 19,982. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,499; who could read but not write, 5,172; who could neither read nor write, 24,683. Kilmacrenan barony lies within the Poor-law unions of Dunfanaghy, Letterkenny, Milford,

^{*} This is the popular or current statement. But the Ordnance Maps exhibit four principal points in the cliffs, and show them all to be of much less altitude than is usually asserted. These points, named from north to south, are Carrickatral, 503 feet; O'Brien's Tower, 580 feet; Stookeen Cliff, 587 feet; and Hagg's Head, 497 feet.

and Stranorlar. But at the date of the latest report which has reached us, the valuation was not completed.

KILMACRENAN, a parish containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 11 miles; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$; area, 35,617 acres, 7 perches,—of which 5 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches are tideway in the river Lackagh, and 782 acres, 27 perches are in fresh-water lakes. Pop., in 1831, 9,301; in 1841, 9,343. Houses 1,635. It forms, in a general view, the central district of the barony; and consists, to a main extent, of bog and mountain. The soil of the arable lands is cold and wet, but very improvable. Edenacarnan mountain in the south, and Lough Salt mountain in the north, have altitudes of respectively 642 and 1,541 feet; and the lake whence the latter has its name is 204 feet in depth, and lies at an elevation of 815 feet above sea-level. Lough Keel, 2 miles south-east of Lough Salt, has an elevation of 328 feet. The village of Kilmacrenan stands in the pretty valley of the Leanan, and on the road from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy, 5 miles north by west of Letterkenny, $13\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Dunfanaghy, and $120\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dublin. "St. Columb," says Archdall, "founded an abbey here, which was richly endowed. And O'Donnell founded a small house here, probably on the site of the ancient abbey, for friars of the order of St. Francis. The present church is supposed to be part of the Franciscan friary; over the door is a mitred head in relief." A dispensary here is within the Milford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 35,000 acres, with a pop. of 10,301; and, in 1839-40, it expended £114, and administered to 1,356 patients. Pop. of the village not specially returned. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 243. Houses 44.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £674 15s. 5d.; glebe, £150. Gross income, £824 15s. 5d.; nett, £680 1s. 3d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The church is an old building. Sitzings 150; attendance 100. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 350; the Roman Catholic chapel at Kilmacrenan, by 1,200; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Termon, by 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapel of Gartan. In 1834 the parishioners consisted of 776 Churchmen, 2,015 Presbyterians, and 6,701 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 320 children; and 11 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction, and one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 498 boys and 187 girls. In 1840, a National school at Leiter was salaried with £8, and had on its books 25 boys and 32 girls.

KILMACSHALGAN, a parish in the barony of Tyreragh, 5 miles east-south-east of Easkey, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$; area, 26,008 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 24 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches are in Lough Easkey, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,330; in 1841, 3,872. Houses 685. About five-sixths of the surface are mountainous; and the remaining sixth consists of aggregately good arable land. The surface descends from Lough Easkey to the coast; and is drained by the rivulets Easkey and Dunniel. The demesnes are Dunmore and Farranmacfarrel; and the hamlets are Dunmore-West, Coolpark, and Charlesfort. See **DUNMORE**.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £13 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are inappropriate in Colonel Gore of Belleek Castle. The

vicarages of Kilmacshalgan and **TEMPLEBOY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmacshalgan. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 7,117. Gross income, £423 10s.; nett, £382 18s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 350; attendance 125. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilmacshalgan and Templeboy have an attendance of respectively 500 and 550. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 341, and the Roman Catholics to 3,137; the Protestants of the union to 679, and the Roman Catholics to 6,759; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Irish Society—had on their books 180 boys and 88 girls; and 9 daily schools in the union had 365 boys and 185 girls. In 1840, a National school in Dromore-West was salaried with £4, and had on its books 79 boys and 73 girls.

KILMACTALWAY, a parish in the barony of Newcastle, 5 miles south-west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,493 acres. Pop., in 1831, 472; in 1841, 537. Houses 86. The land is in general good. Castle-Baggot, within the parish, and near the Grand Canal, is the seat of J. J. Baggot, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and part of the benefice of **CLONDALKIN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 442.

KILMACTEIGUE, or **KILMACTIGUE**, a parish in the barony of Leney, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Tubbercurry, co. Sligo. It contains the village of **ACLARE**: which see. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $8\frac{1}{2}$; area, 32,533 acres, 20 perches,—of which 170 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches are in Lough Easkey, and 326 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are in Lough Talt and small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,620; in 1841, 9,097. Houses 1,692. A range of mountain, chiefly pastoral, passes quite through the parish, and, jointly with large tracts of wet bog, occupies nearly one-half of its area. A portion of the mountains, which is basaltic, and seems to have been thrown up by some stupendous convulsion, embosoms Lough Talt at its base, soars aloft from the water's edge in romantic and picturesque acclivities and mural ascents, and affords upon its crests, or within the fissures of its cliffs, a place for the eagle's eyry. The highest ground is in the west, and has an altitude of 1,383 feet. Lough Talt lies wholly in the interior, and has an elevation above sea-level of 455 feet; and Lough Easkey lies partly within the north corner, and has an elevation of 607 feet. The bogs are so generally interspersed among the arable lands as everywhere to afford a facile and plentiful supply of fuel. The river Moy passes through the interior, and beautifies the landscape with its banks and current. Granite, limestone, and basalt are so abundant in loose blocks as occasionally to occupy one-half of the surface; and both limestone and slates are quarried. The chief seats are Banada and Clonsugees; and the chief of several villages or hamlets is Banada: which see. The road from Ballina to Tubbercurry and Boyle traverses the interior. The antiquities are an abbey at Banada; an old building at Kilmaectigue, said to have been a Roman Catholic college; an old castle at Beleclare, said to have been built by some one of the once powerful sept of O'Haras; and many rudely formed raths, popularly regarded as Danish forts.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Achonry. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £60. Gross income, £383 1s. 6½d.; nett, £320 19s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a

salary of £75. The church is an old building. Sittings 100; attendance 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 2,000 and 1,500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 169 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, and 7,867 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 14 boys and 16 girls; and 4 daily schools—2 of which were salaried with respectively £10 and £6 from the National Board—had on their books 252 boys and 123 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Banada, one at Kilmacteigue, and one at Largy.

KILMACTHOMAS, a post and market town, in the parishes of Ballylaneen and Rossmire, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, 10½ miles north-east of Dungarvan, 12 west-south-west of Waterford, and 87½ south-south-west of Dublin. Its site is the declivity of a steep and dangerous hill, overhanging the rivulet Mahon; but the public road is so constructed as to avoid the inconvenient ascents. In 1649, Cromwell, when marching to Dungarvan from the siege of Waterford, passed an entire day in sending his army across the freshet-swollen waters of the Mahon at Kilmacthomas. But the stream seems not now to be subject to such voluminous increase as it was then, and it is at present spanned by a handsome stone-bridge. An ancient castle which stood at Kilmacthomas, was the property of the Le Poer family, the ancestors of the present most extensive landowners of the circumjacent country. Fairs are held on May 12, Aug. 12, and Dec. 6. A mail-coach from Waterford to Cork, a mail-coach from Waterford to Youghal, and a car from Waterford to Youghal, pass daily through Kilmacthomas. A dispensary here is within the Waterford Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 9,606; and, in 1839-40, it expended £184 8s. 4d. In 1841, the Kilmacthomas Loan Fund had a capital of £2,241, circulated £12,294 in 2,529 loans, realized a nett profit of £214 3s. 1d. Area of the Ballylaneen section, 31 acres; of the Rossmire section, 35 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 982; in 1841, 1,197. Houses 203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 124; in manufactures and trade, 95; in other pursuits, 32. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 100; on their own manual labour, 137; on means not specified, 8. Pop. of the Rossmire section, in 1831, 634; in 1841, 533. Houses 95.

KILMACTRANEY, a parish in the barony of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies on the east side of Lough Arrow, 6 miles north by east of Boyle, and 11 south-east by south of Colooney. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 13,447 acres, 23 perches,—of which 1,067 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches are in Lough Arrow, and 114 acres, 2 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,008; in 1841, 4,604. Houses 789. The most interesting features are noticed under the word **ARROW**: which see. About one-fourth of the parochial surface is mountainous; and the remainder consists, for the most part, of good land. The highest ground is in the north-east, and has an altitude of 1,346 feet. The Arigna river flows on the eastern boundary; and the Cammogue rivulet in the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £53 1s. 6d.; glebe, £13. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £53 1s. 6d., and belong partly to Viscount Lorton, but chiefly to Mr. William Molloy. The vicarages of Kilmactraney, **KILLADOON**, and **SHANCOE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmactraney. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 5½. Pop., in 1831, 6,741. Gross income, £102 1s. 6d.; nett, £83 5s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan.

The church was built in 1816, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 550 and 350. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 176, and the Roman Catholics to 4,035; the Protestants of the union to 187, and the Roman Catholics to 6,895; and 7 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish—had on their books 283 boys and 132 girls. One of the schools in the parish was in connection with the London Hibernian Societies, and partly aided by the Rev. Mr. Mulloy; and one was in connection with the Elphin Diocesan Society, and partially aided by Lord Dundas. In 1840, two National schools at Geeragh were salaried with jointly £21, and had on their books 43 boys and 29 girls.

KILMACUD, a parish in the half-barony of Rathdown, 4 miles south-east by south of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 286 acres. Pop., in 1831, 144; in 1841, 192. Houses 24. The hamlet of Kilmacud stands about ¼ of a mile south-east of Dundrum, and is alleged to have acquired its name from being the birth-place of St. Cuthbert, the celebrated early bishop of Lindisfarne. Kilmacud-house is a good and beautifully situated mansion, in a demesne of about 25 acres, and commands an extensive view of the Irish sea and its finely-improved seaboard.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **STILLORGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are compounded for £45 10s.; and, though appropriated to the deanery of Christ-church, Dublin, have been all made over to the incumbency of Stillorgan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 106, and the Roman Catholics to 38.

KILMACUMSEY, a parish in the southern border of the barony of Frenchpark, 4 miles north-west of Elphin, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,454 acres, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,396; in 1841, 2,686. Houses 472. Most of the land is good. Tracts of bog occur in the west and north-east. A large turlough lies on the southern boundary. The road from Boyle to Tulsk passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDCLARE** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 2,532; and two hedge-schools had on their books 90 boys and 38 girls.

KILMACUNNA. See **LUBMAGH**.

KILMADEMOGUE. See **KILMODUMOGUE**.

KILMADUM. See **KILMODUM**.

KILMAGANNY, or **KILMOGANNY**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Kells, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles; area, 7,454 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,107; in 1841, 2,635. Houses 400. About two-thirds of the surface are pasture land; a small proportion, amounting to less than 300 acres, is bog; and the remainder is arable land and meadow. The roads from Kilkenny and Knocktopher to Carrick-on-Suir pass through the interior. The plantations of Rosnara, the cheerful seat of W. M. Reade, Esq., surround the village of Kilmaganny, cover the adjoining heights, and give the parish a large aggregate of wood. The highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude of 705 feet. The ruined castle of Currahill is in the south; and the ruined castle of Clone in the north.—The village stands on the joint road from Thomastown and Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir, 7 miles north-north-

east of Carrick, 9 south-west of Thomastown, and 69 south-west by south of Dublin. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 514; in 1841, 503. Houses 96. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 31; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 25. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 43; on means not specified, 2. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and Sept. 4. A fever hospital and a dispensary here are within the Callan Poor-law union, and serve for a pop. of 7,982; and, in 1839, the hospital expended £114 5s., and admitted 131 patients,—and the dispensary expended £123, and administered to 1,000 patients. In 1841, the Kilmaganny Loan Fund had a capital of £291, circulated £1,204 in 360 loans, and realized £7 5s. 7d. of nett profit.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KNOCKTOPHER [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £300. The whole of Kilmaganny parish and part of Tullahaught constitute the perpetual curacy and separate benefice of Kilmaganny. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 9,718 acres, 3 roods, 39½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,107; glebe, £10. Gross income, £108 2s.; nett, £96 2s. Patron, the incumbent of Knocktopher. The church was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dunnemaggin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 226, and the Roman Catholics to 1,965; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 104 children; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 129 boys and 72 girls.

KILMAGSHALGAN. See **KILMACSHALGAN.**

KILMAGUE. See **KILMAOGUE.**

KILMAHON, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 4½ miles south-east of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BALLINACREEN**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 2,849 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,658; in 1841, 1,785. Houses 248. The surface slowly ascends from the margin of the Atlantic, or west side of Ballycotton bay; and consists, for the most part, of excellent land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £506 18s. 6d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £536 18s. 6d.; nett, £470 17s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killeilagh, in the dio. of Kilfenora. The church was built about 40 years ago. Sittings 70; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilmacdonough and Itermorrough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,672; and two pay daily schools had on their books 61 boys and 30 girls.

KILMAHUDDRICK, a parish in the vicinity of Clondalkin, barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length and breadth, each ½ of a mile; area, 181 acres. Pop., in 1841, 6. House 1.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of **CLONDALKIN** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £16 13s. 4d.

KILMAIN, a barony in the extreme south of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the west and north-west, by the barony of Carra; on the north and north-east, by the barony of Clanmorris; and on the east, south, and south-west, by the county of Galway. Its greatest length, southward, is 17 miles; its greatest breadth, westward, is 13; and its area is 105,989 acres. Loughs Carra and Mask, with the brief stream which connects

them, form the whole of the western boundary; and Lough Corrib, so far as it belongs to Mayo, belongs to Kilmain, and lies on the southern boundary. The chief streams are the Robe, through the interior to Lough Mask, and the Black river on the eastern boundary to Lough Corrib. The surface is for the most part pleasantly, though nowhere very boldly diversified; and is rather undulated than hilly, and extensively subsides into nearly a dead level. A large proportion is profusely sprinkled with blocks of limestone rock; a noticeably large proportion is bog; but the general appearance, for a lowland Connaught district, is decidedly agreeable and occasionally ornamental.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballinrobe, Cong, Mayo, and Ballincalla, and the whole of the parishes of Kilcommon, Kilmainbeg, Kilmainmore, Kilmolara, Moorgaga, Ro-been, and Shrute. The chief towns and villages are Ballinrobe, Hollymount, Cong, Kilmain, and Shrute. Pop., in 1831, 37,830; in 1841, 42,342. Houses 7,489. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,139; in manufactures and trade, 995; in other pursuits, 521. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,653; who could read but not write, 962; who could neither read nor write, 14,473. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,121; who could read but not write, 830; who could neither read nor write, 16,664. Kilmain barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Ballinrobe. The total number of tenements valued is 6,583; and of these, 4,792 were valued under £5,—1,136, under £10.—254, under £15,—140, under £20,—53 under £25,—20 under £30,—42, under 40,—£32, under £50,—and 114, at and above £50.

KILMAIN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Athlone, 3 miles south-south-east of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 8,966 acres, 29 perches,—of which 964 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are in Lough Ree. Pop., in 1831, 2,678; in 1841, 3,194. Houses 530. The surface consists of good arable and pasture land; it is drained by the rivulet Hine in the north, and washed by Lough Ree on the east; and it is traversed through nearly the centre by the road from Roscommon to Athlone. A chief feature is the demesne of **MOATE-PARK**: which see. The principal hamlet is Bracknagh.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLENOY** [see that article], in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £63 7s. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Killenvoy and Rahara, are compounded for £186 7s., and are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 85 Churchmen, 12 Protestant dissenters, and 2,369 Roman Catholics; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 169 boys and 119 girls.

KILMAIN, co. Wicklow. See **KILLAHURLER.**

KILMAIN, a benefice, containing the village of Kilmain, in the barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies within the dio. of Tuam, and consists of the rectories of **KILMAINBEG**, **KILMAINMORE**, and **MOORGAGA**: see these articles. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 6,037. Gross income, £604 19s. 1½d.; nett, £548 6s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Kilmainmore. A curate has a salary of £100 and the use of the glebe-house and land, valued at £30. The church was built about 66 years ago. Sittings 60; attendance, from 32 to 39. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 80, and the Roman Catholics to 6,423; and 6 daily schools had on their books 222 boys and 105 girls.

KILMAIN, or **KILMAINMORE**, a village in the parish of Kilmainmore, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Ballinrobe to Galway, 5 miles south-east of Ballinrobe, and 5 miles south of Hollymount. It is a poor place; yet contains the parish-church, a large school-house, and a small court-house for petty-sessions. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 421. Houses 74.

KILMAINBEG, a parish in the barony of Kilmain, 1½ mile east by south of the village of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,613 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 549 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, lie detached a mile to the south. Pop., in 1831, 1,343; in 1841, 1,491. Houses 253. The land is in general good. The road from Kilmain to Tuam passes through the interior. The hamlets are Knock-anplawy and Fountain-hill.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILMAIN** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £127 15s. 2½d.; glebe, £17 10s. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £10 0s. 2d., is appropriated to the prebend of Killybegs. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 36 boys and 11 girls.

KILMAINHAM, a western suburb of the city of Dublin, in the parish of St. James, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. It is situated immediately without the limits of the city; and between the river Liffey and the Grand Canal; and is strictly continuous with St. James street, leading out thence the thoroughfare toward Naas, and lying within the sweep of the Circular Road which crosses the Liffey at Sarah Bridge, and wends round toward Dolphin's Barn. Its bulk or importance as a suburb is comparatively trivial; and almost its whole interest rests on its antiquity, its royal hospital, and its jail for the county of Dublin.

Previous to 606, some sort of religious establishment, variously called by monastic writers a priory and an abbey, is said to have been built at Kilmainham by St. Magnend, whose festival was observed on Dec. 18; and from this establishment, the place came to be called, and was long denominated, Kilmaignend. In 1174, on the site of the old pile, Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, erected a priory of Knights Templars; and on the suppression of the Templars in 1307, Edward II. and the Pope of Rome granted it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The priors now excluded the infirm and the sick, who had always been admitted by the Templars; they transmuted the priory into an "hospital" or rather banqueting-house for guests and strangers; and they were henceforth persons of high rank and great influence, all successively sitting as Barons in the House of Lords, and several of them filling the offices of Chancellor and Lord-deputy of Ireland. James Keating, who was prior in 1482, was guilty of such monstrous mal-practices, and in particular gave such overt countenance to the treasonable scheme of raising Lambert Simnell to the throne of England, that a law was passed excluding every person but an Englishman from eligibility to the priorship; and, in 1535, John Rawson, the first Englishman subsequently appointed, surrendered to the Crown the priory and all its possessions, and was made Viscount Clontarf, with a salary of 500 marks. About 1557, the priory was re-established by Cardinal Pole, and placed under the government of Sir Oswald Massingbred; in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, it was finally suppressed; and thence till during the reign of Charles II., its property was gradually disposed of in grants to private individuals, in gratuities to cathedral and parochial

churches, and in a largess or endowment toward the erection of the present military hospital.

The Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, similar in character to Chelsea Hospital near London, and adapted for the residence and support of 5 captains, an adjutant, and 200 invalid soldiers, was founded in 1680, and built after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, at the cost of £23,559. The structure is a hollow quadrangle, 306 feet by 288. The north or principal front has a projecting centre, decorated with four Corinthian pilasters and an angular pediment; and in this centre are two large arched windows and a doorway,—the latter adorned with pilasters and a semicircular pediment. Each side of the front, eastward and westward from the centre, is pierced with a series of round-headed windows, nearly as high as the building; and above the centre rises the steeple, consisting of a square tower of two stages and a surmounting spire. The other fronts are comparatively plain. The interior court measures 210 feet square; and is skirted, wholly on three sides and partly on the fourth, by a piazza 13 feet wide, and formed by 59 Doric arches. The dining-hall, in the north side, measures 100 feet by 50; has the lower half of its walls wainscotted with oak and painted white; and is ornamented on the upper part with so rich a series of weapons and portraits as imparts, to a considerable degree, the character of both armoury and gallery. A spacious corridor runs along the south side of the hall from the master's apartments to the chapel, and is supported by brackets of carved oak representing figures as large as life. The chapel measures 80 feet by 40, and has a very imposing appearance; the east window ornamented with stained glass, the communion-table formed of beautifully carved Irish oak, and the ceiling coved, and divided into compartments of exquisitely finished stucco-work. The deputy-master's house, the infirmary, and other requisite structures and offices, occur at convenient distances round the hospital. The old approach was through the most putrid part of the ancient city and western outlets of Dublin; but the present one is a pleasant drive, called the Military Road, along the banks of the Liffey, commencing at an embattled gateway on Usher's Island, and communicating with the Phoenix-park by King George the Fourth's bridge. The hospital was originally maintained by a deduction from the pay of soldiers on service; but is now upheld by an annual grant of £10,000 from parliament.

The County of Dublin Jail at Kilmainham occupies a comparatively elevated situation, and enjoys pure air and a plentiful supply of excellent water. The main building consists of two quadrangles, measures 178 feet by 102, and stands on an area of 283 feet by 190 enclosed by a lofty wall. The guard-room and the door-keeper's office are detached from the main building. The capacities of the prison, in 1841, comprised 69 sleeping cells, 8 small dark day-rooms, 9 good yards, 2 large rooms for hospitals, a small undivided chapel, and 10 rooms for debtors; and they required several alterations, the addition of 40 large single cells for separation, and the institution of a good classification in the chapel, in order to secure the full efficiency or real excellence of the system of prison discipline. In 1841, the average number of prisoners was 116, the maximum number was 168, the total number, including debtors, was 1,338, and the total expense was £2,755 1s. 8d. Kilmainham is the place at which members of parliament for the county of Dublin are elected; and it possesses, in some other respects, the practical character of the county town. Area, 38 acres. Pop., in 1841, 670. Houses 58. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 14; in

manufactures and trade, 58; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 65; on their own manual labour, 21; on means not specified, 1.

KILMAINHAMBEG. See **KILBEG**.

KILMAINHAMWOOD, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the northern district of the barony of Lower Kells, and on the northern border of co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,716 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,412. Houses 251. The land, in some of the farms, is pretty good; and, in others, is cold and wet. The village of Kilmainhamwood stands 3 miles north-west of Nobber, a little to the left of the road from Dublin to Clones. A dispensary here is within the Kells Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 14,319 acres, with a pop. of 4,187; and, in 1839-40, it expended £46 0s. 9½d., and administered to 1,207 patients. A Commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded at Kilmainhamwood in the 13th century, by the family of Preston, and the ruins of a small old church are still to be seen. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 147; in 1841, 137. Houses 21.—Kilmainhamwood parish is in the dio. of Meath, and is tithe-free; but, in consequence of the landlord, A. S. Hussey, Esq. of Westown, paying £46 3s. in lieu of tithes, it is called a vicarage, and constitutes a separate benefice. Gross income, £92 7s.; nett, £71 13s. 10d. Patron, A. S. Hussey, Esq. The church was built in 1803, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 21. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Moybologue. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 21 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 1,474 Roman Catholics; and a daily school, held in the chapel, had on its books 78 boys and 37 girls.

KILMAINMORE, a parish in the barony of Kilmain, 5 miles south-east of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the villages of **KILMAIN**, **CARROWMORE**, and **RATHGRANAGHER**: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 13,792 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 106 acres, 28 perches are water, and 1,223 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches lie slightly detached on the north. Pop., in 1831, 4,176; in 1841, 4,877. Houses 887. The surface is slightly undulated, and consists, in an aggregate view, of good land. The highest ground is near the centre, and has an altitude of only 178 feet. On the east border are the mansions of Cloghane, Millford, and Turin-castle; and adjacent to the village of Kilmain is the snug parsonage. The roads from Tuam to Cong, from Hollymount to Shrule, and from Ballinrobe to Galway, traverse the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILMAIN** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £399 13s. 10½d.; glebe, £5. It contains the church and the Roman Catholic chapel of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 80, and the Roman Catholics to 4,426; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from the rector, about £6 and other advantages from the curate, and £7 from subscription, and one with £20 from the Roman Catholic parish clergyman and other subscribers—had on their books 143 boys and 81 girls.

KILMAKEA, or **KILMOKEA**, a parish on the western border of the barony of Shelburne, and of co. Wexford, 6 miles south by west of New Ross, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,420 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,225; in 1841, 1,220. Houses 183. The surface extends along the river Barrow, includes the penin-

sulated ground called **GREAT ISLAND** [which see], and is traversed by the road from New Ross to Ballyhack. In the south-west corner, grouping with several beautiful villas, at the estuarial confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, stands Kilmanick, the seat of Geo. P. Haughton, Esq.; and 5½ miles south-east of New Ross stands Fruit Hill, the seat of Geo. Glascott, Esq. The hamlets are Priesthaggard, Ballyvarney, and Loughtown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **WHITECHURCH** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £279 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Whitechurch. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,222; a hedge-school was usually attended by from 30 to 40 children; and two daily schools at Horeswood were salaried with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board, and £10 and £12 from subscription, and had on their books 74 boys and 61 girls.

KILMAKEVOGUE. See **KILMACKEVOGUE**.

KILMAKILLOGUE. See **GOREY**.

KILMALANOGUE. See **KILNABRONOGUE**.

KILMALEADY, a disrupted bog, commonly called "the moving bog," in the barony of Kilcoursey, 2 miles north of Clara, King's co., Leinster. On June 25, 1821, it burst from its limits; and during several following days, it fitfully and at intervals, careered, travelled, or crept along, till it achieved a distance of about 3 miles, and destroyed an extent of land amounting to about 150 acres. A brief excerpt or two from a report on it to the Royal Dublin Society, written in July 16, 1821, by the skilful engineer, Mr. Griffith, will be acceptable to our readers: "The bog of Kilmaleady is of considerable extent; it may probably contain about 500 acres; in many parts of it, it is 40 feet in depth; and it is considered to be the wettest bog in the country. It is bounded on all sides, except the south, by steep ridges of high land, which are composed, at the top, of limestone gravel, and beneath of cavernous limestone rock, containing subterranean streams; but the southern face of the bog is open to a moory valley, about ¼ of a mile in breadth, which, for nearly a mile in length, takes a southern direction in the lands of Lisanisky, and then turns at right angles to the west, and continues gradually widening for upwards of two miles. * * * The surface of the bog was elevated upwards of 20 feet above the level of the valley, from which it rose at a very steep angle, and its external face, owing to the uncommon dryness of the season, being much firmer than usual, the inhabitants of the vicinity were enabled to sink their turf-holes, and cut turf at the depth of at least 10 feet beneath the surface of the valley, and, in fact, until they reached the blue clay which forms the substratum of the bog. Thus, the faces of many of the turf banks reached the unusual height of 30 feet perpendicular; when, at length, on the 19th of June, the lower, pulpy, and muddy part of the bog, which possessed little cohesion, being unable to resist the great pressure of water from behind, gave way, and being once set in motion, floated the upper part of the bog, and continued to move with astonishing velocity, along the valley to the southward, forcing before it not only the clumps of turf on the edge of the bog, but even patches of the moory meadows, to the depth of several feet, the grass surface of which heaved and turned over almost like the waves of the ocean; so that in a very short space of time, the whole valley, for the breadth of about ¼ of a mile, between the bog edge and the base of the hill of Lisanisky, was covered with bog

to the depth of from 8 to 10 feet, and appeared everywhere studded with green patches of moory meadow." The bog was arrested for some time by the hill of Lisanisky; it then moved off at right angles from its original course, and flowed with unabated rapidity till it encountered a bog road 5 or 6 feet high right across the valley; it was here arrested for five days, and then overleaped the road, and swept along as before till arrested by a second and similar road at the distance of about half-a-mile; and, surmounting even this new obstacle, it proceeded onward so menacingly, that only prompt, judicious, and strong measures adopted at the desire of the Lords-justices, by the engineer to the Directors-general of Inland Navigation, appear to have brought it to a halt, and divested it of any power of further locomotion.

KILMALEERY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Lower Bunratty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Newmarket, co. Clare, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,266 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches,—of which $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres are water, and 55 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches are islands. Pop., in 1831, 667; in 1841, 737. Houses 104. The surface is part of the eastern seaboard of the estuary of the Fergus; and consists in general of good land. Within the limits are the seat of Carrowban, and the ruins of a church and three castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILNASOOLAGH** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £52 3s. 4d. The rectory of the parish forms part of the sinecure benefice of Traddery or Tomfinlough. Rectorial tithe composition, £73 16s. 11d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 712; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMALEY. See **KILMALY**.

KILMALINOGUE. See **KILNABRONOGUE**.

KILMALKEEDOR. See **KILMELCHEDOR**.

KILMALLOCK, a parish and "liberties," or a barony, containing a town of the same name, in co. Limerick, Munster. It lies between the barony of Coshma and that of Costlea, at the average distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern boundary-line of the county. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 4,074 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,833; in 1841, 3,126. Houses 495. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,620; in 1841, 1,718. Houses 258. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 336; in manufactures and trade, 162; in other pursuits, 84. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 648; who could read but not write, 222; who could neither read nor write, 462. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 413; who could read but not write, 219; who could neither read nor write, 785. Kilmallock is properly the name of the liberties; and St. Peter and St. Paul of Kilmallock is properly the name of the parish. The surface is drained westward by two of the earliest head-streams of the Maig; and is pleasantly diversified in outline, and embellished with cultivation. Adjoining the town is Ash-Hill, the seat of Eyre Evans, Esq.; and about a mile to the south-east is Mount-Coote, the seat of Chidley Coote, Esq. The district is marked out on the maps of the Down Survey, and is stated, in the accompanying book, to comprise the site of the town, $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres of Spittal lands, 135 acres of Corporation Commons, and 2,142 acres of forfeited lands.—This parish is an appropriate vicarage in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £100, and belong to the dean and chapter of Limerick cathedral, who pay a salary of £83 1s. 6d. to a curate. The parishes of Kilmallock, **KILBREEDY-MAJOR**, **BALLINGADDY**, **ATH-KASSY**, **ARDPATRICK**, **BALLINVANNA**, and **PARTI-**

CLES [see these articles], seem to be thrown together as an inappropriate or appropriate benefice under the name of Kilmallock, and are under the care of two resident curates. The church is situated in the town of Kilmallock, and will be noticed in next article; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 800. There are also three Roman Catholic chapels in Ardpatrik, and one in Ballingaddy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 77, and the Roman Catholics to 2,876; the Protestants of the union to 280, and the Roman Catholics to 11,176; 3 daily schools in the parish had on their books 137 boys and 49 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union had 188 boys and 89 girls.

KILMALLOCK.

A market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, and a place of great note, in the Liberties of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Cammogue, and at the junction of the Cashel and Limerick roads to Charleville, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Bruff, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Charleville, 16 south of Limerick, and $109\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—Kilmallock has been styled the Balbec of Ireland; and if understood to be an assemblage of mere ruins, once interesting, wholly Irish, and quite destitute of the peculiar magnificence of oriental architecture, it may, within certain limitations, be allowed to bear the name. Its ground-plan was nearly cruciform, or chiefly exhibited two streets intersecting each other at right angles, the Cammogue rivulet flowing past the end of one of the streets, and two great and picturesque ecclesiastical ruins standing on the banks of the stream. Walls, which anciently surrounded the town, and were pierced with four castellated gateways at the egress of the four great thoroughfares, are still to a considerable extent standing, and display, in addition to some minor towers, two of the fortified gatehouses, strong and heavy, and somewhat resembling specimens of Spanish or Moorish architecture. The ruins within the town, though still many and interesting, are greatly fewer and more dilapidated than at the commencement of the present century; and are so steadily and rapidly dwindling down to extinction, that, in the course of a few years, only the ecclesiastical ruins on the Cammogue are likely to remain as monuments of the former splendour of the place. The town, after sinking into decay, was abandoned for ages as the retreat of poverty and disease, and had lurking within its half-ruined mansions chiefly persons who could nowhere else find a home; and since it has recommenced in a degree to be the seat of a steady and industrious population, its ancient structures have been constantly used as convenient quarries for the building of cabins and the repairing of the roads. "Whenever a hovel is required to be built," says Mr. Croker, "the materials are procured by breaking down part of these once splendid mansions, some of which have been lowered and fitted up in accordance with the neglect and desertion of the place, and the interior of others is occupied by sheds for cattle, or more loathsome pig-sties." Yet a very few of the massive and elaborate residences of the ancient burghers still exist in a state of comparatively good preservation; and fragments or vestiges of others, almost as interesting to an antiquary as entire edifices, are comparatively numerous. The ancient houses of the town were built of hewn stone, and apparently on a uniform plan; they were generally of three stories, ornamented with an embattlement,

and with tasteful stone mouldings; and their window-frames, mullions, and large fire-places, were all of boldly and massively carved limestone, so firm in texture, and so resistful to the erosions of the elements, that those of them which remain present nearly as much sharpness and finish as if they were quite fresh from the chisel. "The most remarkable of all the ruins, because the most uncommon," said Mr. Weld, in 1812, "are the remains of a wide street with a range of houses on each side, the walls of which, built of hewn limestone, are as fresh as the day they were finished. The plans of these houses are nearly all the same; they present two or more gable-ends to the street, and are divided into three stories. The entrances, by spacious portals with semicircular arches, open into small halls, which communicate with broad passages, that probably contained the stairs, whence there are doorways leading to the principal apartments. The windows, of a square form, and small in proportion to the size of the rooms, are divided into compartments by one or more uprights, and sometimes by a cross of stone. The chimney-pieces are large and lofty, and the fire-places calculated for containing huge piles of wood. All the ornaments are of a very simple kind."

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—A monastery is alleged to have been founded at Kilmallock, early in the 7th century, by St. Mochelloc. The older of two existing ecclesiastical ruins stands on the town-bank of the Cammogue, and within the town-walls; and claims to have been the church of an abbey dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It consists of a choir, a nave, a south transept, and a circular belfry; the choir is still roofed, and is used as the parish-church; the nave is subdivided by a range of four pointed arches, which spring from square columns of plain mason-work; the transept and the nave contain several barbarously or grotesquely sculptured monuments to members of the Fitzgerald, Verdon, Blakey, and Haly families; and the circular belfry rises in two unequal stages to some height above the church, and is perforated by several pointed windows, yet has been absurdly mistaken by some Irish topographers for the stump of an old pillar-tower. —The Dominican abbey, situated on the bank of the Cammogue exterior to the town claims to have been founded in 1291, by Gilbert, second son of John of Callan, Lord Ophaly. The church is of greater extent than that of St. Peter and St. Paul, and exhibits a sternness and loneliness of appearance more sublime than picturesque. The architecture, though massive, is graceful; and the form of the pile is cruciform, with a tall steeple rising from the intersection of nave and transept. Many parts challenge admiration, and afford good subjects for the pencil; and the late Sir Richard Hoare pronounced the east window "chaste and elegant," and regarded the entire structure as "surpassing in decoration and good sculpture any he had seen in Ireland." In the centre of the choir is a fragment of the tomb of that branch of the Fitzgeralds or Geraldines who assumed the title of the White Knights. A large portion of the cloister still remains; but it was never elegant or pretending, and its ambulatory was formed only of timber.

Trade.—The only trade or commerce consists in the business of the markets and fairs, and in the retail supply of ordinary articles to the farmers and peasantry of the neighbourhood. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on Feb. 21, March 25, June 9 and 12, July 6, Nov. 8, and Dec. 4. In 1838, the public conveyances were a coach in transit between Limerick and Charleville, and a mail-coach in transit between Limerick and Cork.

Poor-law Union.—The Kilmallock Poor-law union ranks as the 6th; and was declared on Jan. 9, 1839. It lies all within the county of Limerick, and comprehends an area of 151,179 acres; with a pop., in 1831, of 74,776. The number of ex-officio and elected guardians is respectively 9 and 28. The electoral divisions, together with their respective superficial extent in acres, are Bruree, 12,229; Manisteranenagh, 4,551; Cabircorney, 2,821; Ballinlough, 5,162; Hospital, 6,878; Knockany, 8,552; Uregarle, 5,747; Bruff, 6,978; Dromeen, 9,623; Kilmallock, 3,950; Tankardstown, 9,862; Ballyshonboy, 4,582; Ardpatrik, 16,997; Ballinvana, 7,454; Kiltinane, 6,258; Kildynn, 5,032; Glenroe, 6,867; Ballylanders, 7,725; Glenbrohane, 5,991; Knocklony, 5,288; Galbally, 15,287; and Charleville, 9,408. The total number of persons rated is 11,404; and the total nett annual value of property rated is £178,282 15s. The total number of tenements valued is 11,404; and of these, 6,755 were valued under £5,—282 under £6,—255 under £7,—201 under £8,—173 under £9,—162 under £10,—255 under £12,—251 under £14,—118 under £15,—105 under £16,—154 under £18,—183 under £20,—417 under £25,—292 under £30,—489 under £40,—331 under £50,—and 982 at and above £50. The workhouse was contracted for in Sept. 1839, to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £7,000 for building and completion, and £1,212 7s. 1d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, procured for £525 of purchase-money, and £62 12s. 11d. of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. Paupers began to be admitted on March 29, 1841; and the total expenditure of the union for the first half-year was £2,046 15s. 11½d.,—and for the second half-year £1,622 2s. 3½d. The medical charities are fever hospitals at Charleville and Kilmannan, and dispensaries at Kilmallock, Ballylanders, Bruff, Bruree, Charleville, Galbally, Kilmannan, and Knockany. The Kilmallock dispensary serves for a pop. of 10,686; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106 5s. 3½d., and administered to 1,440 patients.

Municipal Affairs.—The town of Kilmallock is one of the most ancient in Ireland; and the corporation, if not one by prescription, must have been created by a very early charter. The governing charter, however, is only of the 27th year of Elizabeth. The corporation is styled "The Sovereign and Burgesses of the Town of Kilmallock;" and consists of a sovereign and an unlimited number of burgesses, 12 of whom form the council. The sovereign is a justice of peace within the borough, but only cumulatively with the magistrates of the county. A court of the nature of a court of conscience, with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s., is held once a fortnight before the sovereign or his deputy; and a court of petty-sessions is held by the county magistrates alone, for cases without the borough, and by them and the sovereign for cases within the borough. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The property of the borough was at one time very extensive; but, by a course of the most flagrant jobbing, it was diverted from the public benefit to the exclusive advantage of private individuals. Previous to the Legislative Union, Mr. Richard Oliver Gascoigne acquired "the patronage" of the borough, and nominated its two members of parliament; and at the Union, when the borough suffered disfranchisement, he received the whole £15,000 of compensation. Area of the town, 58 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,213; in 1841, 1,408. Houses 237. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 101; in manufactures and trade, 141; in other pursuits, 70. Fam.

lies dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 141; on their own manual labour, 128; on means not specified, 32.

History.]—Kilmallock has been the scene of many interesting historical events, and, in particular, is intimately associated with the stirring and mighty story of the Fitzgeralds of South Munster, the Earls of Desmond. The town, though very ancient, and early of considerable importance, may be regarded as having been practically refounded by the Fitzgeralds, and was for a long period the chief scene of their power and splendour; and when we recollect that they were nearly a match for the English sovereignty in Ireland, and that their possessions comprised nearly four counties, or an area of 570,000 acres, we must necessarily infer that the seat of their court was a place of at once bustle, influence, and prosperity. When Gerald the 16th Earl of Desmond was liberated from the government's surveillance, and when his ancient and hereditary enemy, the Earl of Ormond, was vested with the military command of Munster, and charged with instructions to crush his powerful opponent, the contest which ensued was conducted "with all the vindictive bitterness of a personal quarrel," and one of its earliest results was the almost total destruction of Kilmallock by order of the Earl of Ormond's brother. In 1641 and 1642, several battles were fought in the vicinity, and the town was reduced to nearly a state of demolition; and from that period downward, Kilmallock has been little else than a mass of ruins.

KILMALLY. See **KILMALY**.

KILMALODA. See **KILMALOODA**.

KILMALOG, or **KILMALOGUE**, a parish on the south border of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 5 miles south-east by south of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,093 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,159; in 1841, 1,408. Houses 234. The land is in general good. The rivulet Sow flows on the western boundary. The principal hamlet is Ballymura. The seats are Willmount, Kilmalog, and Ballinkeel,—the last, the seat of John Maher, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-ELLIS** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £81 16s. 8d.; glebe, £28 18s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120 15s. 5d., and are inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballymura has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Crossabeg, in Tickillen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 1,160 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 7 boys and 6 girls.

KILMALOODA, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BALLYMACARTHY**: which see. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,347 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,317; in 1841, 3,281. Houses 543. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,150; in 1841, 3,127. Houses 515. The land is very variable in both outline and value, and aggregately possesses inferiority of character; about one-fourth of it averages 22s. 6d. of yearly value per acre; about one-half averages only 12s. 6d.; and the remaining one-fourth averages less than 10s. The road from Bandon to Clonakilty passes through the west district, and the Arigadeen rivulet waters the south.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £675; glebe, £16 10s. Gross income, £691 10s.; nett, £579 17s. 10d. Patron, the Rev. Thomas Walker and his heirs. The church was built about 1793.

Sittings 150; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Timoleague. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 150, and the Roman Catholics to 3,212; a Sunday school had on its books 24 boys and 22 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the rector—were usually attended by about 225 children.

KILMALY, a parish in the barony of Islands, 5 miles west-south-west of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 23,936 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches,—of which 142 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,296; in 1841, 4,908. Houses 758. About one-half of the surface is moor, mountain, and red bog; and even the best of its land is of indifferent quality. The Clareen rivulet runs eastward along the centre; several small lakes lie in the centre, in the north and in the south; and the road from Ennis to Milltown-Malbay passes through the interior. The two highest grounds are in the south, and have altitudes of 672 and 689 feet; and Lough Naminna lies between them, and has an elevation of 560 feet. The demesne of Lough Burke lies round a lake of its own name in the north; and the residences of Snugville and Fairhill stand in the vale of the Clareen.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the benefice of **DROMCLIFFE**: which see. Tithe composition, £129 4s. 7d. The vicarage is a separate benefice. Tithe composition and gross income, £73 16s. 11d.; nett, £65 19s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £30. A private house, capable of accommodating 50 persons, is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels, denominated Kilmaly-East and Kilmaly-West, have an attendance of respectively 800 and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Inch. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 4,578. The Kilmaly dispensary is within the Ennis Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 6,781; and in 1839-40, its receipts and disbursements amounted to respectively £99 and £86.

KILMANAGH, a parish containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Cranagh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 5,620 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,710; in 1841, 1,950. Houses 310. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 115. Houses 19. The land, though hilly, is of good quality, and it is drained southward by a head-stream of the King's river. The seats are Graigue, Sheeptown, and Banse.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £323 2s. 6d.; glebe, £320. Gross income, £643 2s. 6d.; nett, £549 12s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Bordwell, in the dio. of Ossory. The church was built about 76 years ago. Sittings 80; attendance 105. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballycullan and Killaloe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 151, and the Roman Catholics to 1,547; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided from subscription, and one was salaried with £15 a-year from Mr. Caulfield—had on their books 125 boys and 70 girls.

KILMANAGH, co. Cork. See **KILNAMANAGH**.

KILMANAGHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, and partly in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., Leinster. The

Westmeath section contains part of the town of **MOATE**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Westmeath section, 1,633 acres, 30 perches,—of which 24 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches are water. Area of the King's co. section, 6,563 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,414; in 1841, 3,526. Houses 642. Pop. of the King's co. section, in 1831, 1,986; in 1841, 2,076. Houses 373. Pop. of the rural districts of the Westmeath section, in 1831, 1,047; in 1841, 645. Houses 112. The surface extends south-eastward from the town of Moate; is traversed thence by the road to Clara; and, though nearly destitute of scenic beauty, consists to a large amount of excellent flat land. The demesnes are Aghanargat, Greenville, Cloverpark, Wilton, Cloghatanny, Sheehan, Spring-Garden, Kilfoylan, Tubber, Moyally, Hollywood, Ballinaminton, Tully, and Ballyboughlin. The highest ground is on the east boundary, and has an altitude of 206 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDNURCHER** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithe composition is returned in *cumulo* with that of the other vicarages of the benefice; and the glebe in the incumbent's possession has an annual value of £90 13s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £147 13s. 10½d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The parish also forms part of the perpetual curacy of **CLARA**: see that article. The Roman Catholic chapel at Tubber has an attendance of from 700 to 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballagh in Kilcumreagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 413 Churchmen, 21 Protestant dissenters, and 3,062 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £16 5s. from the Baptist Society, and one partially aided by the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 210 boys and 85 girls.

KILMANAHEEN, a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of **ENNISTYMON**, and part of the village of **LEHINCH**: see these articles. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 8,177 acres, 11 perches,—of which 5 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are water, and 463 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches form a detached district about ¼ of a mile to the south. Pop., in 1831, 5,579; in 1841, 6,436. Houses 1,065. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,116; in 1841, 4,294. Houses 711. The surface is watered by the Oyna or Ennistymon river, and washed on the west by the head of Liscanor bay. It all consists of what is locally called cold stone or grit ground, nearly free from bare rock; and the greater part of it is a congeries of low hills, naturally pastoral, but, to a large aggregate, artificially arable—and, whether pastoral or arable, offering important facilities to the improver. The two loftiest hills are both on the east border, but 2½ miles asunder; and they have altitudes of 483 and 510 feet. Adjacent to Ennistymon is Ennistymon-house, the seat of A. Finucane, Esq.; and in the vicinity is Woodmount, the seat of Mr. Lysaght. The antiquities are the ruins of a church, the castles of Dough and Ennistymon, and several Danish raths.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial tithe composition, £84 1s. 10½d.; glebe, £78. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of two adjacent parishes, are compounded for £393 6s. 2d.; and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Kilfenora. The vicarages of Kilmanaheen, **KILMACREEHY**, and **KILLASPUGLE-NANE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmanaheen. Length, 12 miles, along the coast; breadth, from 1 to 3½. Pop., in 1831, 10,272. Gross income, £285 4s. 4½d., exclusive of £393 6s. 2d. belonging to the incumbent as archdeacon; nett,

£245 8s. 6½d., exclusive of £368 11s. 6d. as before. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the vicar-generalship of Kilfenora. The church was built in 1829, by means of a loan of £1,000 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel of Ennistymon has an attendance of 4,000. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 5,841; the Protestants of the union to 65, and the Roman Catholics to 10,870; 5 daily schools in the parish made no returns of their attendance; and 4 other daily schools in the parish had on their books 157 boys and 108 girls.

KILMANAN. See **KILMANNAN**.

KILMANIVOGUE. See **KILMACKEVOGUE**.

KILMANLOE, or **KILROE**, a parish in the barony of Duballow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the town of **KANTURK**: which see. Area, 919 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,291; in 1841, 1,798. Houses 277. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 300. Houses 51.—This parish is in the dio. of Cloyne, and its tithes are wholly appropriated to the economy fund of Cloyne cathedral. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 1,332; and three pay daily schools had on their books 47 boys and 35 girls.

KILMANMAN, a parish in the barony of Tenehinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It contains the village of **CLONASLEE**: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 16,848 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 96 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch are in Lough Annagh. Pop., in 1831, 3,186; in 1841, 4,363. Houses 787. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,672; in 1841, 4,004. Houses 691. About one-half of the land is good; and the remainder is variously bog, mountain, and indifferent pasture and tillage-ground. A portion of Monettia bog occupies the north-east corner; Barrados mountain occupies the south corner; and the bogs around Lough Annagh [see that article], occupy the north border. The highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude of 1,054 feet. The demesnes are Brittas, Castlecuffe, and Edgehill.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **OREGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £49 19s. 3½d.; glebe, £160. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £177 8s. 1½d., and are inappropriate in General Dunne of Brittas. The whole of Kilmanman and two townlands of Kerry constitute the perpetual curacy of **CLONASLEE**; and the remaining statistics of the former are given in the article on that district.

KILMANNAGH. See **KILNAMANNAGH**.

KILMANNAN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Bargie, 8 miles south-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 4,251 acres. Pop., in 1831, 794; in 1841, 1,127. Houses 197. A part of the land is of inferior quality; but the remainder is both fertile and well tilled. On the northern margin of the parish stands Sledagh, the seat of Benjamin Wilson, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **MULRANKIN** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £190 0s. 8d.; glebe, £5 15s. 7½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Duncormick. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 794; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from annual contributions and £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 40 boys and 30 girls.

KILMAOGUE, **KILMEAGUE**, or **KILMAGUE**, a parish partly in the barony of East Ophaly, but

chiefly in that of Connell, co. Kildare, Leinster. The Connell section contains the villages of Robertstown and Kilmeague: see ROBERTSTOWN. Length and breadth, each 4 miles. Area of the Ophaly section, 346 acres, 32 perches; of the Connell section, 10,535 acres, 34 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,004; in 1841, 3,496. Houses 584. Pop. of the Ophaly section, in 1841, 153. Houses 28. Pop. of the rural districts of the Connell section, in 1841, 2,887. Houses 484. The surface consists of tracts of light land, and large sections of the Bog of Allen; and has aggregately a flat, tame, repulsive appearance. The Grand Canal passes through the interior; and attains on the east border its summit-level of 279 feet above the sea. The seats are Robertstown, Newpark, and Clearview.—The roads from Dublin to Rathangan, and from Clane to Kildare, and the Barrow or Athy branch of the Grand Canal pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £245 14s. 1d.; glebe, £22 5s. The rectories of Kilmaogue and RATHERNON, and the rectory and prebend of LULLIAMORE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmaogue. Gross income, £444; nett, £392 17s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unascertained date of erection. Sittings 200; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Milltown chapel in Feighcullen. In 1834, the Protestants in the ecclesiastical parish amounted to 364, and the Roman Catholics to 2,874; the Protestants of the union to 493, and the Roman Catholics to 3,894; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 170 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and one with £10 from the rector and £10 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 220 boys and 171 girls.

KILMARD. See DONEGAL (TOWN OF).

KILMASHALGAN. See KILMACSHALGAN.

KILMASHOGUE, a small village on the east margin of the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands near the north base of the Three Rocks Mountain, and on a nascent head-stream of the Dodder rivulet, 4 miles south of Dublin Castle.

KILMASTULLA, a parish in the barony of Owney and Arra, immediately north of Birdhill, and 3 miles north by east of Newport-Tip., co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,805 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,834; in 1841, 2,046. Houses 315. A considerable proportion of the surface is mountainous ground within the group of the Keeper Mountain; and the remainder consists for the most part of middle-rate land. The highest ground has an altitude of 794 feet. The road from Dublin to Limerick passes through the interior; and is overlooked by the church and hamlet of Kilmastulla. The other hamlets are Ryanstown, Bushfield, and Derdaol; and the seats are Bushfield and Craneagh.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £318 9s. 2½d. The rectories of Kilmastulla and TEMPLE-KELLY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmastulla. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 7,558. Gross income, £731 12s. 3½d.; nett, £654 7s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1791, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 23 to 25. A private house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of about 40. The Kilmastulla and Temple-Kelly Roman Catholic chapels have an

attendance of respectively about 1,600, and about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 2,884; the Protestants of the union to 224, and the Roman Catholics to 7,730; a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 280 children; 3 pay daily schools in the parish had an average attendance of about 173 children; and there were 6 daily schools and a Roman Catholic Sunday school in Temple-Kelly.

KILMEADEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Upperthird, but chiefly in that of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Upperthird section, 2,308 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches; of the Middlethird section, 6,934½ acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,620; of the Middlethird section, 2,234. Houses in the whole, 411; in the Middlethird section, 356. The Census states the pop. of 1831 at 2,135; the Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at 2,621; and the former places the whole parish in Middlethird. The surface is part of the south side of the valley of the Suir; and the land, though aggregately good, presents so wide a variety as to range in annual value between 5s. and 40s. per plantation acre. Two of the highest grounds have altitudes of respectively 354 and 493 feet. The principal seats are Whitefield, Ballyduff, Mount-Congreve, Wood-Villa, Colfin, and Whitfield. The village of Kilmeaden stands on the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, 3 miles east-south-east of Portlaw, and 5 west of Waterford. Pop., in 1831, 194; in 1841, not specially returned. The village and its neighbourhood were formerly places of some consequence; but a great baronial castle and various ancient private residences which adorned them, have long since gone to decay. Kilmeaden castle occupied an elevated and commanding site on the banks of the Suir, and was the residence of one of the branches of the noble family of Le Poer, or Le Power,—whose other branches had their chief residences at Curraghmore and Don Isle, and who were descendants of Robert Le Poer, marshal of King Henry II. Cromwell, when sweeping the south of Ireland, demolished Kilmeaden castle, hanged its proprietor on an adjacent tree, and parcelled out its lands among some illiterate individuals in his military train. The property extended from Kilmeaden to Tramore; it was soon sold by its ignorant grantees to a gentleman of the name of Ottrington; and it was partly colonized by the new proprietor with families from Ulster, whose descendants now figure as respectable gentry of the county. Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile, grand-daughter of Mr. Ottrington, erected to his memory a still extant tomb in the churchyard of Kilmeaden; and from her the extensive property purchased by her grandfather has descended to the Earl of Doneraile. At Phair Brook, on the lands of Cullenagh, is an extensive paper manufactory, which 20 years ago employed about 140 men, women, and children; and on the same stream that works it—a stream which falls into the Suir at a little distance from Pouldrew—are a bolting-mill, a corn-mill, and corn-stores, nearly on the site of a quondam extensive iron-manufactory.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Waterford. Vicarial tithe composition, £170; glebe, £21. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £226 4s. 3d., and are appropriated to the members of Waterford chapter. The vicarages of Kilmeaden and RIESK [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmeaden. Pop., in 1831, 3,592. Gross income, £274 5s. 6d.; nett, £251 18s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Seskenan,

in the dio. of Lismore. The church is an old building. Sittings 100; attendance, from 15 to 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 121; the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,532; and the Roman Catholics of the union to 3,300; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £5 from Lord Doneraile, £4 from three clergymen, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and one with £12 from subscription, and some advantages from other sources—had on their books 218 boys and 121 girls; and there was a daily school also in Riesk. In 1840, two National schools at Ballyduff were salaried with respectively £12 and £8, and had on their books 130 boys and 102 girls.

KILMEAGUE. See **KILMAOGUE**.

KILMEAN. See **KILMAEN**, co. Roscommon.

KILMEEDY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 9,037 acres. Pop., in 1841, 4,739. Houses 749. The surface has a diversified outline; and is drained by the Deel and the Skeagh. The village of Kilmeedy stands 5 miles east-south-east of Newcastle, on the road from Drumcolloher to Rathkeale. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 222. Houses 42.—This parish is ecclesiastically treated as merely a denomination or subdivision of **CASTLETOWN**: which see. The Kilmeedy Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,100 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castletown. The Feenagh and Kilmeedy dispensary is within the Newcastle Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 11,012; and, in 1839–40, it expended £165 11s. 4d., and administered to 1,570 patients.

KILMEEN, a parish 3 miles west-south-west of Newmarket, and partly in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, but chiefly in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BOHERBOY**: which see. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 8; area, 36,710 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,322; in 1841, 10,380. Houses 1,627. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,045. Houses 1,565. A district of ten townlands, formerly known as one of the East Fractions of Magonihy, was transferred from co. Kerry by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop., in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 1,355. The parochial surface includes large tracts of deep bog, and a section of both ranges of the mountains which screen the infant Blackwater on the boundary between Cork and Kerry. Some interesting georgic improvements, partially within the parish, will be noticed under the word **POBBLE-O'KEEFE**: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DRUMTARIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £370, and the rectorial for £300; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. Three Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 1,400 to 1,700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 8,652; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 90 boys and 37 girls.

KILMEEN, a bog in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. It drains, partly to the Brogeen rivulet, and partly to the Blackwater river, by the Dromagh stream. Area, 1,204½ acres; average depth, from 15 to 20 feet; altitude above sea-level, 450 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £600 16s. It is in general a very wet red bog.

KILMEEN, a parish 3½ miles north-north-west of Clonakilty, and partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, but chiefly in the western division

of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Carbery section, 7,305 acres; of the Ibane and Barryroe section, 1,362. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,980; in 1841, 3,736. Houses 614. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 3,517; in 1841, 3,090. Houses 512. The surface is very hilly, but excellent roads intersect it. The land is in general so good as to produce wheat; it lets, on the average, at from 15s. to 21s. per acre. The nascent Arigadeen river effects the drainage eastward. Fairs are held at Ballygurteen on June 24, July 25, and Dec. 26.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £750; glebe, £31 5s. Gross income, £781 5s.; nett, £646 5s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £70. The church was built in 1810, by means of £424 12s. 3½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £341 10s. 9½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance 130. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilkerranmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 254, and the Roman Catholics to 3,853.—In this parish are the remains of the old castle of Ballyward, which is popularly ascribed to the same person who built the castle of **BALLINACARRIG**: which see. They consist of a strong tower, with a spiral staircase. In this parish there are several very curious raths.

KILMEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in that of Leitrim, 3½ miles west by north of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Loughrea section, 136 acres; of the Leitrim section, 3,672 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 852; in 1841, 980. Houses 166. The Loughrea section is a single townland, and was transferred from Leitrim by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop., in 1841, 34. Houses 7. The surface, though not lying high, is nearly the summit-level of all the county east of Lough Corrib. The highest ground is on the western boundary, and has an altitude above sea-level of only 447 feet. The road from Loughrea to Banagher passes through the interior; and the demesne of Ballydugan is situated on the northern border.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £75. The rectory of Kilmeen and the greater part of the rectory of Oranmore constitute the benefice of Kilmeen. Gross income, £155 5s. 3d.; nett, £142 16s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also a minor canon and a vicar choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 400 to 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Leitrim and Kilcooley. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and a daily school, held in the chapel, had on its books 72 boys and 22 girls.

KILMEENA. See **KILMINA**.

KILMEGAN, a parish in the baronies of Lecale, Kinelearty, and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The Iveagh section contains the town of **CASTLEWELLAN**; and the Lecale section contains the village of **DUNDRUM**: see these articles. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Lecale section, 5,983 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 2½ acres are water; of the Kinelearty section, 1,792 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches; of the Upper Iveagh section, 6,195 acres, 26 perches,—of which 107 acres, 13 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,921; in 1841, 7,467. Houses 1,335. Pop. of the Lecale section, in 1831, 3,100; in 1841, 3,514. Houses 621. Pop. of the Kinelearty section, in

1831, 732; in 1841, 783. Houses 134. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Iveagh section, in 1831, 2,360; in 1841, 2,364. Houses 434. The surface lies along the west side of Dundrum bay, and ascends thence north-north-westward away to the summit-line of the Slievicroob group of mountains. See DUNDRUM and DOWN (COUNTY OF). The highest ground, Slieve-Croob proper, is situated on the northern boundary, and has an altitude of 1,755 feet. A large aggregate amount of the area is upland; and no small proportion, especially in the west, around Castlewellan, is highly picturesque. The Earl of Annesley's beautiful seat of Castlewellan, situated at the base of Slieve-na-slatt, overlooking a pretty little natural lake, and surrounded by ornate and well-improved grounds, greatly embellishes the immediate vicinity of Castlewellan; and on the side of the town opposite Lord Annesley's demesne, are the villas of Annsborough, Woodlawn, and Woodlodge, 2 miles to the north is Ballywillwill, the seat of the Rev. G. H. MacDowell Johnston, and 3½ miles to the north-east, on the road to Downpatrick, is Mount-Panther, the residence of J. Reed Allen, Esq.—This parish is a chapelry or rectory, and part of the benefice of KILKEEL [which see], in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £500. A curate for the parish has a salary of £75. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 350; attendance, from 150 to 250. The Presbyterian and the Wesleyan meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 180 and from 50 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilmegan, Clonbaraghan, and Castlewellan, have an attendance of respectively 650, 700, and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,629 Churchmen, 1,281 Presbyterians, and 4,162 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 10s. from the London Hibernian Society, one with £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and two with respectively £6 and £8 from the National Board—had on their books 377 boys and 376 girls. In 1840, there were two National schools at Mount-Panther, two at Annsborough, one at Castlewellan, and one at Aglishnafin.

KILMELCHEDOR, or **KILMALKEDER**, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, 2¼ miles north-north-west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 5,900 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,288; in 1841, 2,333. Houses 403. The surface includes part of the seaboard of Smerwick Harbour, and part of the mountain-range which forms the backbone of the barony; and it, in consequence, possesses great variety of both outline and georgic character. Some curious and interesting antiquities occur at GALLERUS: which see. The melancholy village of Kilmelchedor consists of a few wretched cabins; yet possesses some monuments which most antiquaries will pronounce of great value. One of these is dignified with the name of the mansion of St. Brandon; and, though obviously of a far later age than that which hagiography ascribes to the saint, is a two-story building of considerable antiquity, and is divided in the interior into two sections or apartments, which communicate with each other by a semicircularly arched but half-dilapidated door. Another monument, the old and ruinous church of Kilmelchedor, is a building in the English style of the 12th century; and, like some of the English churches of that period, it has a massive partition-wall between the nave and the chancel, pierced by a small arch of sufficient capacity for the simultaneous ingress or egress of not more than two persons. The other monuments are numerous remains of old grave-stones in the cemetery, very curious in character, quaintly

carved and rudely shaped, evidently belonging to a wide diversity of periods, and exhibiting here the comparatively modern head-stone, and there the old pillar-stone with the indecipherable Ogham inscription.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £13; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Ventry. The vicarage of Kilmelchedor, the rectory of FENIT [see that article], and part of the sinecure rectory of Ardfert constitute the benefice of Kilmelchedor, and corps of the chancellorship of Ardfert cathedral. Gross income, £225 15s. 4d.; nett, £173 6s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £24. A police station is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700. In 1834, the Protestants of Kilmelchedor and Fenit amounted to 59, and the Roman Catholics to 2,387; and a pay daily school, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, had on its books 80 boys and 40 girls.

KILMENAN, a parish on the west border of the barony of Fassadining, 2¼ miles north of Ballyragget, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, ¼; area, 1,008 acres. Pop., in 1831, 316; in 1841, 319. Houses 44. A small affluent of the Barrow forms the western boundary-line, and separates the parish from Queen's county; and the land is, in a general view, of second-rate quality.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATTANAGH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £60. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILMESSAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 5 miles east of Trim, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2¼ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,337 acres. Pop., in 1831, 812; in 1841, 773. Houses 135. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 146; in 1841, 138. Houses 25. The land is of medium quality, and forms part of the right side of the basin of the Boyne. The road from Trim to Skreen passes through the interior; and adjacent to it is the old demesne of Swanstown.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £175; glebe, £44 11s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £50, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Drogheda. The vicarage of Kilmessan and the chapelry of MACETOWN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmessan. The parishes lie about 4 miles asunder. Pop., in 1831, 1,231. Gross income, £229 11s.; nett, £209 1s. 6d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. The church is an old building. Sittings 150; attendance, about 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dunsany. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 796; the Protestants of the union to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 1,211; and a daily school in the parish was salaried with £5 from collections at the chapel, and had on its books 98 boys and 49 girls.

KILMICHAEL—vulgarly **KILMIHILL**—a parish, containing a hamlet of the same name, in the barony of Clonderalaw, 8½ miles west-north-west of Kildysert, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 18,772 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches,—of which 142 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,794; in 1841, 5,080. Houses 860. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 79; in 1841, 118. Houses 23. Fairs are held on May 19, July 8, and Sept. 28. The parochial surface consists of arable and pasture land, intermixed with bog and

mountain; and is washed and drained by the Creegh and Doonbeg rivers. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude of 554 feet; and the highest level of the Creegh rivulet, within the north border, is 493 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFARBOY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £80 4s. 1d., and the rectorial for £118 3s. 1d., and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Castlecoote and Bindon Scott, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to one or two chapels within the benefice of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 4,068; and two hedge-schools had on their books 82 boys and 41 girls. The Kilmichael and Cooreclare dispensary is within the Kilrush Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 7,635; and, in 1839-40, it expended £95 12s. 10d., and made 2,400 dispensations of medicine.

KILMICHAEL, a parish 5½ miles south-south-west of Macroom, and partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 6 miles. Area of the Carbery section, 4,413 acres; of the Muskerry section, 16,456 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,166; in 1841, 6,250. Houses 1,002. Pop. of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 5,130; in 1841, 5,184. Houses 839. The surface comprises a section of the valley and hill-screens of the Lee, a little below Inchegeelagh; and consists partly of arable and pasture land, and partly of bog and mountain. The roads from Cork to Castletown-Berehaven, and from Macroom to Dunmanway, pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part-rectory, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial and part-rectorial tithe composition, £692 6s. 2d.; glebe, £8 15s. The rectorial tithes of 13,500 acres, compounded for £273 5s. 8d., are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarage and part-rectory of Kilmichael, and the rectory of MACLONEIGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmichael. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 7,686. Gross income, £1,011 1s. 2d.; nett, £884 15s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was quite recently built, by means of a contribution of £450 1s. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Sittings 80; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapels of Cooldurrihy, Johnstown, and Macloneigh, have an attendance of respectively 2,000, 1,100, and 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 6,316; the Protestants of the union to 107, and the Roman Catholics to 7,872; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £12 from the rector—were usually attended in summer by about 256 children; and there were also 3 daily schools in Macloneigh. In 1840, a National school at Dromleigh had on its books 121 boys and 67 girls.

KILMICHAEL, a village in the parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 140. Houses 24.

KILMICHAEL, a headland in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated within a mile of the north-coast-extremity of the county, 4½ miles south of the mouth of the Ovoca, and 7 north of Cahore Point. A fishing-bank, 4 miles in length, and called Kilmichael Bank, extends parallel to the coast at a brief distance from the shore, and lies in nearly equal proportions north and south of Kilmichael Point. Kilmichael is a coast-guard station;

and, in 1836, it had employed in the fisheries 3 row-boats, 20 open sail-boats, and 138 fishermen.

KILMICHAELLOGUE. See GOREY.

KILMICKLIN, or KILMUCKLIN, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 3½ miles north of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 588 acres. Pop., in 1831, 165; in 1841, 161. Houses 22. The road from Tipperary to Cappaghwhite passes through the interior. Dr. Beaufort places this parish, under the alias name of Kilmilcon, 1½ mile south by west of Newport-Tipperary, in the barony of Owny and Arra, and in the dio. of Emly; and he is followed, in his mistake, by both Carlisle and Gorton.—Kilmicklin is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel, wholly appropriated to the bishop's mensal. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILMIGAN. See KILMEGAN.

KILMIHILL. See KILMICHAEL, co. Clare.

KILMILCON. See KILMICKLIN.

KILMINA, a parish in the barony of Burrishoole, 2½ miles north by west of Westport, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of KNOCKASTYVEEN: which see. It comprises a large proportion of Clew bay and its islands, and is cut, in its mainland division, into a series of peninsulæ and indented sections, so that its breadth and length cannot easily be stated. Area, 10,762 acres, 3 perches,—of which 147 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 9,000; in 1841, 7,876. Houses 1,371. The Clew bay division is sufficiently noticed under the word CLEW: which see. The mainland division extends along the head of Clew bay, from within 1 mile of Westport to the immediate vicinity of Newport-Pratt; and, in spite of containing a considerable aggregate of bog, is so richly diversified in surface, and so profusely interlaced with belts and shreds of marine water, as to be very decidedly beautiful. The average quality of the land is only middle-rate. The road from Westport to Newport passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £309 12s. 4d.; glebe, £14. Gross income, £323 12s. 4d.; nett, £290 7s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £40 7s. 8d., is appropriated to the prebends of Faldown and Killybegs. In 1834, a church was in progress of erection, and two schoolhouses, situated in different parts of the parish, were used as the parochial places of worship, and had each an attendance of 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Faly in Kilmacllasser. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 276, and the Roman Catholics to 9,394; and 13 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from the rector, and one with £10 from the Tuam Diocesan Society—had on their books 234 boys and 101 girls, and were usually attended by about 900 other children.

KILMINE. See KILMEAN.

KILMOCAHILL, or KILMACAHILL, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 2½ miles north of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains part of the village of WHITEHALL: which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,593 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,391; in 1841, 1,552. Houses 252. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,240; in 1841, 1,373. Houses 213. A hilly district, called Knockadreen, was, an age or two ago, overrun with heath and furze, but is now arable land; and in the descent thence to the plain, the soil gradually improves till it becomes a rich loam. The Akore stream, a small affluent of the Barrow, runs eastward through the interior, and drives one or

two mills. The chief residences are Paulstown-castle, Fairview, and Montrothe; and the first of these is an old square building, with some modern additions. Two flag quarries occur in the west; and coal has been an object of search. The road from Dublin to Cork passes through the interior; and the Barrow navigation is within an easy distance.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £170; glebe, £10. Gross income, £180; nett, £147 13s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £200, and are inappropriate in the hospital of Waterford, and in Henry Flood, Esq. of Paulstown-castle. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 1,291; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 96 boys and 44 girls.

KILMOCAR, a parish in the barony of Fassadinig, 3½ miles south-west of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,815 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,413; in 1841, 1,997. Houses 316. One-fourth of the surface is profitable mountain; one-eighth is unprofitable mountain; and the remainder is variously meadow, tillage, and pasture land. The highest ground has an altitude of 689 feet. The Cloghnagh, a small affluent of the Dinane rivulet, effects the drainage southward. The only seat is Bleachfield; and the chief hamlet is Barrack-Village.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £86; nett, £75 17s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Rathgaran in the same dio. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £170, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. There is no church or glebe-house; and the curate of the adjoining benefice performs the occasional duties for a salary of £5. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 93 children.

KILMOCOMOGUE. See **KILMACOMOGUE**.

KILMOCREE, a parish in the barony of Forth, 4½ miles south of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 1,112 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 203; in 1841, 218. Houses 36. The road from Wexford to Killinick passes through the interior. The seats are Grange, Orristown, and Ballyfinogue.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **KILLINICK** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £42 0s. 4d., and the rectorial for £17 17s. 9½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth and Mr. Colclough. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 197; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMOCRISH. See **KILMUCKRIDGE**.

KILMODUM, a parish in the baronies of Fassadinig and Gowran, 4½ miles south of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Fassadinig section, 904 acres; of the Gowran section, 2,521 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,119; of the Gowran section, 921. Houses in the whole, 172; in the Gowran section, 140. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 1,207; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 900. The surface consists for the most part of good upland; so that, though mountainous, it has a tolerably fair average acreable

value. The Douglas rivulet, and afterwards the Dinane, effect the drainage.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DUNMORE** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £140; and the latter are inappropriate in the Corporation of Kilkenny. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Lisnafunchin chapel in Mothell, and Muckalee, Coom, and Smithstown chapels in Dysart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 916.

KILMODUMOGUE, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Fassadinig, 5½ miles south by west of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,726 acres. Pop., in 1841, 551. Houses 95. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 985; and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 619. The land is for the most part good, and averages in value 30s. per acre per annum. The river Dinane effects the drainage southward; and the road from Castle-Comer to Kilkenny passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of **MOTHELL** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £157 14s. In 1834, the inhabitants of the ecclesiastical parish were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was usually attended by about 30 children.

KILMOE, a parish at the southern extremity of the western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **CROOKHAVEN**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 13,974 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,889; in 1841, 7,234. Houses 1,255. Pop., exclusive of Crookhaven, in 1831, 6,469; in 1841, 6,839. Houses 1,173. The surface, exclusive of some unimportant islands, consists of a coarse, mountainous, and comparatively barren peninsula, extending south-westward, from the base of Mount Gabriel, and lying between Crookhaven Harbour and Dunmanus bay. Remarkable headlands on the coast are Three-castle Point, Mizen Head, and Brow Head; and remarkable harbours are Barley and Spanish coves, and the bays of Dunmanus, Crookhaven, and Ballydelvin.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £8 8s. Gross income, £508 8s.; nett, £477 7s. 7d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilcornan, in the dio. of Limerick. A curate has a salary of £100. The former church was built upwards of a century ago, at the private expense of Bishop Browne; and had 300 sittings. The present church was quite recently built, by means of contributions of £582 4s. 5d. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £150 from private sources. Sittings 300; attendance 100. Three schoolhouses are used as week-day and Sabbath-evening parochial places of worship, and have each an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Skull. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 639, and the Roman Catholics to 6,378; three Protestant Sunday schools had on their books 103 boys and 136 girls; and 10 daily schools—one of which was supported by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and three salaried with various sums from subscription—were usually attended by about 502 children.

KILMOGANNY. See **KILMAGANNY**.

KILMOILAN. See **KILMOYLAN**.

KILMOILY, **KILMAILY**, or **KILMOYLY**, a parish on the west border of the barony of Clannaurice. 3

miles north by west of Ardfert, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the villages of LERRIGS [which see], and Kilmoily. Area, 7,750 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,525; in 1841, 4,459. Houses 661. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,611; in 1841, 4,203. Houses 618. Area of the village of Kilmoily, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 191; in 1841, 140. Houses 21. The surface is the low seaboard of the central part of Ballyheigue bay. See BALLYHEIGUE.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The rectory is impropriate. Tithe composition, £300. The vicarage is appropriate. Tithe composition, £150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 3,702; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 135 children.

KILMOKEA. See KILMAKEA.

KILMOLARA, a parish in the barony of Kilmolin, 2½ miles south of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of NEALE: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 3,961 acres, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,350; in 1841, 1,296. Houses 240. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,100. Houses 206. The surface is part of the east side of the basin of Lough Mask; it has agreeable variations of outline, yet on the whole is low; and, though containing some rocky ground, consists for the most part of good land. The road from Ballinrobe to Cong passes across the west wing, and is overlooked by the village and the noble demesne of the Neale.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £200. The rectories of Kilmolara, BALLINCALLA, and ROSS [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmolara. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 9. Pop., in 1831, 8,742. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church, though closely adjoining the Neale, is situated outside the boundary of Kilmolara, and was built about 56 years ago, at the private expense of Lord Kilmain. Sitzings 200; attendance 40. A private house is used as a parochial place of worship in Ross. The Kilmolara Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and there are Roman Catholic chapels or places of meeting, also at Fairhill, Finny, and Maam. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 1,390; the Protestants of the union to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 9,295; two daily schools in the parish—one of which was supported wholly by subscription—had on their books 118 boys and 62 girls; and there were three schools in the other members of the union.

KILMOLASH, a parish in the two baronies of Decies, 3½ miles south-south-east of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Decies-within-Drum section, 1,769 acres; of the Decies-without-Drum section, 1,920 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,397; in 1841, 1,491. Houses 228. Pop. of the Decies-without-Drum section, in 1831, 755; in 1841, 786. Houses 119. The surface is boldly variegated with hill and dale; consists in the aggregate of middle-rate land; and is watered partly by the Brickly, but chiefly by the Phineas. The road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior. Woodstock, the seat of Thomas Walsh, Esq., stands on high ground a little north of that road; and Ballinapark, the seat of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., stands near the village of Aglish. The ruins of King John's castle of Clough are also in the vicinity of that village: see CLOUGH.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £77 10s. 4½d.;

nett, £70 19s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £154 19s. 7½d.; and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Lismore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,439; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMOLERAN, a parish on the north border of the barony of Upperthird, and of the county of Waterford, Munster. It contains Carrick-on-Suir suburb of CARRICKBEG: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,937 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,896; in 1841, 3,113. Houses 540. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 192; in 1841, 433. Houses 61. The surface is a rich and ornate section of one of the most beautiful stretches of the golden valley of the Suir; but, in common with artificial objects of interest, it has already been sufficiently noticed in the article on Carrickbeg.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The rectory is part of the sinecure benefice of Dysert and Kilmoleran. Tithe composition, £128 3s. 5d.; glebe, £8. The vicarage is part of the benefice of DYSERT: which see. Vicarial tithe composition, £64 1s. 9d.; glebe, £5 5s. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of from 3,000 to 4,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dysert and Kilsheehan. The friary chapel is served by two friars; and has an attendance of about 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 2,991; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 170 boys and 100 girls.

KILMOLINOGE. See KILNABRONOGE.

KILMONOGHAN. See KILMANAGHAN.

KILMONEY, a parish in the barony of Kerrycurry, 3½ miles west of Carrigaline, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 1,431 acres. Pop., in 1831, 711; in 1841, 771. Houses 130. The surface is part of the basin of the Annabuoy river; and consists in general of tolerably good tillage land.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of Tracton, in the dio. of Cork: see TRACTON. The tithes are compounded for £100, and are impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in St. Bridget's. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 720. and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and £3 from subscription—were usually attended in summer by about 80 children.

KILMONOGUE, a parish at the southern extremity of the barony of Kinnalea, 1½ mile east of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of BALGOLY: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,061 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,217; in 1841, 1,178. Houses 193. The surface extends northward from Oyster Harbour, lies conveniently for both sea-manure and lime, consists of light yet fertile land, and is principally disposed in pasturage.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's of Cork, in the dio. of Cork. See COAK (County of the City of). Tithe composition, £147 13s. 10d. Kilmonogue also forms part of the perpetual curacy of NOHOVAL: which see. A school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 12. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 116, and the Roman Catholics to 1,141, and three pay daily schools were usually attended in summer by about 83 children.

KILMOOD. See KILMUD.

KILMOON, a parish in the barony of Burren, 4 miles north-north-west of Kilsfennora, co. Clav.

Munster. Length, south by westward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,461 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,088; in 1841, 1,239. Houses 197. The surface of the northern district chiefly consists of a prominent part of the Slieve-Elva group of mountains; and that of the southern district consists of the broken and tumulated limestone land which prevails throughout the barony.—One summit on the western border has an elevation of 1,109 feet above sea-level; and two adjacent to it, and on the western boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,004 and 1,134 feet. The seats are Roaskey-lodge and Rathbaun-house. There is a spa in the south.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLEILAGH [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Tithe composition, £73 16s 11d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILMOON, a parish, formerly in the barony of Upper Duleek, but now in that of Skreen, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Ratoath, east border of the county of Meath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,834 acres. Pop., in 1831, 687; in 1841, 639. Houses 110. The area, as stated above, includes 337 acres, which constitute the detached townland of Callaghstown, alleged to be tithe-free, and lying 5 miles distant from the main body of the parish. Almost all the land is very good. The road from Dublin to Slane passes through the main body.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £146; glebe, £51. The rectories of Kilmoon and PIERCETOWNLANDY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmoon. The parishes are neither contiguous to each other, nor compact in themselves. Pop., in 1831, 1,215. Gross income, £380 8s.; nett, £341 7s. 8d. Patron of Kilmoon, the archbishop of Armagh; of Piercetownlandy, the Crown. The church was built in 1816, at the cost of £618 7s. 2½d.; obtained chiefly by loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 22 to 28. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 670; the Protestants of the union to 61, and the Roman Catholics to 1,192; and a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 11 boys and 7 girls.

KILMORE, a barony. See ORRERY.

KILMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonmahon, but chiefly in that of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. In the Clonmahon section is the village of BALLINAGH [which see]; and in the Loughtee section are the episcopal village of KILMORE, and the post-village of CROSSDONEY: which see. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Clonmahon section, 3,937 acres, 5 perches,—of which 55 acres, 20 perches are water. Area of the Loughtee section, 12,948 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 2,154 acres are in Lough Oughter, and 125 acres, 39 perches are in streams and small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,295; in 1841, 7,250. Houses 1,194. Pop. of the Loughtee section, in 1831, 4,723; in 1841, 4,472. Houses 742. Pop. of the Clonmahon section, exclusive of Ballina, in 1831, 1,883; in 1841, 1,942. Houses 318. The surface extends north-north-westward, down the valley of the Erne, from the vicinity of Ballinagh to the foot of Lough Oughter; and a great part of it blends with Farnham demesne in forming one of the prettiest series of close landscapes in the central counties: see FARNHAM. Kilmore-house, the episcopal residence of the bishop of Kilmore, is a modern and substantial edifice, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by south of Cavan; and the demesne attached to it is of large extent, beautifully undulated, rich in soil, and well dressed and adorned. Adjoining

the demesne on the north-west, is Danesfort, the residence of the dean of Kilmore; and around Crossdoney, or south of Kilmore demesne, are numerous villas, among which may be named Lisnamandra, G. L'Estrange, Esq.—Belleville, Captain Fleming,—Castle-Cosby, Mr. Whitethorn,—Drumcarbin, Mr. Booth,—Drumhiel, Mr. Bell,—Lakeview,—Ricehill,—Tully,—Hermitage,—Roseville,—Rockville,—and Bingfield. One-half of the entire land in the parish is of prime quality; and the other half is variously second and third rate. The roads from Cavan to Granard, and from Killeshandra to Dublin, pass through the interior. The small village of Kilmore stands adjacent to Kilmore-house, on the road from Cavan to Crossdoney. It appears to have been originally called 'Cella Magna Deathreib;' and is alleged, by monastic writers, to have been the site of an ancient abbey, founded in the sixth century by St. Columb. The present church, or cathedral, is an ancient and very plain edifice.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £225 2s. 8d.; glebe, £210. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £127 17s. 4d., and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. The vicarages of Kilmore and BALLINTEMPLE, and the sinecure rectory of KEADUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmore, and the corps of the deanery of Kilmore cathedral. Pop., in 1831, 12,143. Gross income, £590 2s. 8d.; nett, £485 12s. 2d.; but these sums are exclusive of respectively £239 5s. 10½d. and £227 16s. 7½d., arising from tithe composition of Keadue, and from renewal fines and rents of deanery lands. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Castleraghan, in the dio. of Kilmore. Two curates have each a salary of £75. There are two churches,—the one in Kilmore, and the other in Ballintemple. Sittings in Kilmore church, 340; attendance 130. Drumcor and Ballina Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 600 and 900; and Ballahee, Bruska, and Aghalourd Roman Catholic chapels, of respectively 900, 565, and 430; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, each of these two sets of chapels is mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 1,711 Churchmen, 27 Presbyterians, and 5,798 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union, exclusive of the whole of Keadue and of three townlands of Kilmore attached to the perpetual curacy of Drumkeen, consisted of 2,127 Churchmen, 27 Presbyterians, and 10,576 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools in the parish, at Crossdoney, Gurtbrattan, and Clonegall, had on their books 120 boys and 99 girls; 13 daily schools in the parish had 394 boys and 295 girls; and 19 daily schools in the union had 747 boys and 402 girls. Three of the schools in the parish were wholly supported by Lord Farnham; one was wholly supported by subscription; one was chiefly supported by the London Hibernian Societies and subscription; and one was aided with £6 from subscription and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice. In 1839, the National Board granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Drumcor; and, in 1840, they had a boys' school and a girls' school at Ballina, attended by 213 boys and 133 girls.

KILMORE, a diocese in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and partly in the civil provinces of Leinster and Connaught, but chiefly in the civil province of Ulster. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 497,250 Irish acres, states that 281,000 acres are in co. Cavan, 184,750 in co. Leitrim, 29,300 in co. Fermanagh, and 2,200 in co. Meath; and estimating the number of parishes at 39 and a part, he states that 26 are in Cavan, 10 in Leitrim, 3 in Fermanagh,

and a part in Meath. Length of the diocese, 58 miles; breadth, from 10 to 20; area, 648,036 acres, 5½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 291,960.—This see was founded in the 13th century; but originally bore the name of Brefne or Triburna. Florence O'Conarty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Andrew MacBrady, who was bishop in 1484, erected the parish-church of Kilmore into the cathedral. John Garvey, previously dean of Christ-church, was the first Protestant bishop of Kilmore, and held the see during four years ending in 1589, when he was translated to the primatial see of Ireland. From 1589 till 1603, the see of Kilmore was vacant; and from 1629 till 1641-2, it was held jointly with Ardagh by the pious, learned, and justly celebrated Bedell, the translator of the Bible into Irish. The act of 1833 permanently annexed Kilmore to ELPHIN: see that article.

The average gross and nett income of the see during three years ending in 1831, was respectively £7,477 17s. 0½d. and £6,225 9s. 8½d. The deanery is the only dignity; and has for its corps the united benefice of Kilmore and Ballintemple, the sinecure rectory of Keadue, and the additional income of £239 5s. 10½d. Total number of parishes, 45; of benefices, 39; of resident incumbents, 33. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £9,648 17s. 7d.; glebes, £12,624 13s. 0½d. Gross income, £22,797 2s. 7½d.; nett, £19,343 8s. 3½d. Patron of 1 benefice, the Crown; of 28, the diocesan; of 7, incumbents; of 3, laymen and corporations. Appropriate tithes, £682 4s. 0½d.; impropriate tithes, £2,567 12s. 8½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 36; amount of their income, £2,708 9s. 3½d., exclusive of additional advantages enjoyed by 5. Churches, 46; sittings, 14,876; cost of building 27, enlarging 3, building and enlarging 2, and building and repairing 1, £41,163 7s. 5d.,—of which £9,753 16s. 10½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £27,269 14s. 3½d. was lent by that Board, £3,093 18s. 8d. was raised by private subscription and donation, and £1,045 17s. 7½d. was raised by parochial assessment. Presbyterian meeting-houses, 12; Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, not Presbyterian, 17; Roman Catholic chapels, 76. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 46,879 Churchmen, 8,736 Presbyterians, 97 other Protestant dissenters, and 240,593 Roman Catholics; 444 daily schools, of which lists were returned, had on their books 18,827 boys, and 11,658 girls, and 2 daily schools, of which no lists were returned, were computed to be attended by 138 children; 264 of the daily schools were supported wholly by fees; and of the 182 which were supported or aided by endowment or subscription, 23 were in connection with the National Board, 16 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 1 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 32 with the Kildare Place Society, and 59 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic dio. of Kilmore continues unannexed. The number of parishes is 43; of parochial clergymen, 41; of coadjutor clergymen, 32. The bishop's parishes are Drumgoon and Crosserlough. A diocesan college exists at Cavan, and has a president and 3 professors. The parishes of the diocese, with their respective number of chapels, are Drumgoon, 2; Moybollogue and Kilmainham, 2; Larah-Lower, 1; Kilmore, 2; Knockbridge, 2; Ballinaceleragh, 1; Glannede, 1; Annagh-West, 2; Killinkere, 3; Innismagrath, 1; Kinawley, 1; Larah-Upper, 1; Castleterra, 2; Killina, 1; Killersherdiny, 2; Drumlane, 2; Killeshandra, 2; Kildalton and Tomregan, 2; Drumreilly-Low, 1; Killasnet, 2; Carrigallan, 2; Templeport, 3; Ballaghameehan, 1; Glangevlin, 1; Aughteragh, 2; Knockninny, 3; Killesher, 2; Drumlase, 1; An-

nagh-East, 1; Ballintemple, 2; Lurgan, 2; Castleraghan and Munter-Connaught, 2; Mullagh, 2; Denn, 2; Killan, 2; Urney and Annagalliffe, 3; Drung, 2; Lavey, 2; Crosserlough, 2; Kinleagh, 1; Killargy, 1; Glanfarn, 2; and Drumreilly-Upper, 1.

KILMORE, a parish in the baronies of West O'Neilland and Lower Orior, co. Armagh, Ulster. The O'Neilland section contains the town of RICH-HILL: which see. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 5½. Area of the O'Neilland section, 12,474 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches; of the Lower Orior section, 4,799 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 13 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,034; in 1841, 14,256. Houses 2,552. Pop. of the Lower Orior section, in 1831, 4,087; in 1841, 4,019. Houses 751. Pop. of the rural districts of the O'Neilland section, in 1831, 9,010; in 1841, 9,485. Houses 1,654. The ecclesiastical parish is minus the eastern district, or the perpetual curacy of MULLAVILLY [which see]; and, in 1831, it had a population of 7,444. The surface of the civil parish is one of the richest and most softly beautiful sections of the county; partly plain and meadowy; chiefly undulated, gently hilly, and disposed in small and well-fenced farms; and almost everywhere arable, fertile, and ornate. The chief streams which drain it are the Bann and the Casher on the east boundary, and the Tall through the interior; and all glide northward within the great Lough Neagh basin. The principal mansions and villas are Rich-hill, Killynalavagh, Broomfield, Bellview, Cornascreeb, Wheatfield, Annagh-hill, Course-Lodge, Hollywell, Money, Drumart, Springvale, Greenmount, Fairview, Rockvale, Ash-tree-hill, Mullavilly, Mount-Pleasant, Prospect, Mandeville, Sandymount, Brackagh, and Ballintaggart. On the west border of the parish, 1½ mile east-north-east of Loughgall, are the intrenchments and ruins of Castleran; and ¾ of a mile north of these is the hamlet of the Diamond, situated in a glen, and celebrated as the scene of 'the battle of the Diamond.' The two parties of prædial insurgents, known in local history as the Defenders and the Peep-o'-day boys, having fought several skirmishes, and sustained mutual losses of blood and life, agreed upon a truce, and appointed a meeting for negotiation to be held in the house of a man named Winter, in the village of the Diamond. At this meeting, say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "a Roman Catholic clergyman on the one part, and a Protestant gentleman on the other, bound themselves for their respective parties, that peace between both should be strictly preserved for a period named. The Protestant gentleman was fired at on his way home, after having affixed his name to the treaty; and his party was, on the next day, attacked by above 700 of the Defenders. But it is asserted that these Defenders were at that time ignorant of the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon. Thus exasperated, both parties prepared for a resort to arms; both assembled in large numbers; the one upon the one hill that overlooked the Diamond, and the other upon the hill opposite, each having laid in a large store of provisions and ammunition, and each being amply provided with weapons. The battle took place on the 21st of September, 1795; and happily before much mischief was done, although several lives were sacrificed, the parties were separated by the timely arrival of the military. Out of this affray—preceded as it undoubtedly was by many other unhappy quarrels, and a terrible state of insubordination in the county of Armagh—arose the Orange Institution. The original church of the parish is said by Archibald to have been monastic, and founded by St. Mochter. This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the

corps of the chancellorship of Armagh cathedral, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,213 7s. 3d.; glebe, £864 11s. 8d. Gross income, £2,077 18s. 11d.; nett, £1,765; but both these sums are exclusive of £24 8s. 9d. belonging peculiarly to the chancellorship. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, from 330 to 500. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 95 to 120; the Independent by from 80 to 110; the Primitive Wesleyan by from 20 to 100; the Seceding Methodist by from 70 to 80; and the Roman Catholic by from 500 to 560;—and the last is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Mullavilly. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,914 Churchmen, 738 Presbyterians, 550 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,524 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from Mr. Caulfield, and each of four with £2 a-year from the rector—were attended on the average by 465 children; and 8 daily schools—two of which were salaried with respectively £5 and £12 from the National Board, one with £57 16s. 11d. from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and one with £4 from Miss Richardson—had on their books 337 boys and 262 girls.

KILMORE, a parish in the baronies of Kinnelearty and Upper Castlereagh, 4 miles east by south of Ballinabinch, co. Down, Ulster. The Castlereagh section contains the villages of Crossgar and Kilmore. See **CROSSGAR**. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Kinnelearty section, 6,387 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 89 acres, 36 perches are water. Area of the Castlereagh section, 6,466 acres, 29 perches,—of which 5 acres, 18 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,602; in 1841, 6,277. Houses 1,169. Pop. of the Kinnelearty section, in 1831, 2,769; in 1841, 2,516. Houses 451. Pop. of the rural districts of the Castlereagh section, in 1841, 2,932. Houses 537. The surface presents some tracts of deep heavy land, and many scattered spots of bare rock, yet consists, on the whole, of light thin soil on a rocky but fertile bottom. Loughs Polramer and Mann lie in the south; and the rivulet Annacloy runs on the eastern boundary. The principal residences are Crossgar, Rademan, and Rockville. The village of Kilmore stands about a mile east of the church. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 134. Houses 32. Fairs are held on Feb. 4, March 14, May 1, June 3, Aug. 5, Sept. 29, Nov. 5, and Dec. 23. The road from Ballinabinch to Killyleagh passes through the parish, and is overlooked by Crossgar.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £320; glebe, £22 1s. 4½d. Gross income, £342 1s. 4½d.; nett, £292 6s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £394; and are appropriated to the use of Down. The church was built about 1792, from private funds, supplied principally by the family of the present Sharman Crawford, Esq. Sittings 150; attendance 100. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 200, from 100 to 250, and from 400 to 500. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kilmore and Crossgar have each an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Inch and Killyleagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 740 Churchmen, 3,495 Presbyterians, and 2,480 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 457 children; and 13 daily schools—3 of which were aided by the London Hibernian Society, and one by the Society for Dis-

countenancing Vice—had on their books 401 boys and 270 girls.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony of Upper Deece, 3½ miles east-south-east of Summerhill, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,607 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,266; in 1841, 1,274. Houses 193. The surface consists for the most part of good land; and is drained by the Moyalty river. The road from Summerhill to Dublin passes through the interior. The chief hamlet is Moyalty. The seats are Larchhill, Phepotstown, Jenkinstown, Kilmore, Curraghmore, and Arodstown. The Kilmore dispensary is within the Dunshaughlin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 18,761 acres, with a pop. of 3,944, and, in 1839-40, it expended £99 5s. 8d., and administered to 1,713 patients.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £330 14s. 3d.; glebe, £18. Gross income, £348 14s. 3d.; nett, £294 14s. 8½d. Patron, the Crown. The church is an old building. Sittings 60; attendance, from 12 to 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Gaultrim. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 105, and the Roman Catholics to 1,209; and 2 daily schools were attended on the average by 90 children.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan, 2½ miles west by north of the town of Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from ½ to 3; area, 8,689 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 334 acres, 38 perches are detached, and 15 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,095; in 1841, 5,121. Houses 910. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land, and is traversed westward by the road from Monaghan to Clones. No fewer than 21 lakes diversify the surface; and those on the north side are all mutually connected. Turbary is more plentiful in the central district than in the extremities. The road from Monaghan to Rockcorry, and that from Ballybay to Smithborough intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £286 3s.; glebe, £107 10s. Gross income, £393 13s.; nett, £347 15s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built about 1790. Sittings 250; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drumsart. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 743 Churchmen, 1,226 Presbyterians, and 3,288 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 95 children; and 9 daily schools—2 of which were aided by subscription, 2 by the National Board, 2 by the London Hibernian Society, and 1 by the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 319 boys and 261 girls.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony of North Ballyntobber, and on the east border of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains part of the village of **HILL-STREET** [which see]; and lies along the Shannon opposite the towns of Drumsna and Jamestown. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,316 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 763 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are in the Shannon and Lough Boderig, and 154 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 5,086; in 1841, 5,164. Houses 874. The Shannon makes a large sweep round the north of the parish, so as to peninsulate about one-third of the landed area. The parochial surface consists in general of very good land; and is very gently yet

agreeably diversified with swells and low hills. Excellent turbarry is well diffused. Limestone, suitable for manure, occurs on every townland. The most interesting demesne is CHARLESTOWN [which see]; and the other chief mansions and villas are Tully-lodge, Lakeview, Ashfortvale, Rushport, Aghaward, Ballycummin, Moyglass, Cloonteen, and Prospect. The hamlets are about 23 in number; and the principal are Charlestown, Clogher, and Cealare. An annual May fair is held in the townland of Dangan. The road from Elphin to Jamestown passes through the interior; and a canal-cut of the Shannon navigation traverses the peninsulated north. A priory of Augustinian canons is said to have been founded in the parish by Con O'Flanagan in 1232; and two old buildings, the one in the townland of Kilbride, and the other on the lands of Ballycommon, are alleged to have been respectively a nunnery and a church.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £18. Gross income, £202 12s. 3½d.; nett, £173 16s. 8½d. Patrons, A. Ahmuty, Esq., and J. W. Kelly, Esq. The church was built in 1828, by means of £146 15s. 9½d. contributed by the parish, and £923 1s. 6½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 193, and the Roman Catholics to 5,201; and 7 daily schools—2 of which were aided by respectively the Elphin Diocesan Society and the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 223 boys and 110 girls.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, 2½ miles north-north-west of Golden, co. Tipperary, Munster. It consists of a main body and a detached portion, the latter lying a little to the north of the former, and traversed by the road from Tipperary to Templemore. Area of the whole, 2,004 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches; of the detached portion, 829 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,029; in 1841, 1,162. Houses 168. Two-thirds of the land are excellent; and the remainder is moor and mountain. The only mansion is Kilmore-house.—This parish is a sinecure benefice, and nominally a chapelry, but practically a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £100; nett, £95. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Shronell in the dio. of Emly. In 1834, the parishioners, with the exception of 3, were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 66 boys and 30 girls.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, 4 miles south of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of SILVERMINES: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 13,535 acres, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,717; in 1841, 5,138. Houses 908. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,456. Houses 786. The northern and central divisions are rich and beautiful campaign ground, profusely embellished with cultivation and park-scenery; and the southern division is moorish upland, climbing away from Silvermines to a final altitude of 1,607 feet. Much of the water-level in the south exceeds 500 feet in height. Kilboy, the noble demesne of Lord Dunally, lies immediately north of Silvermines, and is bisected by the road from Toomavara to Newport-Tip. This demesne contains the richest lands in the fertile plain in which it lies; it exhibits some of the largest oak and ash trees anywhere to be seen in the western part of the county; and it stretches away to the base of the hills, there to blend with exquisite natural landscape. The other demesnes, whether

mansion or villa, are Mountland, Tulla, Lessenah, Silvermines-cottage, and Garryard. Lead mines occur on the west border, and are successfully worked. The chief antiquities are ruins of two churches and four castles.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £101 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £27 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 9½d.; and are appropriated partly to the chanter of Killaloe cathedral, but chiefly to the diocesan. The vicarage of Kilmore, and the rectories of LISBUNNY and KILNANEAVE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmore. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 8,295. Gross income, £673 7s. 1½d.; nett, £551 11s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also dean of Ardferd. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of a donation of unknown amount from Lord Dunally. Sittings 160; attendance, about 80. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kilmore has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinaclough. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilnaneave. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 211, and the Roman Catholics to 4,783; the Protestants of the union to 258, and the Roman Catholics to 8,482; and 5 daily schools in the parish and union—2 of which were supported by Lord Dunally—had on their books 37 boys and 116 girls, and were attended by about 50 other children.

KILMORE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of the barony of Bargie, 3½ miles west-south-west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,233 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches,—of which 309 acres, 32 perches are in the Saltee Islands, and 226 acres, 17 perches form a detached district. Pop., in 1831, 1,749; in 1841, 1,865. Houses 291. Area of the village, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 212. Houses 35. The surface of the main body of the parish is washed on the west by Broadwater and Ballyteigue sea-lough, and terminates on the south in the bluff headland of Grossfarnogue. The seats are Sashill, Ballycross, Ballyharty, and Ballyseakin,—the last in the detached district to the east. The ruins of Ballyteigue-castle stand on the shore of Ballyteigue Lough. The Little and the Great Saltee Islands lie respectively 2 miles south, and 3½ south by west of Grossfarnogue Point. See SALTEE. Kilmore Harbour, situated immediately east of Grossfarnogue Point, is a creek subservient to a fishing station and a coast-guard station; and it contains an utterly incompetent pier, erected, in 1825, by the fishermen. In 1836, the fishing-craft, within the district of the Kilmore coast-guard station, amounted to 27 open sail-boats and 46 row-boats, manned by 384 persons.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TOMHAGGARD [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £115 15s.; glebe, £12 1s. 4d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £337 7s. 8½d.; and are impropriate in John Rowe, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,002; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tomhaggard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 1,757.

KILMORE, a parish in the barony of Carbery, 2 miles west of Castle-Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,908 acres, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 198; in 1841, 457. Houses 67. It contains Windmill-lodge, and the hamlet of Kishawanny.—This parish lies within the dio. of Kildare, and among the parishes which constitute the

benefice of Castle-Carbery; but it does not seem to be ecclesiastically recognised.

KILMORE-ERRIS, a parish in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the villages of **BINGHAMSTOWN** and **TERMONCARRAGH**: see these articles. Length and breadth, exclusive of islands, respectively $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area of the whole, 29,492 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 381 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 9,159; in 1841, 9,428. Houses 1,664. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,800. Houses 1,554. The mainland comprises the whole of the peninsula, called the Mullet; and is bounded on the west by the Atlantic, and on the east by Broadhaven, the town of Belmullet, and the bay of Blacksod. The insular district comprises most of the islands belonging to the barony of Erris, the chief of which are **INNISKEA (NORTH)**, **INNISKEA (SOUTH)**, **DEVILAN**, and **INNISGLORA**: see these articles. The highest grounds are a hill at the north end of the peninsula, 285 feet; Termon Hill, at the south end of the peninsula, 342 feet; and Knocknaska in South Inniskea, 230 feet. An estimate which assumes the mainland to possess an area of 18,000 Irish acres, distributes it into 6,100 acres of arable ground and green pasture, 2,800 of sandy plains, and 9,100 of highly improvable bog and mountain. Though the peninsula contains a greater proportion of good land than any other district in the barony, it exhibits great wretchedness of both cultivation and population,—undivided farms, bad roads, squalid villages and hamlets; yet it has experienced considerable georgic improvement, under the direction and encouragement of its well-known Roman Catholic clergyman, Lyons. The chief features of the district will be found noticed in the articles already referred to, and in those on **BROADHAVEN**, **BLACKSOD**, **ERRIS-HEAD**, **BELMULLET**, **PORTAFRANKA**, and **TARMON**.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £130; glebe, £20. Gross income, £150; nett, £129 14s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £130; and are appropriated to the precentorship of Killalla cathedral. The church was built in 1827, at the cost of £738 9s. 2½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 150; attendance 54. Two Roman Catholic chapels, and a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 800, and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 235, and the Roman Catholics to 9,597; and 6 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board—had on their books 210 boys and 95 girls.

KILMOREMOY, a parish, partly in the barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, and partly in the barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. The Mayo section contains the town of **BALLINA**; and the Sligo section contains the town of **ARDNAREE**, and the villages of **BUNREE** and **CROCKETSTOWN**: see these articles. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Mayo section, 4,338 acres, 38 perches,—of which 11 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are in the river Moy. Area of the Sligo section, 7,992 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches,—of which 31 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches are in the Moy. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,586; in 1841, 13,129. Houses 2,480. Pop. of the rural districts of the Mayo section, in 1831, 3,237; in 1841, 1,715. Houses 294. Pop. of the rural districts of the Sligo section, in 1831, 3,357; * in 1841, 4,050. Houses 733. The river Moy,

flowing westward, bisects the parish into its two divisions; and separates Ballina from Ardnaree. The surface and scenery are noticed in the articles on the towns. The chief mansion in the Mayo division is Belleek-castle, the seat of Edward Howley, Esq.; and the chief country-houses in the other division, are Downhill and Ardnaree-cottage. The beautiful Bunree rivulet bisects the Sligo division.—This parish is a vicarage, and part-rectory, in the dio. of Killalla. Vicarial and part-rectorial tithe composition, £422 5s. 8d.; glebe, £33 16s. 10½d. The residuary-rectorial tithes are compounded for £49 17s. 11d.; and are appropriated to the precentor and the bishop of Killalla. This parish, and the vicarages of Ardagh, Ballinahaglish, Kilbelfad, Attymass, and Kilgarvin, constitute the benefice of Kilmoremoy or Ardagh. See **ARDAGH**. The church is situated in Ardagh, 3 miles west of Ballina, and has an attendance of 350. The Baptist and the Methodist meeting-houses in Ballina have an attendance of respectively 80 and 150. The Roman Catholic chapel in Ardnaree has three officiates, and an attendance of 4,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 904 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, 42 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,591 Roman Catholics; and 17 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 13s. from the National Board and £11 7s. from subscription, one with £8 13s. 6d. from the National Board, one with £30 from subscription, one with £16 from the Baptist Society, one with £20 from the Rev. Mr. Hueston, one with £15 5s. from subscription, one with £12 from the Baptist Society, and one with £4 from the vicar and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 480 boys and 403 girls.

KILMORGAN, a parish in the barony of Corran, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,768 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 33 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,228; in 1841, 2,343. Houses 405. The land is of various quality. The only demesne is Newpark; and the chief hamlet is Drumfin. The mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes down the eastern border.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **EMLAGHEAD** [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £120, and the rectorial for £103 15s.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir Henry Montgomery. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Emlaghfad. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 203 Churchmen, 40 Presbyterians, and 2,098 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with about £12 from the London Hibernian Societies, and £2 from Mr. Clifford, and had on its books 8 boys and 32 girls.

KILMOVEE, a parish in the barony of Costello, 4 miles west by south of Ballaghadireen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the village of **KILKELLY**: which see. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 20,756 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches,—of which 451 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,491; † in 1841, 5,844. Houses 1,062. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,702. Houses 1,033. About one-half of the surface is waste or poorly pastoral upland, comparatively low in altitude, but averagely very bleak and churlish; and the remainder consists of land of four qualities, and possesses few amenities of either soil or scenery. A principal height in the south has an altitude of 372 feet; and Lough Nanoge, on the southern border, has an eleva-

* But this includes Bunree and Crocketstown.

† The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. of 1831 at 4,240.

tion of 268 feet. The chief residences are Carrowbeg and Oxfield; and the principal antiquities are a monastic edifice and two ruined churches. The road from Ballaghadireen to Castlebar passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLEMORE [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £26 6s. 4d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1½d.; and are impropriate in Viscount Dillon. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Kilcoleman. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 4,541; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 237 boys and 86 girls.

KILMOYLAN, a parish in the barony of Clare, 5½ miles south by east of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the villages of ANBALLY and POLSILLAGH; which see. Length and breadth, each 5 miles; area, 8,567 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 8 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,788; in 1841, 1,903. Houses 338. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,524. Houses 272. Some of the land is very bad; and most is of middle-rate quality. The surface is so low and flat that a principal height on the west border has an altitude of only 167 feet above sea-level. The seats are Annagh, Corbally, Ardskeagh, Ardskeaghbeg, Ballylaheen, Brooklodge, and Gortbeg. The road from Tuam to Galway crosses the western wing.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of MOYLUGH [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £140; glebe, £5. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

KILMOYLAN, a parish in the barony of Shanid, immediately west of Shanagolden, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of BALLYHAHILL; which see. It is very irregular in outline, and is intersected by the parish of Shanagolden. Area, 15,091 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,326; in 1841, 3,350. Houses 525. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,154. Houses 486. The surface is part of the seaboard of the Shannon's estuary; is principally drained by the Oran rivulet; and derives some embellishment from the fantastically named demesne of Whiskey-hall. About one-third is good arable land; and the remainder is pasture-ground and mountain.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £95; nett, £89 14s. 1d. Patrons, the vicars choral of Limerick. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of St. John's parish in the dio. of Limerick. The occasional duties of Kilmoylan are performed by the vicar of Shanagolden, for a salary of £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £137 7s. 11d.; and are impropriate in the Countess of Ormonde. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Shanagolden and Robertstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 3,450; and a pay daily school had on its books 6 boys and 4 girls.

KILMOYLER, a Roman Catholic parish on the east border of the barony of Clanwilliam, 3½ miles north-west of Caher, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is in the dio. of Cashel and Emly; and the chapel is on the west border of the civil parish of Killardry. Kilmoyley demesne, immediately adjacent to the chapel, is the property of S. O'Meagher, Esq.

KILMOYLY. See KILMAILY.

KILMUCKLIN. See KILMICKLIN.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 4½ miles east-north-east of

Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains part of the village of FORD; which see. Length, 3¼ miles; breadth, 2¼; area, 3,898 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches,—of which 21 acres are in Lough Learys. Pop., in 1831, 1,380; in 1841, 1,602. Houses 280. The surface is low and declines to the sea. The seats are Kilmuckridge, Letterbeg, and Upton. The ruins of Castle-Annesley stand near the shore; and in their vicinity is a coast-guard station. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Easter-Monday, June 24, and Sept. 29.—This parish is a wholly impropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns; and is united without emolument, to the vicarage of BALLYVALDEN; which see. The tithes are compounded for £150; and are impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,500; and is united to the chapel of Monimolin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 149, and the Roman Catholics to 1,267; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £18 from subscription—were usually attended by about 158 children.

KILMUD, or **KILMOOD**, a parish in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, 2¼ miles north-north-west of Killinehy, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3¼ miles; breadth, 1¼; area, 4,634 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 34 acres, 25 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,219; in 1841, 2,154. Houses 369. The surface consists in general of good land; and is drained chiefly by the Blackwater rivulet. The road from Comber to Killyleagh passes through the interior; and the demesne of Florida, the residence of J. P. Gordon, Esq., is in the south.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £86; glebe, £37 6s. Gross income, £160 4s. 5½d.; nett, £126 15s. 6½d. Patron, alternately the Marquis of Downshire, and David Gordon, Esq. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65 12s. 8d.; and are impropriate in the patrons. The church was built in 1821, at the cost of £2,215 7s. 8½d. contributed by the patrons, by Lord Dufferin, and by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 80 to 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 282 Churchmen, 1,904 Presbyterians, 21 other Protestant dissenters, and 39 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 280 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and one with £4 from Lord Dufferin—had on their books 212 boys and 139 girls.

KILMULLANE. See BALLYVILLY.

KILMURRY, a parish in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, 6 miles south-east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the East Muskerry section, 159 acres; of the West Muskerry section, 8,950 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,762; of the West Muskerry section, 3,403. Houses in the whole, 596; in the West Muskerry section, 549. The pop. of the whole, in 1831, is stated by the Census at 4,626, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 4,147. Two townlands are separated nearly two miles from the main body of the parish by the intervention of Kilnichael. The parochial surface lies partly within the basin of the Lee, and partly round the sources and along the early course of the Bride; it includes a portion of the Carrig Hills; and, while very various in both quality and character, it contains a considerable aggregate of ornate land. Two of the principal seats are Standonangan, the residence of the Rev. Somers Payne, situated in the valley of the Lee,—and Warrenscourt,

the handsome residence of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart., situated in the southern vicinity of Doniskey. Fairs are held in the parish on May 1, September 8, November 1, and December 21.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Cork. A church is in the course of erection, chiefly by means of a contribution from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400, and is united to the chapels of Cannaway and Moviddy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 120, and the Roman Catholics to 4,183; and 4 hedge-schools were usually attended by about 217 children.

KILMURRY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Limerick, and formerly in the county of the city of Limerick, but now in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,570 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,803; in 1841, 1,708. Houses 264. The surface consists of good land, lies on the lower side of the confluence of the Mulkern and the Shannon, and is traversed by the mail-road from Limerick to Dublin. One of the principal mansions is Newcastle.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £364; glebe, £40. The rectories of Kilmurry and DERRYGALVIN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilmurry. Gross income, £549; nett, £509 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron of Kilmurry, the Crown; of Derrygalvin, the diocesan. The incumbent is also diocesan, schoolmaster, and a vicar-choral, of Limerick. A curate has a salary of £80. The church was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £535 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 500 and 600; and is united to the chapel of St. Patrick's. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 1,804; the Protestants of the union to 79, and the Roman Catholics to 2,541; a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the parish was attended by about 300 children; and 3 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 79 boys and 43 girls.

KILMURRY, a parish in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, 3 miles west-north-west of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,275 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 19 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 2,028;* in 1841, 2,478. Houses 374. But the parish, as thus defined, includes the whole of the ancient parish of Ardcollum, the townlands of which are so intermixed with those of Kilmurry that the oldest inhabitant cannot distinguish them. The surface slowly ascends from the Suir to a water-elevation of 250 feet above sea-level. Most of the land is good; and some is excellent. The seats are Ballydine, Kilmurry, Ballycurkeen, and Dovehill; the hamlets are Ballydine, Rathelarish, and Glenbower; and the chief antiquities are ruins of three churches and two castles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILSHEELAN [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £504 18s. 11d.; glebe, £12. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,300; and is united to the chapels of Mockler and Grange. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 2,106; and a pay daily school had on its books 60 boys and 31 girls.

KILMURRY, a demesne on the north border of the parish of Collumbkill, and in the barony of Gowran, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is noted as the birth-place

and residence of the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord-chief-justice of Ireland.

KILMURRY AND HENBROOK, a bog, 5 miles east of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 1,904 acres; elevation above high-water level in Galway bay, 239 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £2,352. The official report describes it as "a high, dry, firm, pasturable bog, having several small belts of gravel in it." The residence of Kilmurry and the hamlet of Claddagh stand in respectively its north and its west skirts.

KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW, a parish in the barony of Clonderalaw, exactly mid-distance between Kildysart and Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of KNOCK: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 10,457 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,859; in 1841, 4,332. Houses 678. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,217. Houses 657. The surface extends along three-fourths of the west side of Clonderalaw bay, from the head downward; and ascends thence northward into the moorlands of the barony. See CLONDERALAW. A district about a mile broad along the bay consists of fair arable land, and possesses a large aggregate of demesne embellishment; but nearly all the remainder of the surface is bleak, moorish, and comparatively unproductive. Two chief heights in the north have altitudes of 277 and 298 feet; and one of them is crowned with Reantassa fort. The hamlets are Kilmurry-MacMahon and Greenaune; and the seats are Cahirbane, Oaklands, Summer-lodge, Bridge-park, Thornberry, and Clonderalaw. The road from Ennis to Kilrush passes down the coast.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £87 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £25 13s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120; and are inappropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. The vicarages of Kilmurry, KILLOFIN, KILMACDUANE, KILFEDANE, and KILLEYMUR [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 9. Pop., in 1831, 20,858. Gross income, £547 12s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £469 9s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also minor-canon of Limerick. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 70. The Kilmurry Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and there are 5 other Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 176, and the Roman Catholics to 3,953; the Protestants of the union to 271, and the Roman Catholics to 22,104; 5 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 198 boys and 108 girls; and 24 daily schools in the union had 896 boys and 504 girls.

KILMURRY-ELY, a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Shinrone, King's co., Leinster. It contains the village of BROSNA: which see. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,385 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,504; in 1841, 1,655. Houses 265. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,513. Houses 246. The surface includes a considerable extent of bog; yet consists, for the most part, of tolerably good land. The seats are Annville, Ashpark, Leipsic, Hollypark, Derry, Clareen, Bellfield, Currallanty, and Ballincor. The road from Shinrone to Birr, and that from Roscrea to Portumna, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of SHINRONE [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £238 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £64. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and is united to the chapel

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at 2,220.

of Shinnrone. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 341, and the Roman Catholics to 1,235; and a pay daily school had on its books 28 boys and 18 girls.

KILMURRY-IBRICKANE, a parish in the barony of Ibrickane, 2½ miles west by south of Milltown-Malbay, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the villages of Mullagh and Kilmurry-Ibrickane. See **MULLAGH**. Length and breadth, exclusive of islands, respectively 8 miles and 4½; area, 25,857 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 331 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are in Lough Doo, 40 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches are in small lakes, and 160 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches are in sea-girt islands. Pop., in 1831, 8,433; in 1841, 10,747. Houses 1,652. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,523. Houses 1,614. The parochial surface extends from side to side of the barony, or from the western declivity of Slieve-Callan to the Atlantic ocean; and by far the greater part of it is now a congeries of wild uplands, and now a dreary expanse of bogs, moors, and bleak pasture and arable grounds. Slieve-Callan on the eastern boundary has an altitude of 1,282 feet; Knocknaboley, 2 miles further south, has an altitude of 701 feet; a hill on the south-east corner has an altitude of 700 feet; Lough Doo, 1½ mile north of the last hill, and all within the parish, has an elevation of 281 feet; and the rivulet Annagh, the most northerly of the three streams by which the parish is drained, descends within the parochial limits from an elevation of 509 feet to sea-level. The coast is all rocky and iron-bound; and contains the headlands of Lurga and Caherrush. The principal islands are Enniskerry, Carrickaneetwar, Muttie, and Carricknola. Though several villas and mansional houses are sprinkled over the seaboard, scarcely one clump or belt of wood exists. The village of Kilmurry-Ibrickane stands 1 mile from the sea, and on the road from Milltown-Malbay to Doonbeg. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 91. Houses 15. Fairs are held on May 17 and Aug. 25.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Killaloe; and the vicars of Killara and Kilfarboy often officiate in it gratuitously. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and is united to the chapel of Kilfarboy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 9,029; and 7 pay daily schools had on their books 248 boys and 113 girls.

KILMURRY-NEGAUL, a parish, containing a village of the same name, and formerly situated in the barony of Upper Tulla, but recently transferred to the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,917 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 13 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in Lough Cullaunyheeda, and 334 acres, 32 perches are in other lakes. Pop., in 1831, 628; in 1841, 699. Houses 101. The surface is good meadow and arable land. The seats are Ashley-Park, Shandangan, Kilkeshin, Derry, and Kilcornan. The village of Kilmurry-Negaul stands 2½ miles north by west of Six-Mile-Bridge, on the road thence to Quin. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 137. Houses 23.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFINAGHTY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial for £41 10s. 9½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholic to 671.

KILNABOY. See **KILNEBOY**.

KILNABRONOGUE, **KILNABROGUE**, or **KILMALLINOGUE**, a parish in the barony of Longford, 2½ miles north of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,552 acres, 2

roods, 18 perches,—of which 77 acres, 12 perches are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 988; in 1841, 1,126. Houses 184. The surface lies on the east margin of the county and province; and consists for the most part of low, flat, and excellent land. The seats are Earlstown, Fairfield, Harding-grove, and Corr-lodge. A ruined castle stands near the centre; and the ruined church and a Dominican convent stand on the west border.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CLONFERT** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £53 13s. 1d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £17 17s. 8½d., is appropriated to the bishop. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 979.

KILNADEEMA. See **KILLEENADEEMA**.

KILNAGARIFF, **KILNEGARRUFF**, **KILLINAGARRIFF**, or **KILLEENAGARRIFFE**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 2 miles south-east of Castle-Connell, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,455 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,361; in 1841, 2,724. Houses 434. A large section formerly belonged to the quondam county of the city of Limerick, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 1,472. The surface is drained by the Mulkern river, and traversed by the mail-road from Limerick to Dublin. One-eighth of the land is moorish; all the remainder is good arable and pasture ground; and much is rich in soil and ornate in dress. Considerable ornament is derived from the grounds of Rich-hill, and part of the demesne of Mount-Shannon.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **STRADBALLY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £271 13s. 11d.; glebe, £9 13s. 10d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and is united to the chapel of Castle-Connell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 2,406; and two National schools and a pay daily school had on their books 109 boys and 86 girls.

KILNAGHTIN. See **KILNAUGHTEN**.

KILNAGLORY, a parish 4½ miles west-south-west of Cork, and formerly in the barony of Barretts and co. of the city of Cork, but now in the baronies of Cork and East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the barony of Cork section, 879 acres; of the Muskerry section, 3,063 acres. Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 1,119; of the Barretts section, 832. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,080; of the Muskerry section, 762. Houses in the whole, 167; in the Muskerry section, 121. The surface is drained by the Bride, and traversed by the south road from Cork to Inchebeg-lagh. About one-third of the land is of indifferent quality; and the remainder is good arable ground.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ATHNOWEN** [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £325; glebe, £21. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 700; and is united to the chapel of Ballincollig. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 1,114; and a pay daily school had on its books 31 boys and 14 girls.

KILNAGROSS, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, 1½ mile north-north-east of Clonakilty, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, ½; area, 3,764 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,068; in 1841, 2,060. Houses 369. The surface consists for the most part of tolerably good land; and is drained eastward by the Arigadeen river. The road from Clonakilty to Cork passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £370. The rectory of Kilnagross and the vicarage of **TEMPLEBYSSAN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilnagross.

Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1. Pop., in 1831, 2,564. Gross income, £430; nett, £371. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 27 years ago by subscription. Sittings 120; attendance 100. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 256, and the Roman Catholics to 1,779; the Protestants of the union to 267, and the Roman Catholics to 2,180; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 55 boys and 51 girls; and a daily school was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, and usually attended by about 40 children.

KILNAHUE. See **KILNEHUE.**

KILNALECK, a village in the parish of Kildrumferton, barony of Castleraghan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the Dublin and Enni-killen mail-road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Mount-Nugent, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Ballinagh. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 25, May 13, June 11, August 10, Sept. 11, Nov. 1, and Dec. 17. In 1841, the Kilnaleck Loan Fund had a capital of £1,218, circulated £6,252 in 1,776 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £95 7s. 5d. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 374; in 1841, 327. Houses 55.

KILNALLOUGURTY, a quondam small barony, now forming part of the northern district of the barony of Upper Kilmanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster.

KILNAMAN. See **KILMANMAN.**

KILNAMANAGH, a parish on the north border of the barony of Frenchpark, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of the town of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,621 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches,—of which 746 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are in Lough Gara, 29 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches are in Lough-an-lea, and 7 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are in the river Breeogue. Pop., in 1831, 2,815; in 1841, 2,900. Houses 527. Most of the surface is poor and bleak; and a large proportion is bog [see next article]. The principal hamlet is Breeogue; and the only noticeable residence is Kingsland. An old abbey existed in the parish; it is characteristically alleged by Archdall to have been founded in an early century; and it was granted at the dissolution to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £41; glebe, £21. Gross income, £62; nett, £52 2s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also surrogate of the diocese, and an officiate in the diocesan school. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £41; and are inappropriate in Viscount Lorton, and Robert Young, Esq. of Castleroa. A schoolhouse is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 6. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and is united to the chapel of Bridnague. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 2,966; and 4 daily schools, one of which was salaried with £20 from subscription, had on their books 99 boys and 58 girls.

KILNAMANAGH, one of ten denominations of a cluster of bogs, in the baronies of Frenchpark and Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The other denominations are Breeogue, Finisklin, Tonerroe, Knockglass, Camlin, Lignagun, Granny, Loam, and Knockroe. The whole series lies chiefly south and east of Breeogue bridge; and extends from west to east about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area, 3,792 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Little interruption occurs to the series except the ridge of land called Fullaghan. Estimated cost of reclamation, £6,422 13s. 2d.

KILNAMANAGH, a parish in the barony of Bere, 9 miles south-west of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of ALLIHIES, BALLYDONAGAN, BALLINACALLA, BALLINACRIGGA, CLONNINES, FIRKEEL, KILKINNI-

KIN, KILLOUGH, and KILMICHAEL: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 13,810 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,612; in 1841, 5,861. Houses 994. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,333. Houses 687. The surface includes DURSLEY ISLAND [which see], and the lower or terminating part of the peninsula between Bantry bay and the Kennare estuary. About one-third is arable, and the remainder is bog and mountain. A locality of prime interest is the district of the copper-mines of ALLIHIES: see that article. The coast is all bold and rocky; and comprises the bays of Ballydonagan and Kilkinny, the narrow sound between Dursley Island and the mainland, and the promontories of Garrinish Point, Crow Head, and Blackhall Head.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Berehaven or Killaconenagh, in the dio. of Ross. See **KILLACONENAGH**. Vicarial tithe composition, £148 12s. 3d.; glebe, £20. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £130; and are inappropriate. A licensed room is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 28. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and is united to the chapels of Bere-Island and Castletown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 93, and the Roman Catholics to 5,729; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 295 boys and 78 girls.

KILNAMANAGH (LOWER), a barony of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by Upper Kilmanagh; on the north-east, by Eliogurty; on the east, by Middlethird; and on the south, by Clanwilliam. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 7; area, 42,041 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. The western district is upland and mountainous; the southern district is profusely wooded; and part of the eastern district is a portion of the right side of the valley of the Suir. The principal summits in the west have altitudes of from 500 to 820 feet; and Knockbane, the monarch height, has an altitude of 1,188 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Clonoulty, Donoghill, and Oughterleague; and the whole of the parishes of Agbacrow, Ballintemple, Clogher, Kilmore, Kilpatrick, and Rathkennan. The only village is Ballagh. Pop., in 1841, 14,385. Houses 1,991. The baronies of Lower and Upper Kilmanagh formerly constituted only one barony. Pop., in 1831, 30,774. Houses 4,494. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred to Clanwilliam two townlands of Oughterleague, and one of Clonoulty. Pop., in 1841, 484. Families in Lower Kilmanagh employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,844; in manufactures and trade, 200; in other pursuits, 129. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,557; who could read but not write, 1,292; who could neither read nor write, 2,454. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,077; who could read but not write, 1,665; who could neither read nor write, 3,404. Lower and Upper Kilmanagh, or the undivided barony as it existed in 1831, is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Cashel, Thurles, and Tipperary. The total number of tenements valued in 4,397; and of these, 2,255 were valued under £5,—840, under £10,—434, under £15,—262, under £20,—183, under £25,—80, under £30,—123, under £40,—67, under £50,—and 153 at and above £50.

KILNAMANAGH (UPPER), a barony of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Upper Ormond and Ikerrin; on the east, by Eliogurty and Lower Kilmanagh; on the south, by Lower Kilmanagh and Clanwilliam; and on the west, by co. Limerick and Upper Ormond. Length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; area, 59,990 acres, 26 perches. A district in the south,

of nearly 7 miles in length, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth, projects between Lower Kilnamanagh and co. Limerick; and is nearly all upland, moorish, and comparatively inhospitable; and by far the greater part of even the northern or chief district is cold and mountainous,—exposing only a band of country on the east to the amenities of a temperate level and a tolerably grateful soil. Three of the chief heights in the south have altitudes of 1,295, 1,446, and 1,501 feet; and three of the chief ones in the north have altitudes of 1,205, 1,216, and 1,429 feet.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballycahill, Doon, and Toem; and the whole of the parishes of Glenkeen, Moyliff, Templebeg, and Upperchurch. The chief villages are Cappaghwhite and Borris-o'-leagh. Pop., in 1841, 20,859. Houses 3,065. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,714; in manufactures and trade, 421; in other pursuits, 190. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,456; who could read but not write, 1,794; who could neither read nor write, 3,846. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,427; who could read but not write, 2,697; who could neither read nor write, 4,873.

KILNAMANAGH, a parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. The south or principal district is detached to the average distance of 1 mile from the north district by the intervention of Killincooly. Length of the south district, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,379 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches. Length of the north district, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,298 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 759; in 1841, 870. Houses 140. The surface of both districts consists of tolerably good land; and is traversed by the east road from Wexford to Gorey. The only mansion is Kilnamanagh-house.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £126 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £32 14s. Gross income, £159 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £148 17s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1813, by means of a donation of £46 3s. 1d. from Robert Doyne, Esq., and a gift of £563 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; attendance 130. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 261, and the Roman Catholics to 502; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 32 children; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from subscription and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and had on its books 17 boys and 29 girls.

KILNAMARTRY, or **KILNEMARTERY**, a parish in the barony of West Muskerry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2; area, 11,680 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,604; in 1841, 2,782. Houses 435. The surface comprises a large portion of the prolonged river peninsula between the Sullane and the Lee; it is to a large extent upland, and has aggregately a poor soil; and it is traversed by the road from Macroom to Inchegeelagh. The principal seat is Raleigh.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £420; glebe, £30. Gross income, £450; nett, £357 13s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dri-hane in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe; but is resident in Kilnamartry. The church was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 15. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and is united to the chapel of Ballyvourney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and

the Roman Catholics to 2,615; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 from subscription and £15 from the National Board—were usually attended by about 243 children.

KILNAMONA. See **KILNEMONA**.

KILNANARE. See **KILLANEAR**.

KILNANEAVE, or **KILLANEAVE**, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,607 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,156; in 1841, 2,021. Houses 294. The surface of the southern district is all mountainous; and of the central and northern districts, principally good arable and pasture land. The chief summit in the south has an altitude of 1,218 feet. The Nenagh river, flowing principally on the boundary, and then across a narrow part of the centre, descends from an elevation of 953 to one of 490 feet; and while on the boundary, it forms some interesting cascades. The seats are Mount-Kennedy in the centre, and Millbrook and Monaquill in the north.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILMORE** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and is united to the chapel of Templeberry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 2,186.

KILNASEAR. See **CALLABEG**.

KILNASOOLAGH, a parish on the west border of the barony of Lower Bunratty, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare, Munster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,138 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 33 acres, 33 perches are in Dromoland lake, and 7 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are tideway in the Ardsolus river. Pop., in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,158. Houses 162. The surface forms the east screen of the upper part of the Fergus estuary; and consists, in the aggregate, of good or even of rich and ornate land. The demesne of Dromoland in the north is extensive, profusely wooded, beautifully watered, and tastefully disposed; and it is presided over by the modern, castellated pile of Dromoland-castle, the magnificent residence of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. Carrigovan, the seat of Charles Creagh, Esq., in the south-east, is also a pleasant feature. The only other noticeable residences are Shepherdfield and Joy-lodge. The principal antiquities are two old castles; though immediately beyond the parochial boundary, and at the back of Dromoland demesne, are some curious Druidical ovals or circles, brought into notice, in 1825, by T. Steele, Esq. The interior of the parish is traversed by the road from Limerick to Ennis.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £94 8s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £20 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £188 16s. 1d.; and are appropriated to an ecclesiastical incumbent. The vicarages of **Kilnasoolagh**, **DROMLINE** and **KILMALEERY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilnasoolagh. Pop., in 1831, 3,168. Gross income, £204 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £172 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £800 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 70. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 103, and the Roman Catholics to 1,311; the Protestants of the union to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 3,287; and three daily schools—one of which was supported by Lady O'Brien—had on their books 49 boys and 69 girls.

KILNATALOON. See **KISNATALOON**.

KILNAUGHTEN, a parish at the north-east extremity of the barony of Inaghtramon, and of co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of **TAR-**

BERT: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 9,164 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,371; in 1841, 5,102. Houses 802. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,415; in 1841, 4,078. Houses 625. Nearly every topographical feature and interesting object within the parish, excepting merely the town of Tarbert, may be noticed in the following words of Mr. Fraser: "About a mile from the town, on a bold headland, formed by the winding outlines of the Shannon, stands Tarbert-house, the seat of — Leslie, Esq., the proprietor of the town. From its elevated site and extensive plantations, it forms a conspicuous feature in the scenery, and a great relief to the bleakness around. From many parts of the demeane, fine views are obtained of the Shannon, its numerous islands, creeks, and sinuosities, and of the more prominent features along the opposite coast. Adjoining Tarbert demesne, on a small island, is a battery and revenue police-station. Beyond Tarbert, the aspect changes. The hills trend away southerly, and the country assumes an open and slightly undulating character, in which vast fields of bog prevail. The soil is generally poor, and still more poorly cultivated. * * Near Tarbert are Pymount and Leslie-lodge; and as we proceed to Ballylongford, we pass on the right, and within a short distance of that poor village, Sallowglen, Tho. Sandes, Esq., and the fine ruins of Lislaghtin abbey."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LISTOWEL [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £89 3s. 1½d.; glebe, £1 4s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £178 6s. 3d., and are inappropriate in Thos. Stoughton, Esq. A curate for Kilnaughten and Murher has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built about the latter end of last century. Sittings 300; attendance 230. The Methodist chapel is attended by 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and is united to the chapels of Murher and Aghavillin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 562, and the Roman Catholics to 4,107; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and one with £4 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 152 boys and 87 girls.

KILNEBOY, KILNABOY, or KILLINABOY, a parish in the barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of CORROFIN: which see. Length and breadth, each 5½ miles; area, 17,967 acres, 32 perches,—of which 554 acres, 30 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,678; in 1841, 4,102. Houses 660. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,778; in 1841, 3,193. Houses 513. The surface of the northern and central districts is nearly all moorish, mountainous, or otherwise comparatively waste; and even that of the southern district, though much relieved with water, and partially embellished with wood, has aggregately a bleak appearance. The two chief heights are a hill on the southern boundary, and Glasgeivnagh hill on the northern boundary; and they have an altitude of respectively 629 and 698 feet above sea-level. Most of the water-area lies in part of Loughs Inchiquin and Atedaun on the southern boundary, and in part of Lough Cullaun on the eastern boundary. The hamlets are Killeheen, Glenroe, Ashfield, Aglish, Rinnamona, and Kilneboy. The seats are Elmvale, Ballycasheen, Drummoher, Cahirblonick, Inchiquin, Crossard, Kells, Springfield, Richmond, Rinroe, and Bawnkill. The principal antiquities are three cromlechs, two 'giants' graves,' one or two hill forts, the stump of a pillar-tower, and the ruins of three churches and three castles. The stump of the turrughan is about 10 feet high, and stands to

the north-west of the old church of Kilneboy. The chief of the castles is that of INCHQUIN: which see.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £104 18s.; glebe, £4 10s. The rectories of Kilneboy, KILKEEDY, and INCHICRONANE, and the vicarages of DYSERT, RATH, and CLARE-ABBAY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilneboy. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of Clare-Abbey, 15,789. Gross income, £565 1s. 6½d.; nett, £508 3s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also prebendary of Dysert. A perpetual curate has entire charge of Clare-Abbey; and two stipendiary curates for the other parishes of the union have salaries of respectively £100 and £78 9s. 2½d., with, in the latter case, the use of the glebe-house. Kilneboy church is situated in Corrofin, and was built about the commencement of the last century as a chapel-of-ease, by a son of Sir Donatius O'Brien; and, in 1826, it acquired extension and a steeple, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, from 80 to 87. There are churches also in Clare-Abbey and Kilkeedy; and a private house is used as a church in Inchicronane. The Corrofin and Kilneboy Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 600 and 400; and there are seven Roman Catholic chapels in the other parishes of the union. In 1834, the Protestants of Kilneboy parish amounted to 138, and the Roman Catholics to 3,817; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 189 boys and 120 girls. The Reports of the Commissioners of Public Instruction exhibit the parishes of Inagh and Ruan as attached to the benefice of Kilneboy; and, at the same time, exhibit Clare-Abbey as entirely detached. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union thus defined, consisted of 239 Churchmen, 68 Protestant dissenters, and 22,674 Roman Catholics; and 15 daily schools—11 of which were supported wholly by fees—had on their books 1,020 boys and 647 girls.

KILNEDDY, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It forms part of the civil parish of Knocktopher. Pop., in 1831, 38.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KNOCKTOPHER [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. In 1834, all the inhabitants were Roman Catholics.

KILNEGARRUFF. See KILNAGARRIFF.

KILNEGARVAN. See KILGARVEY.

KILNEHUE, KILNAHUE, or LAMOGUE, a parish in the barony of Gorey, 3½ miles north-west by west of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 15,360 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,393; in 1841, 3,596. Houses 588. Two townlands were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. from Scarewalsh to Gorey. Pop., in 1831, 521. The northern district is mountainous; and the central and southern districts have aggregately a poor and light soil, yet exhibit considerable embellishment of wood and culture. Mount Annagh, on the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,498 feet; and the Bann river, rising on its south skirt, and flowing southward through the parish, descends from an elevation of 546 to one of 175 feet. The seats are Monaseed, Hollyfort, Mount-Nebo, Ballingurry, Kilnehue, Carrickbeg, Coobishal, and Glendoran. The principal hamlets are Monaseed and Hollyfort. The road from Gorey to Carnew passes westward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Gorey, in the dio. of Ferns. See GOREY. Tithe composition, £465 16s. 9½d. The ecclesiastical parish is so reduced by the cession of the chief part of the civil parish to the perpetual curacy of Kilnehue, as to have had, in 1831, a pop.

of only 703; and, in 1834, its inhabitants consisted of 400 Churchmen and 317 Roman Catholics.

KILNEHUE, a *quoad sacra* parish in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,261 acres, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,746. It comprises parts of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilnehue and Kilcavan; and consists of mountainous ground, and of land whose soil is light and poor.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Gross income, £124 16s. 10d.; nett, £102 16s. 10d. Patron, the incumbent of Gorey. The church was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 592, and the Roman Catholics to 2,211; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 from the curate, and £7 from the Society for Discourteasing Vice—had on their books 40 boys and 20 girls.

KILNEMANAGH, or **KILNEMANNA**. See **KILNEMANAGH**.

KILNEMONA, a parish in the barony of Inchiquin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,418 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches,—of which 54 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are water, and 213 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches form a detached district a little to the north. Pop., in 1831, 1,767; in 1841, 1,758. Houses 258. The land is partly moorish, and partly good; and is drained eastward by the Shallee rivulet. Lough Aconnaun, in the west, has an elevation of 178 feet. The seats are Shallee and Shallee-quarry. The antiquities are old forts, and the ruins of a church and two castles. The road from Ennis to Ennistymon passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the sinecure benefice of **DROMCLIFFE**: which see. Tithe composition, £75. The vicarage is part of the benefice of **Dromcliffe** with cure. Vicarial tithe composition, £50; glebe, £3. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 1,877; and a hedge-school had on its books 65 boys and 35 girls.

KILNENOR. See **KILLINOR**.

KILNERATH, a parish in the barony of Owney and Arra, 2 miles north-east by north of Newport-Tip., co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, exclusive of a detached portion, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area of the whole, 10,449 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches,—of the detached portion, 1,228 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,749; in 1841, 2,970. Houses 469. The detached portion lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the main body, and contains the hamlet of Swinehill. Two-thirds of the main body, from the eastern boundary westward, lie on a basis of at least 500 feet above sea-level; and even most of the remainder lies on a basis of at least 250. The highest ground is on the southern boundary, and has an altitude of 1,204 feet. The Mulkern rivulet and the highway from Limerick to Nenagh bisect the interior. The seats are Castle-Waller, Oakhampton, Coole, and Drumbawn.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWPORT** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £3 13s. 10d. The Roman Catholic chapel at Four has an attendance of about 400; and is united to the chapels of Kilvolane and Kilcomenty. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballinahinch has an attendance of about 700; and is united to the chapel of Killoscully. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 2,853; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 250 boys and 158 girls.

KILNESOLAGH. See **KILNASOOLAGH**.

KILNOE, a parish in the barony of Upper Tulla, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Scarriff, co. Clare, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,512 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 319 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,314; in 1841, 3,482. Houses 574. The eastern and central districts are mountainous, moorish, and boggy; but the western district possesses many amenities, and is profusely wooded and watered. The chief heights are Knocknalecka on the east boundary, and Knockglass on the south-east border; and they have altitudes of respectively 818 and 541 feet. The principal water area is part of Lough Annilloon, St. Bridget, Derrymore, and Kilgory; the first and second lying respectively 133 and 115 feet above sea-level; and all, except the last, situated on the southern boundary. The seats are Ballinahinch, Derrymore, Kilgory, Coolreagh, and Cahirburly. The principal hamlets are Bodykee, Boherglass, and Cloonlooskaun. The road from Scarriff to Ennis passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILSEELY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £101 11s. Tithe composition, to the amount of £38, is appropriated to the prebend of Tomgrany. The rectorial tithes consist of a moiety of the whole, and are appropriated to an ecclesiastical incumbent. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and is united to the chapel of Tomgrany. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 3,545; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 125 boys and 117 girls.

KILO— See **KILLO**—

KILPATRICK, a parish 3 miles south-south-west of Crosshaven, and partly in the barony of Kerriurrihy, but chiefly in that of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the Kerriurrihy section, 715 acres; of the Kinnalea section, 1,949. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,145; in 1841, 1,081. Houses 169. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 808; in 1841, 833. Houses 131. The surface forms part of the western seaboard of Outer Cork Harbour, in the immediate vicinity of Ringabella bay; and consists, for the most part, of tolerably good arable land. Within the limits are three mansions.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of **TRACTON** [which see], in the dio. of Cork. The tithes are compounded for £120; and are wholly impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 1,120; and a hedge-school was attended in summer by about 40 children.

KILPATRICK, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Lower Kilnamanagh, 3 miles north-north-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,783 acres, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,483; in 1841, 1,734. Houses 251. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Templemore. The chief hamlet is Knockamcunne.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINTEMPLE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £148. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 1,504; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 105 boys and 61 girls.

KILPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Demifore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,892 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 416; in 1841, 447. Houses 83. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Mullingar to Oldcastle.—This parish is an

impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of RATHGRAFF [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £110; and are wholly impropriate in the vicars choral of the Dublin cathedrals. Both the church and the Roman Catholic chapel are in ruins. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 35 boys and 29 girls.

KILPATRICK, a parish in the barony of East Shelmalier, 4 miles north-north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,739 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 852; in 1841, 879. Houses 149. The south end rests on the north-west side of the upper part of Wexford Harbour; and the north-west corner is washed and bounded by the Slaney. The surface consists of fertile land; and is surpassingly rich in artificial decoration. All the south-east end, to the mean distance of about ¼ of a mile from the beach, is occupied by the opulently wooded and beautifully situated demesne of Saunders' Court, the property of the Earl of Arran; a large portion of the north-western district is occupied with the demesnes of Lonsdale, Moate-park, and Kyle,—the last the seat of William Harvey, Esq.; and the intermediate districts are extensively beautified with the mansions and villas of Garry-William, Sion-house, Broomley-cottage, Mount Annagh, and Villapark. The road from Wexford to Dublin passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £84 11s., and the rectorial for £61 7s. 5d.; and the latter are impropriate in the Earl of Arran. The vicarages of Kilpatrick and Tickillen [see TICKILLEN], constitute the benefice of Kilpatrick. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 1,588. Gross income, £153 11s.; nett, £114 18s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Saunders' Court demesne, and was built upwards of a century ago. Sittings 100; attendance, about 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800; and is united to the chapel of Ballymura in Kilmallogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 123, and the Roman Catholics to 782; the Protestants of the union to 197, and the Roman Catholics to 1,442; and a National School in Kyle was salaried with £20 a-year, and had on its books 5 boys and 42 girls.

KILPATRICK, a village in the parish of Brinny, barony of Kinnalmeaky, co. Cork, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 182; in 1841, not specially returned.

KILPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Carbery, 2½ miles south by east of Castle-*Carbery*, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,076 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,227; in 1841, 1,080. Houses 181. The whole of the surface is tame, most is dismal, and by far the greater part is bog. The Grand Canal bisects it into nearly equal portions. The seats are Kilpatrick and Drummond.—This parish lies among the southern members of the benefice of Castle-*Carbery*, in the dio. of Kildare; but does not seem to be recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions.

KILPATRICK, co. Meath. See CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK.

KILPEACON, a parish in the baronies of Pobblebrien and Small County, 4½ miles south of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1. Area of the Pobblebrien section, 182 acres; of the Small County section, 1,032 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 578; in 1841, 424. Houses 64. Pop. of the Small County section, in 1831, 509; in 1841, 326. Houses 50. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831, at 947.

The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Bruff. The ancient demesne of Kilpeacon is the property of Edward Villiers, Esq. The Kilpeacon dispensary is within the Limerick Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and expenditure amounted to respectively £274 6s. and £250.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £92 6s. 3d. The rectories of Kilpeacon and Hackmys, and the vicarage of KNOCKNEGAUL [see these articles], constitute the benefice and prebend of Kilpeacon. The rectory of Hackmys is a sinecure, and lies 13 miles distant from Kilpeacon. Gross income of the benefice, £482 15s. 9½d.; nett, £419 11s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Ulloe, in the dio. of Emly. The church is old; and was repaired and enlarged in 1819, by means of parochial assessment, and a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, about 60. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 954; the Protestants of the union, exclusive of Hackmys, to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 2,357; and a daily school in the parish was aided with gratuities from the rector and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and had on its books 8 boys and 7 girls.

KILPEDDER, a hamlet in the parish of Kilcoole, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 72. Houses 11.

KILPHELAN, a parish in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, 1¼ mile south-south-east of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 524 acres. Pop., in 1841, 201. Houses 26. This parish lies within the dio. of Cloyne, and figures in old authorities as a rectory; but does not seem to be now allowed a parochial status in the ecclesiastical divisions.

KILPIPE, a parish 8 miles west of Arklow, and partly in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, but chiefly in the barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the Wexford section, 3,477 acres, 39 perches; of the Wicklow section, 12,153 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,368; in 1841, 3,400. Houses 551. Pop. of the Wicklow section, in 1831, 2,864; in 1841, 2,879. Houses 460. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous, and is variously waste and pastoral. Mount Annagh, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 1,498 feet; and the lowest water-level in the north is about 140 feet. A district on the east border retains traces of old workings in search of gold. The Derry rivulet effects the chief drainage of the Wicklow section. The village of AUGHRIM [which see] stands on the northern boundary. The principal seats are Coolbawn, Coolalug, Tobberparrick, and Wingfield. The road from Carnew to Rathdrum passes through the interior.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the impropriate curate are compounded for £147 13s. 10d., and the rectorial tithes for £230 15s. 4½d.; and the latter are impropriate in Sir Richard Steele, Bart. The impropriate curacies of Kilpipe and Killinor [see KILLINOR], constitute the benefice of Kilpipe. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,703. Gross income, £220 1s. 6½d.; nett, £201 6s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A stipendiary curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1765, principally by parochial assessment. Sittings 250; attendance 150. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Killinor. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 639, and the Roman Catholics to 2,445; the Protestants of the

union to 687, and the Roman Catholics to 3,744; and 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 85 boys and 63 girls.

KILPOOLE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains, on its north border, the greater part of the town of **WICKLOW**: which see. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,028 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,269; in 1841, 2,977. Houses 463. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 720. Houses 115. The surface possesses little of the interest which is so generally diffused through the county, yet it contains vantage-grounds, whence exquisite views are obtained of the coast and seaboard. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude of 614 feet; and another principal height is situated on the coast adjacent to Bride's Head, and has an altitude of 268 feet. The principal headland is Wicklow Head, near the middle of the coast line, and bears aloft three lighthouses; and the other headlands are Bride's Head and Seapark Point. An impending sea-cliff, a little east of Wicklow, carries vestiges of Black-castle, which is said to have been built in the 14th century. Ruins exist of two churches. The only noticeable country residence is Kilpoole-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Wicklow, in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £60; and the latter are inappropriate in Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is within the parish of Drunkney. The Quakers' meeting-house is attended by about 25; and the Methodist meeting-house by from 50 to 60. The Wicklow Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 552 Churchmen, 28 Protestant dissenters, and 2,075 Roman Catholic; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 62 boys and 56 girls.

KILQUADE, a Roman Catholic parish in the barony of Newcastle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It lies within the dio. of Dublin; and has chapels at Kilquade, Newtown, and Kilmurry. Kilquade proper is on the southern border of the civil parish of Kilcoole; and Kilquade-house is the seat of John T. O'Reilly, Esq.

KILQUANE, a parish on the south border of the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **ARDNACRUSHA** [which see]; lies 2 miles north of the city of Limerick; and is politically called North St. Patrick's, and treated as part of the parish of St. Patrick's of Limerick. See **LIMERICK**. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,894 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches,—of which 84 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,028; in 1841, 2,081. Houses 314. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,945. Houses 297. The surface is bounded for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by the Shannon; is traversed through nearly the middle by the road from Limerick to Broadford; and consists variously of inferior and of very good land. The seats are Maryview, Bellevue, Queen's-borough, Springhill, Ballyglass, Annegrove, Fairy-hill, Parteen, Whitehall, and Quinville. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Kilquane church and Druman-castle.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Gross income, £100 16s. 11d.; nett, £87. Patron, the incumbent of St. Patrick's. The church was built in 1819, by means of a gift of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitzings 120; attendance, about 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 300 and 400; and is united to the chapel of St. Munchin. In 1834, the

parishioners consisted of 102 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 2,067 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 150 children; and two daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £18 from the National Board, and the other with £10 from the rector of St. Patrick's—had on their books 49 boys and 46 girls.

KILQUANE, a parish in the barony of Longford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,858 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,930. Houses 326. The land is aggregately of second-rate quality. The highest ground overhangs the road from Banagher to Loughrea, and has an altitude of 309 feet. The rivulet Ardultagh effects the chief drainage. The seats are Raheen and Quainsborough. The principal hamlets are Moortfield, Peak, Derrew, Old-street, and Kilquane.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DONANAUGHTA** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £41 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £3 3s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £71 1s. 6½d., and are appropriated to the bishop, the dean, and the prebendary of Kilquane. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and is united to the chapel of Fahy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,673; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 118 boys and 75 girls.

KILQUANE, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,709 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,760. Houses 299. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 1,982. The surface is part of the north side of the Corkaguiney peninsula; and is bounded by Smerwick Harbour on the west, and the stupendous mountain-mass of Brandon on the east. See **SMERWICK** and **BRANDON**. The chief features on the coast are the creek and promontory of Ballydavid. Almost the whole of the interior is mountainous.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £102 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £8. Gross income, £110 15s. 4½d.; nett, £104 11s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kildimo, in the dio. of Limerick; and is non-resident in Kilquane. There is no church; and a curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 55 boys and 20 girls.

KILQUANE, barony of Coshlea, co. Limerick. See **BALLYSHONBOY**.

KILQUANE, co. Cork. See **KILCOAN**.

KILRAGHTIS, a parish in the barony of Upper Bunratty, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,587 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 113 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,866; in 1841, 1,995. Houses 297. A large portion of the northern district is waste or very poor land; but the remainder of the surface is for the most part fertile. The seats are Roselawn, Tooreen, Chipfield, Cappagh, Cahireeny, Ashgrove, and Ballyline. The principal hamlet is Spence-Hill. The mail-road from Ennis to Galway passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarage forms part of the benefice of **DROMCLIFFE**; and the rectory forms part of the benefice of **OGASHIN**: see these articles. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £51 4s. 7½d.; and the rectorial for £46 3s. 1d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650. In 1834, the parishioners, with two recto-

tions, were all Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 149 boys and 81 girls.

KILRAGHTS, co. Antrim. See **KILBAUGHTS**.

KILRAINY. See **KILRENNY**.

KILRANE, a parish on the east coast of the barony of Forth, 2 miles north-east of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,047 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 714; in 1841, 720. Houses 95. The extremes are washed by the sea; but the central district is pushed away from the coast by the intervention of St. Helen's. The seats are Hilltown and Ballytreat. The church is in ruins.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TACUMSHANE** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £57 7s. 8d.; glebe, £14 11s. 4½d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120; and are appropriated to the prebend of Kilrane. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and is united to the chapel of Rosslare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 697; and a pay daily school had on its books 19 boys and 8 girls.

KILRANELAGH, a parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, 3 miles east of Baltinglass, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 4,470 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,831; in 1841, 1,800. Houses 275. A large proportion of the surface is mountain, moor, and marsh; and the average value of the arable land is about 40s. per plantation acre. The highest ground in the interior has an altitude of 1,252 feet; and Mount Keadeen, on the north-east boundary, has an altitude of 2,143 feet. The seats are Fort-Granite, Ballinrone, and Kilranelagh,—the last the seat of the Rev. T. F. Green.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £193 16s. 11d. The rectory of Kilranelagh and the vicarage of **KILTEGAN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilranelagh. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 5,646. Gross income, £407 18s. 5d.; nett, £333 10s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is in Kiltogan. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and is united to the chapels of Rathvilly and Tinnock. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 224, and the Roman Catholics to 1,378; the Protestants of the union to 890, and the Roman Catholics to 4,919; 4 daily schools in the parish—2 of which were variously aided by the National Board, 1 by the rector, and 1 by the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 139 boys and 72 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had on their books 358 boys and 290 girls.

KILRAUGHTS—pronounced Kilrats—a parish in the barony of Upper Dunluce, 4 miles east by south of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,132 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches,—of which 5 acres, 24 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,837; in 1841, 1,542. Houses 260. The land has for the most part a light soil; yet produces excellent crops of flax, oats, potatoes, and clover. The road from Ballymoney to Broughshane passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RASHARKIN** [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £150. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 750, 275, and 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 40 Churchmen, 1,578 Presbyterians, and 277 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 90 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector—had on their books 89 boys and 23 girls.

KILREE, a parish on the east border of the

barony of Kells, 3 miles north-west of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 1,947 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 652;* in 1841, 720. Houses 114. The surface is fertile and ornate; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Carrick-on-Suir. The seats are Kilree and Chapel-Izod,—the latter the residence of Wm. Izod, Esq. The chief hamlet, Danganbeg, stands on the south border. Kilree proper is situated on the north border, and appears to have been very anciently a seat of population. A pillar-tower here is one of the finest in Ireland; consists of exquisitely fine masonry; and though deprived of its roof or conical cap, and inhumed to some height by an accumulation of soil around its base, still measures little less than one hundred feet from the ground to the summit. The door, in consequence of the accumulation of soil, is now not more than 5½ feet from the ground; the interior contains brackets and rests, which seem evidently to have served as supporters of floors; and a crossbeam near the top has been treated as evidence that the tower was, at no very remote date, used as a belfry. A ruined monastic church adjacent contains a marble monument to the memory of Richard Comerford, Lord of Danganmore, who died in 1622, and was father-in-law to the 19th Earl of Desmond. The abbey to which the church belonged, was founded about the year 1176, by Geoffrey Fitz-Robert de Marisco, seneschal of Ireland, and brother-in-law of Earl Strongbow; and was dedicated to some one of the Saints Gobban, who figure in Irish hagiology. Close to the round tower is a very curious and very ancient stone-cross, about 8 feet high, formed from a single block of sandstone, and ornamented on the centre and extremities with orbicular figures or rings. A stoutly disputed tradition asserts that this cross is monumental of Neill Callan, monarch of Ireland, and that he was drowned in the stream since called the King's river.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KELLS** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £130 4s. 7½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 565.

KILREE, a parish on the east border of co. Londonderry, and partly in the barony of Coleraine, but chiefly in that of Loughinsholin, Ulster. The Loughinsholin section contains the town of **KILREE**: see next article. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½ miles. Area of the Coleraine section, 1,061 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,—of which 27 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches are in the river Bann. Area of the Loughinsholin section, 5,252 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 110½ acres are in the river Bann. Pop., in 1831, 4,262; in 1841, 4,277. Houses 721. Pop. of the Coleraine section, in 1831, 612; in 1841, 622. Houses 113. Pop. of the rural districts of the Loughinsholin section, in 1831, 2,435; in 1841, 2,414. Houses 413. The surface extends along the Bann; and contains some poor land and much bog; but consists for the most part of good arable land, partly light yet fertile, and partly strong and not a little fructiferous. Mr. Fraser, speaking jointly of the town and parish, says, "We proceed along the flat boggy tract, skirting the western side of the Bann to Kilree, which forms part of the large estates belonging to the Mercers' Company of London, who, we are glad to see, have commenced its improvement. As the leases expire, it is the intention of this Company to carry on extensive improvements in the town, and in the large tract of dreary, wild, and uncultivated country around. From what

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. of 1831 at 611.

has already been done, much may be expected." The road from Maghera to Ballymena crosses the parish at the town; and a road passes down the banks of the Bann from the towns on the western shores of Lough Neagh to Coleraine.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £258 17s. 9d.; glebe, £341 2s. 3d. Gross income, £600; nett, £536 12s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 150; attendance 120. Two Presbyterian places of worship have an attendance of respectively 120, and from 300 to 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 773 Churchmen, 1,583 Presbyterians, and 2,078 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools—4 of which were variously salaried by the London Hibernian Society, 2 by the Board of Erasmus Smith and by the Mercers' Company, and 2 by the Mercers' Company and subscription—had on their books 397 boys and 288 girls.

KILREE, a post and market town in the above parish, stands at the intersection of the road from Portglenone to Coleraine, with that from Maghera to Ballymena, 8 miles north by west of Portglenone, 7½ north-north-east of Maghera, and 103½ north by west of Dublin. It presents an improving appearance, and possesses a prosperous character. The Mercers' Company, to whom it belongs, have built in it an agent's house, a public school, a police barrack, a hotel, and a market-house; and they seem to be wisely as well as strongly studious to promote its well-being. Some new lines of road, recently formed to connect the two sides of the basin of the Lower Bann, have greatly facilitated intercourse, and materially increased local business. The principal trade of the town consists of the weaving of linen, the sale of agricultural produce, and the conveyance of goods along the Bann. Fairs are held on Jan. 2, March 20, April 22, June 8, July 1, Aug. 19, Oct. 10, and Nov. 10. A public car runs three times a-week to Belfast. Area of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,215; in 1841, 1,191. Houses 195. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 54; in manufactures and trade, 153; in other pursuits, 30. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 144; on their own manual labour, 74; on means not specified, 5.

KILREE-GRANGE. See **GRANGE-KILREE**.

KILREEKILL. See **KILRICKILL**.

KILRENELAGH. See **KILRANELAGH**.

KILRENNY, or **KILRAINNY**, a parish at the north-west extremity of the barony of Carbery, and of co. Kildare, 3½ miles north-north-west of Castle-*Carbery*, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,617 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 608; in 1841, 638. Houses 105. The land averages in annual value 27s. per plantation acre. The seats are Kilrenny and Kilglass. The Dublin and Galway mail-road crosses the north corner.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £15; nett, £13 18s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £30; and are inappropriate in the heirs of the late Lady Jane Loftus. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 600; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILRICKILL, or **KILREEKILL**, a parish, 4½ miles east-north-east of Loughrea, and formerly in the baronies of Loughrea and Athenry, but now on the west border of the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,947 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,003; in 1841, 1,737. Houses 283. The surface consists in general of good arable and pasture

land; forms part of a low tableau; has an altitude in the vicinity of Kilrickill hamlet of 321 feet; and is traversed by the mail-road from Dublin to Galway. The seats are Dartfield, Cooleeny, and Newgrove; the hamlets are Kilrickill, Newtown, and Glennaskeahy; and the only other noticeable artificial object is the ruined mansion of Wallscourt. "St. Patrick," says the romancing Archdall, "built Kilrichelle for his sister Saint Richella."—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LOUGHREA** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £20, and the rectorial for £82 10s.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean of Clonfert and the prebendaries of Droughta and Ballynoulter. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and is united to the chapel of Killalaghton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,990.

KILRIEDOON. See **KILLADOON**.

KILROAN, a parish in the baronies of Kinsale and Courceys, 3½ miles south of the town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the Kinsale section, 245 acres; of the Courceys section, 805 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 641; in 1841, 731. Houses 124. Pop. of the Courceys section, in 1831, 451; in 1841, 572. Houses 94. The surface forms part of the western seaboard of Kinsale Harbour.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Cork. The impropiators are the vicars choral of Cork cathedral; and the incumbent of the adjacent parish of Ringrove acts as a curate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 685; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILROAN, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. See **BALLYDELOHER**.

KILROE. See **KILMANLOE**.

KILROGUE, a hamlet in the parish of Lacklagh, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 48. Houses 7.

KILRONAN, a parish, 8 miles north by west of Carrick-on-Shannon, and forming the northern extremity of the barony of Boyle, and of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the villages of **KILDUE** and **BALLYFARNON**: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 16,356 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches,—of which 1,315 acres, 9 perches are part of Lough Allen, 313 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches are in Lough Meelagh, 38 acres, 27 perches are in the river Shannon, and 14 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches are in Lough Culbalkeen. Pop., in 1831, 6,940; in 1841, 7,085. Houses 1,211. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,622. Houses 1,133. The principal rural features will be found noticed under the words **ARIGNA**, **CASTLE-TENISON**, **MEELAGH**, and **ALLEN**: which see. The chief residences, additional to Castle-Tenison, are Alderford, Lough Allen-cottage, and Knockrone-house. About one-fourth of the parochial surface is waste mountain; and the remainder is aggregately good arable and pasture land. The average annual value of the best land is from 20s. to 30s. per acre. The highest ground is on the west border, and has an altitude of 1,098 feet. Much of the upland district is interesting nearly as much to the painter as to the miner; but will be noticed in its scenic character in our article on Lough Meelagh. The hamlet of Kilronan consists of a sprinkling of cabins, partly on the highway and partly toward the mountains, and inhabited by the dingy miners in the neighbouring collieries. The cemetery around the old church of Kilronan at the hamlet, is a favourite and crowded burying-place of the peasantry, and possesses celebrity as the resting place of the ashes of Carolin, the well-known

poser of music, and one of the last of the veritable Irish bards. Carolin died at Alderford, an old man, in 1741; and is said to have had the most splendid "wake" which was ever held in the district; and his skull, which "had once been the seat of so much verse and music," was, for several years, placed in a niche of the old church, decorated, not with laurel, but with a black ribbon. The ruins of the church possess some interest for the antiquary. "A Saxon portal in tolerable preservation," says Mr. Weld, "leads into the church on the side next to the lake, the ornaments of which are different from any that I can call to recollection. They consist in the representation of cylinders of about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, placed in pairs, the first pair standing horizontally side by side, with the ends toward the front of the building; the next pair transversely with the ends facing the interior of the archway; and so in alternation the whole way round: the effect is more pleasing than from any of the zigzag ornaments." In addition to the coal and metal mining operations in the parish, considerable employment exists in the manufacture of sandstone and limestone flags for tombstones. The road from Leitrim to Sligo passes through the interior; and the eastern district commands the commencement of the Shannon navigation.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £130; glebe, £45. Gross income, £175; nett, £138 12s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £130; and are inappropriate in William Mulloy, Esq. The church was built in 1788, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 70. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 700 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 211, and the Roman Catholics to 7,134; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 30 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was supported by Miss Tenison, one salaried with £8 from the National Board, and one salaried with £10 from the London Hibernian Society, £8 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, and advantages worth £4 from Colonel Tenison—had on their books 286 boys and 208 girls.

KILRONAN, a parish in the barony of Glengahiry, co. Waterford, 3½ miles south-west by south of Clonmel, Munster. Length, 6¼ miles; breadth, from 1 to 4¼; area, 16,701 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,—of which 46 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 3,914; in 1841, 4,772. Houses 678. The Suir describes much of the western boundary, and forms the separation-line from co. Tipperary; the Nier runs westward through the interior, cutting the parish into two not very unequal parts; and the Russeltown rivulet flows westward in the north, partly on the boundary, and partly within the border. The vales of the Suir and the Nier are ornate; but nearly all the rest of the surface is bleak; a large proportion is mountainous; and most has a middle-rate character as land. The principal heights respectively south and north of the Nier have an altitude, the former of 864, and the latter of 1,071 feet. Hornblende and sienite rocks abound; and copper mines exist about a mile south of the Nier. The seats are Kilonan, Kilmanaghan, Ballymakee, Farmhill, and Glenabbey. The mountain road from Clonmel to Youghal passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £190; glebe, £5 10s. 9d. Gross income, £195 10s. 9d.; nett, £185 3s. 3d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The in-

cumbent is also a vicar choral of Lismore. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 4d.; and are inappropriate in the patron. There is no church; and a curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,450; and is united to the chapel of Newcastle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 3,967; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year from Lady Osborne—had on their books 194 boys and 92 girls, and were attended by about 70 other children.

KILRONAN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3¼ miles south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¼; area, 546 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 112; in 1841, 126. Houses 16. One-third of the land is good, one-third light, and one-third rocky and wet. The road from Waterford to Stradbally and Bonmahon passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLURE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £35; glebe, £23 1s. 6½d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILROOT, a parish on the coast of the barony of Lower Belfast, 2½ miles north-east by east of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,418 acres, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 536; in 1841, 735. Houses 109. The surface comes down from the basaltic uplands a little east of Lough Mourne, to the margin of Belfast Lough, midway between White Head and Carrickfergus. The southern district is profusely wooded, and adorned with the demesnes of Kilroot, Castle-Dobbs, and Bellahill; the second the seat of R. Dobbs, Esq.; and the third the seat of M. Dalway, Esq. The arable lands are fructiferous in cereal crops, and highly productive in meadow and artificial grasses. The road from Belfast to Larne passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLINURE [which see], in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50 6s. 7d.; and the rectorial tithes belong to the Marquis of Donegal, but are not collected. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 29 Churchmen, 475 Presbyterians, and 57 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 24 children; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £4 4s. from Mrs. Dobbs, and the other with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 30 boys and 28 girls.

KILRORAN. See KILLARARAN.

KILROSS, a parish in the barony of Tiraghrill, 2½ miles east by north of Coloony, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,932 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches,—of which 79 acres, 15 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,669; in 1841, 1,633. Houses 281. The northern district is mountainous, moorish, and waste; the central district is adorned with the park and woods of Castle-Dargan; and the western border possesses many amenities and a large aggregate of wood. The highest ground, Slieve-Dacane, is situated on the northern border, and has an altitude of 900 feet. Most of the water area is in part of the sylvan Lough Ballylawley on the west border, and the whole of Lough Dargan at the north-east corner of Castle-Dargan demesne. The seats, additional to Castle-Dargan, are Union-lodge, Tullymore-house, and Markree-castle; and are all situated on the western border. The chief part of Markree demesne, however, is within the parishes of Ballysadere and Drumcollumb. An establishment at Kilross or Kilruisse for Premonstratensian canons, was founded by Clarus MacMoy-

lin O'Moillehonry, archdeacon of Elphin, who died in 1251. The road from Sligo to Keadue passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BOYLE [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £41 10s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £41; and the latter are impropriate in Mr. Baker. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and is united to the chapel of Ballinakill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 345, and the Roman Catholics to 1,408; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 from the Baptist Society, and one with £3 from subscription, and 1s. for each child from the Diocesan Society—had on their books 107 boys and 80 girls.

KILROSSANTY, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 3¼ miles west-south-west of Kilmaethomas, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, from north to south, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 17,416 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,019; in 1841, 3,615. Houses 501. The principal hamlet, Glendaligan, had, in 1831, a pop. of 178. The whole of the northern district of the parish, and part of the western district, are portions of the Monavoulagh or Cummeragh mountains; and even the other districts, notwithstanding a considerable aggregate of sylvan and demesne ground, are aggregately chilly in appearance and averagely poor in character. The two principal summits in the north have altitudes of 2,180 and 2,387; and the two principal on the west have altitudes of 1,321 and 1,952 feet; but the loftiest of these grounds is the monarch-summit, Seafin, on the north-west boundary. The rivulet Tay in the interior of the north, and the rivulet Mahon on the north of the eastern boundary, descend from elevations of respectively 1,152 feet, and 2,031 feet. The chief seats are Tinnasaggart, Cummeragh-lodge, Cummeragh-house, Tay-lodge, Mount-Kennedy, and Annescourt. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £17 16s. Gross income, £217 16s.; nett, £199 1s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400; and are appropriated to the prebend of Kilrossanty. The church was built in 1808, by mean of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of a donation of unknown amount from John Palliser, Esq. Sittings 90; attendance 65. A meeting-house of the Irish Evangelical Society has an attendance of from 35 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Fewes. A private Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 100, and the Roman Catholics to 3,070; and 4 daily schools—2 of which received some aid from respectively Col. Palliser, and P. C. Barron, Esq.—had on their books 188 boys and 112 girls. In 1840, two National schools, the one for males and the other for females, were salaried with each £8, and attended by respectively 93 boys and 80 girls.

KILROWEN. See KILLOWEN, co. Cork.

KILRUANE, a parish in the baronies of Lower and Upper Ormond, 3¼ miles north-east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, from north to south, 3 miles; breadth, 2¼; but these measurements are exclusive of detached districts. Area of the Lower Ormond section, 1,029 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches,—of which 78 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches form a detached district. Area of the Upper Ormond section, 2,881 acres, 18 perches,—of which 478 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches lie detached about a mile to the north-

east. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,384; in 1841, 1,444. Houses 240. Pop. of the Upper Ormond section, in 1831, 1,090; in 1841, 1,111. Houses 187. The surface consists in general of very good land; and is traversed by the road from Birr to Limerick. The seats are Rapla, South-hill, Clermont, and Bothurles.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition and gross income, £198 17s. 3d.; nett, £147 4s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 170; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Arderony and Moderen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 82, and the Roman Catholics to 1,338; and a pay daily school had on its books 33 boys and 14 girls.

KILRUDDERY, the interesting demesne and magnificent mansion of the Earl of Meath, in the parish of Bray, 1¼ mile south of the town of Bray, barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. "The grounds of the demesne," says the author of the Guide to the County of Wicklow, "are laid out in an old-fashioned formal style of Dutch pleasure-grounds, and are, in this country, quite unique. Amongst the shrubberies are some of the finest evergreens in Ireland. In one place is a circular pond, enclosed by a hedge of beech, nearly 20 feet in height. The pleasure-grounds higher up the hill are disposed in a uniform manner; from different centres broad green walks diverge, as radii of a circle, enclosed by close beechen hedges, at the end of which run long straight terraces, carpeted with smooth and soft green moss. Here the arbutus is seen of an enormous size, and indeed every tree in the demesne appears to wanton in the luxuriance of its situation, for all have outstripped the usual limits of their specific growth. The old mansion of Kilruddery, becoming unfit for the residence of a nobleman of taste and fortune, was removed in the year 1829, and the present splendid building commenced upon the same site. This beautiful and singular structure is after the design of an eminent artist, William Morrison, Esq., to whose ingenuity and taste Shelton Abbey, in this county, will bear a lasting and enviable testimony. Kilruddery-house represents the style of architecture of the latter end of Henry's and beginning of Elizabeth's reign, that style which superseded the florid Gothic, and is now called the old English: many specimens are to be seen in England, but not a single instance in this country. The exterior here is richly decorated with ornamental carving: bower windows are surmounted by open-work balustrades, the summits of each pier being ornamented with armorial bearings. The entrance is beneath an octagonal tower, crowned with a cupola, rising in the centre of the north front. Ascending, then, a broad flight of steps, the great hall is entered. This splendid apartment, which rises to the height of the building, is an admirable specimen of the ancient baronial hall, the scene of noble-minded hospitality and grandeur, where minstrels

'Paur'd to lord and lady gay
The unpremeditated lay.'

The walls are wainscotted with oak, to about one-third of their height, at which level a Gothic cornice and frieze, filled with armorial bearings, run round the chamber. Above this the light is admitted, on one side, by a row of lofty windows, glazed with stained glass. An open arcade is continued round the remaining sides; the arches of which corresponding with the windows, preserve continuity and uni-

formity. The ceiling is supported by carved oak-beams, resting on open-work brackets, springing from goss-hawks, the family crest, carved in dark oak. The grand staircase opens from the hall, and is richly and beautifully decorated. The reception-rooms, which are in suite, open on the great hall; they consist of a morning-parlour, dining-room, library, and great drawing-room: the last-mentioned apartment, which is 44 feet in length, is subdivided by two screens of porphyritic columns, supporting a rich entablature. There is, besides, a small drawing-room, with a singularly beautiful pendant ceiling; this elegant apartment terminates the suite, and opens into an extensive conservatory, filled with the choicest plants."

KILRUSH, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the south coast of the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Length, from east to west, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 4; area, 15,658 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 77 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 9,732; in 1841, 11,385. Houses 1,574. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,736; in 1841, 6,314. Houses 910. The bay of Poulmasherry forms part of the western boundary; and the estuary of the Shannon bounds the whole of the south. The coast upon the Shannon trends west-north-westward, and, if measured in a straight line, extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but it is constantly sinuous, and is indented about the middle by Kilrush Harbour. The parochial surface is low, comparatively flat, extensively boggy, and almost everywhere destitute of wood; yet it comprises much good land, and so blends in the general landscape with interesting objects in the vicinity as to be free from insipidity. The highest ground in the interior has an altitude of 100 feet; and the highest ground on the northern boundary has an altitude of 252 feet. The principal country residences are Kilrush-house, Broomhill-house, Fort-house, Bellevue-house, and Monmore-cottage. Most of the water area lies in Loughs Monmore and Knockerry. INNISCATTERY [which see], lies in the Shannon opposite the town; and HOG ISLAND [which also see], lies between the town and Inniscattery. Scarcely a townland is destitute of convenient turbary; and the north-west district is largely occupied with a chief section of the great and singularly useful bog of Monmore. Geological improvement has been extensively performed to the amount of burning exhausted bogs, and converting them into excellent tillage-grounds for oats and potatoes; and though it has too commonly proceeded no further, it might in every case be facily conducted to all the amount achievable by means of a plentiful supply of seaweed, sea-shells, lime, sand, earth, and marl. Some handsome plantations of comparatively recent date on the demesne of Kilrush-house, are the principal woods; and even these have been reared in defiance of a stupid popular conviction that the vicinity of the ocean is inimical to arboriculture. Modern experiments have proved that such trees as ash, oak, birch, elm, alder, and Scottish fir, thrive well; and the abundant dendritic contents of the bogs demonstrate that the whole district must at one time have been a forest. The bog timber consists partly of yew, but chiefly of fir and oak; and is often found so undecayed and of such large size as to serve for roofing houses. One fir-tree, dug up a number of years ago, measured 38 inches in diameter at the thickest end, and 31 inches in diameter at the height of 68 feet; and was sold for £14 19s. 6d. "The manner of finding these trees," says the Rev. John Graham, "is remarkably curious. Early in the morning, before the dew evaporates, a man with a long, small, sharp spear, called in Irish, *tharagher* or bog-auger,

goes into the bog; and, as the dew never lies on the part over the trees, he can ascertain their position and length; and easily find whether they are sound or rotten: if sound, he marks with a spade the spot where they lie, and at his leisure proceeds to extricate them from their bed, which is undoubtedly a laborious, and oftentimes a very difficult process." A chalybeate well at Monmore was, a number of years ago, frequented every summer by multitudes of invalids. Several brickfields were, many years ago, in operation on the townland of Monmore; and valuable clays for bricks and potteries occur not only there, but in other localities. Quarries of excellent grit flags exist at Knockerry and Tullagower; the great grit stone quarry of Crag impends over the town; and deep beds of excellent building sand are found, both round the hill of Crag quarry, and in digging for the foundation of almost every new house.

Kilrush parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory forms a sinecure and separate benefice, and the corps of the prebend of Inniscattery. Tithe composition and gross income, £240; nett, £228. Patron, the Marquis of Thomond. The vicarage, jointly with the vicarages of KILFIERAGH, KILBALLYHONE, and MOYARTA [see these articles], constitutes the benefice of Kilrush. Vicarial tithe composition, £152 6s. 2d.; glebe, £13. Length of the benefice, from east to west, 20 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 27,107. Gross income, £506 9s. 1½d.; nett, £432 9s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent also holds the sinecure rectory of Kilrush. Two curates, the one for the parish of Kilrush, and the other for the rest of the benefice, have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. Kilrush church was built in 1819, by means of £1,384 12s. 9½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £193 16s. 11½d. raised by the sale of pews. Sittings 400; attendance 200. There is a church also in Kiltieragh. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Kilrush have an attendance of respectively 1,450, and from 500 to 600. There are 5 Roman Catholic chapels in the other parts of the union. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 798, and the Roman Catholics to 9,445; the Protestants of the union to 1,045, and the Roman Catholics to 27,857; and 7 daily schools in the parish and union—one of which was salaried with £30 from the board of Erasmus Smith, one with £7 from the Protestant clergyman, and £12 from the Roman Catholic clergyman—had on their books 492 boys and 139 girls.

KILRUSH,

A post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Kilrush, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the head of the creek or harbour of Kilrush, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Inniscattery, 8 miles east-south-east of Kilkee, 15 west by south of Kildysert, 27 south-west of Ennis, and $138\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Dublin.

Environs.—The principal features of interest in the environs are the estuary of the Shannon in front of the town, and the mansion of Kilrush immediately to the east of the town, and between the roads to Knock and Kilmurry-Clonderalaw. The demesne around the mansion is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, extends from the town to the eastern boundary of the parish, and is the property of C. M. Vandeleur, Esq., the town's proprietor. The mansion is a handsome, commodious, and modern edifice, "standing on an interesting spot, which commands a view of Manger-ton and MacGillicuddy's Reeks at Killarney, Brandon Mountain, Kerry Head, and the mouth of the river Shannon. The inner area of this rich prospect

is ornamented by a view of one of the finest harbours in Europe, Balebar, Kilredan-Point, Rehyhill, Carrigaholt, and Carrigafoyle castles, with the round tower, cathedral, and ruined churches, in the celebrated island of St. Senanus, now called Inniscattery. The view of the town and harbour is truly delightful at sunset on a summer evening, when Scattery road is crowded with shipping, and upwards of 200 herring-boats issue together from the neighbouring creeks, gliding over the glassy surface of the Shannon, to take their station for the night's fishing."

The Town.—The principal parts of the town are a spacious central square, and two spacious streets running parallel with each other, and on a line with respectively the north and the south sides of the square; and these parts are in a chief degree modern, and contain many good houses. The portion of the southern street, in particular, which extends from the square to the quays, is airy, well-built, and comparatively respectable; the square itself has a lively and cheerful appearance during the bustle of the weekly markets; and the vicinity of the quays exhibits large stores and pretending new edifices. The market-house, in the centre of the square, is a handsome structure, built at the private expense of Mr. Vandeleur. The custom-house, near the lower quay, is a neat modern building. The bridewell, situated near the upper quay, is the largest building of its class in the county; contains keepers' apartments, 8 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards; and is maintained in a clean and orderly condition. The places of worship, and the schools, have been sufficiently noticed in the article on the parish.

The Harbour.—The creek or natural harbour of Kilrush, is dry at low water; admits only small craft even with the tide; and is provided with two small quays and a patent slip. The pier, which affords accommodation to larger sailing-craft and to steam-vessels, extends toward Hog Island from the upper side of the entrance of the creek. This pier was originally built by the Commissioners of Customs; and was subsequently transferred to the Commissioners of Fisheries; but practically became the private property of Mr. Vandeleur, or passed under his care for conservation. In 1825, in order to obviate the disadvantage of fishing-craft being obliged to wait out in stormy weather until half-flood, and to create facility for their entering the harbour and approaching the landing-quay at any state of the tide, Mr. Vandeleur contributed £456 13s. 10d., and the Fishery-Board £1,367 1s. 8d. for adding 165 feet to the length of the pier, and extending it into 6 feet low water of spring-tides. The Commissioners for improving the navigation of the Shannon, say, "This pier is too small to answer the demands of the present trade, and, in particular, of a steam-vessel which frequents it daily from Limerick, and which cannot always procure accommodation alongside, for discharging its cargo, or landing the passengers. We propose, therefore, to lengthen the pier 150 feet, but in a different direction, for the purpose of giving the prolongation the most favourable position, as well for the present object as for such further extension as may hereafter be required. The estimate amounts to £8,600." The body of the pier is to be filled with rubble; the exterior face to be paved with good ashlar; the head and inner-face to be built with the same material; a flight of steps to be formed near the pier-head for the accommodation of persons embarking or disembarking from steam-vessels or passenger-boats. The old pier runs nearly due south, and the extension of it runs to the south-south-west. "This direction," say the Commissioners, "was adopted in order that greater accom-

modation might be afforded to vessels when lying at anchor within it; either waiting to load or discharge, or having taken refuge from the westerly gales." So heavy and rollingly impetuous is the surge from the west, that it often broke over the old pier, and placed a drenching arrest upon business. "I will here observe," says Capt. Mudge, in his report of 1832, "that this part of the Shannon is exposed to the whole ocean-swell: the sea, which sets in such a continuance of southerly or westerly winds, baffles all description, especially when accompanied by the rollers,—a periodical visitation." Kilrush harbour is the first above the Shannon's mouth; and the roadstead opposite Kilrush, and under lee of Inniscattery, is the first secure anchorage from the westerly gales.

Fisheries.—The fishing trade of the town, as to both capture and sale, is somewhat extensive. About 20 small hookers, employing about 200 persons, belong strictly to itself, and are engaged in fishing and in dredging for oysters; and numerous fishing-craft, of various classes, belonging to neighbouring creeks upon the Shannon, have their rendezvous and market at Kilrush, and are employed in both the herring and the general fishery. In 1830, the fishing-craft within the Kilrush district consisted of 2 decked vessels, of jointly 64 tons, with 12 men; 163 half-decked vessels, of aggregately 1,467 tons, with 652 men; 12 open sail-boats, with 48 men; and 443 row-boats, with 1,749 men. So prolific and general are the fishing-grounds, that lucrative fishing-establishments might be formed at every practicable part of the coast, from Kilrush to Galway bay.

Turf Trade.—Enormous quantities of turf are sent from Kilrush and from the bay of Poolnasherry to the city of Limerick, and are supplied from a tract of 24,000 acres of turbary, which commences in the immediate vicinity of the town, and extends to Moore bay and Dunbeg on the Atlantic. "This trade," said a local statistic writer of 28 years ago, "employs numbers of people at a season when little else can be done by them; while it contributes essentially to the comforts of the peasants employed in it. Turf-cutting is the first step towards the recovery of tracts of ground from an unprofitable state, after which the land is generally planted with rape and potatoes, and eventually sown with oats and grass-seed. For these reasons, this trade is encouraged by one of the principal proprietors, who permits his tenants to cut and dispose of as much turf as they choose, without any pecuniary remuneration. It is thought that the value of the turf sent off annually amounts to upwards of £10,000. A boat manned by two persons, generally a man and a boy, earns about £200 a-year at this trade; and would produce considerably more if freighted with limestone in return."

General Trade.—During a long period, one person, a Mr. Paterson, conducted the whole corn trade of Kilrush; and, in 1802, he purchased 12,000 barrels at £6,666,—in 1807, 26,000 barrels, at £18,795 16s. 8d.,—and in 1812, 34,000 barrels at £33,681 5s.; in 1807, he made his first shipment of oats to a port out of Ireland; in 1810, he shipped the first butter; in 1812, he began the making up of provisions, chiefly pork; in the same year, he fitted out the first packet between Kilrush and Limerick; in 1813, he had a second packet plying; "and such," said the local statist three years later, "is the resort of strangers to this part of the country for the benefit of sea-bathing and other purposes, that the same enterprising person is now engaged in the erection of hot baths and an extensive hotel near the creek of Kilrush." The facility of conveyance by steam between Limerick and Kilrush, has very greatly in-

creased the latter's prosperity, and, among other effects, has produced a smart competition in the control and supply of the markets; "and now," said Mr. O'Brien in 1837, "instead of one corn-merchant, as was the case formerly, we have eleven, and instead of two grocers we have fifteen, and instead of two woollen-draperies we have twelve, and so on." A weekly market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs are held on May 10, and Oct. 12. Branch offices of the National Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, were established in 1835. The public conveyances are a mail-car to Ennis, and a steam-vessel to Limerick. The nearest point of projected railway is on the Shannon line at Tarbert, on the opposite shore of the Shannon's estuary.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are chiefly for home consumption, and consist of frieze, flannel, stockings, shoes, nails, strong sheeting, and a narrow and serviceable kind of linen called bandlecloth. Several weavers from the north settled a number of years ago in the town, and considerably improved the linen manufacture.

Commerce.—The number of vessels which frequented the port in 1835, was 32 loading, 5 discharging, 2 in distress, and 103 trading-hookers, &c.; in 1836, 34 loading, 6 discharging, 8 in distress, and 690 trading-hookers, &c.; and, in 1837, 37 loading, 7 discharging, 10 in distress, and 743 trading-hookers, &c. The imports in 1827 consisted of 180 tons of salt, 189 tons of coals, 70 tons of iron, 10 crates of ware, and 60 barrels of herrings; in 1831, of 50 tons of salt, 177 tons of coals, 120 tons of iron, and 150 barrels of herrings; and, in 1836, of 140 tons of salt, 150 tons of coals, 250 tons of iron, and 454 barrels of herrings; but this statement does not include the foreign trade, nor a considerable portion of the British trade, which are blended in the accounts with Limerick. The exports in 1827 consisted of 33 barrels of wheat and 19,269 barrels of oats; in 1831, of 5,417 barrels of barley, 30,309 barrels of oats, and 94 blocks of marble; and, in 1836, of 3,180 barrels of wheat, 27,202 barrels of barley, 36,898 barrels of oats, 2,574 barrels of beans, 87 firkins of butter, and 20 bags and 14 puncheons of miscellaneous goods; but this statement does not include the shipments made by small traders to Limerick, Cork, &c. The estimated amount of carriage from the town consists of 100 tons of imported articles, and 850 tons of manure and other bulky articles; and of carriage to the town, 6,000 tons for exportation, 3,225 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 500 tons of excisable articles not received by direct importation, and 21,225 tons of stone, lime, and other bulky articles.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 145 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,996; in 1841, 5,071. Houses 664. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 330; in manufactures and trade, 523; in other pursuits, 183. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 37; on the directing of labour, 517; on their own manual labour, 406; on means not specified, 76. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,130; who could read but not write, 218; who could neither read nor write, 732. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 701; who could read but not write, 369; who could neither read nor write, 1,239.

Poor-law Union.—The Kilrush Poor-law union ranks as the 57th, and was declared on July 23, 1839. It lies all in co. Clare, and comprehends an area of 115,746 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 70,676. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are, Kilrush, 9,850; Killi-

nor, 3,023; Knock, 3,859; Killofin, 4,070; Kilfidane, 4,165; Kildysert, 4,501; Kilmichael, 3,794; Kilmurry, 8,433; Kilmacduane, 5,620; Killard, 5,629; Kilkee, 6,594; Moyarta, 7,441; and Killybegh, 3,695. The number of elected and of ex-officio guardians is respectively 29 and 9; and of the former, 5 are chosen by Kilrush division, 4 by Kilmurry, 3 each by Kilkee and Moyarta, 2 each by Killofin, Kilfidane, Kildysert, Kilmacduane, and Killard, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £58,269 11s 7d.; the total number of persons rated is 8,103; and of these, 819 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—970, not exceeding £2,—963, not exceeding £3,—867, not exceeding £4,—and 932, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 8, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £6,800 for building and completion, and £1,350 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, purchased for £750,—and to afford accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 9, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £773 0s. 11½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,751 5s. 3d. The medical charities are a fever hospital and six dispensaries. The fever hospital is a new building, situated at Kilrush, erected by the exertions of Mr. Vandeleur and other gentlemen, and containing 50 beds, with a surgical department; and, in 1839–40—immediately previous to its being opened—it was provided with an annual income of £400 from subscription, and £933 from parliamentary and county grants. The dispensaries have their seats at Kilrush, Knock, Kildysert, Dunbeg, Cooraclare and Kilmichael, and Carrigaholt and Kilkee; and, in 1839–40, they were aggregatedly supported with £269 5s. 6d. from subscription, £269 5s. 6d. from parliamentary and county grants, and £8 1s. 6d. from other sources. The Kilrush dispensary serves for a pop. of 11,243; and, in 1839, it received £89 7s. 6d., expended £89 9s. 5d., and made 4,000 dispensations of medicine.

KILRUSH, a parish in the barony of West Ophaly, 5½ miles south by east of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,076 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1841, 577. Houses 96. The pop. of 1831 is stated by the Census at 704, and by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at 690. The surface consists of good demesne, arable, and meadow land, interspersed with boggy pasture and good turbary. The seats are Kibeggan, Eaglehill, Fearaun, Ironhills, and Taunrush. The road from Athy to Kileullen-Bridge passes north-eastward through the interior. An abbey was founded at Kilrush in the 13th century; and seems to have been intended as a place of strength; for it was surrounded by a ditch of great breadth, faced with masonry 10 feet high. In 1642, the Earl of Ormond, while on his expedition against the rebel forces in the county of Kildare, was confronted along the high grounds of Kilrush and Bullhill by the army whom he sought to destroy, and became unavoidably involved in a general engagement. "The left wing of the Irish was broken by the first charge; the right, animated by their principal leaders, maintained the contest for some time, and retired in good order to a neighbouring eminence, since called Battle-mount, but here they broke, fled, and were pursued across the grounds they had marched over in the morning. The line of pursuit is discoverable by the number of human bones turned up at Glassealy, when the earth is stirred a foot deep. This victory was considered of so much consequence, that Ormond was presented by the Commons with a jewel, value £500."—This parish

is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYSONNON [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 9½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 699; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILRUSH, a parish in the barony of Cranagh, 1½ mile west by south of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 752. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 84 Churchmen and 683 Roman Catholics. The civil parochial division treats it as only a townland in the east of Clomentagh parish; and even the ecclesiastical division very hesitatingly assigns it a parochial status. Kilrush-house, within the limits, is the seat of Arthur St. George, Esq.

KILRUSH, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4 of a mile west-north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 1,522 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 724; in 1841, 723. Houses 106. The surface consists in general of good land; and is traversed by the road from Dungarvan to Cork. A principal height in the east has an altitude of only 69 feet. The seats are Springmount, Ballinamuck, and Waterloo-lodge.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £152 6s. 3d.; glebe, £2. Gross income, £154 6s. 3d.; nett, £89 7s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. This benefice, together with the sinecure rectories of Ballybeacon and Kilmolash, forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore. Gross income, exclusive of Kilrush benefice, £515 7s. 0½d.; nett, £489 11s. 8½d. The incumbent holds also a vicar-choralship in Lismore cathedral. Kilrush church is in ruins; and the glebe-house is situated in the parish of Lismore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 746; and there was no school.

KILRUSH, a parish in the barony of Scarewalsh, 2½ miles east by south of Newtownbarry, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of CLOHAMON: which see. Length, southward, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 11,385 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 27 acres, 17 perches are in the river Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 2,731; in 1841, 3,158. Houses 530. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,849. Houses 481. The Slaney traces the western boundary downward from Newtownbarry. The parochial surface consists for the most part of good land; and lies on an average basis of about 160 feet above sea-level. The eastern district is somewhat bleak, but the western district and part of the southern border are warm and sylvan. The seats are Ballybracken, Newlands, Charlesfort, Clohamon, Brownpark, and Woodfield. The ruins of Borris Castle stand about a mile north of the church.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition and gross income, £694 3s. 1d.; nett, £596 19s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church is of unknown date of erection. Sitings 300; attendance 125. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 350, and the Roman Catholics to 2,371; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £10 from the rector, and the other with £2 from Mr. Grogan Morgan—had on their books 139 boys and 10 girls.

KILRUSH, a quondam parish and chapelry, now included in the parish of Lusk, barony of East Balrothery, co. and dio. of Dublin, Leinster.

KIL-ST.-LAWRENCE. See **KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE**.

KIL-ST.-NICHOLAS. See **KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS**.

KILSALLAGHAN, a parish, 3¼ miles west by north of Swords, and formerly in the barony of Castleknock, but now in that of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, south by westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,730 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 581; in 1841, 548. Houses 92. But this includes also the ecclesiastical parish of CHAPEL-MIDWAY: which see. Pop., in 1831, of Kilsallaghan proper, 78. The transference from the barony of Castleknock to that of Nethercross was effected under the Act 5 and 6 Victoria. The land is for the most part good. The seats are Newburn-house, Thorntown-lodge, Kilcoskan-house, and Corstown-house. The principal hamlet is Kilsallaghan. The antiquities are Dunmucky fort in the west, the ruins of a church at Chapel-Midway, and the ruins of a castle at Kilsallaghan. Archdall says that there was an ancient monastery in Kilsallaghan; but even he can tell nothing respecting it. The road from Dublin to Drogheda, by way of Ashbourne, passes through the interior, and is here overlooked by a constabulary station and a petty-sessions house.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £170; glebe, £66. Gross income, £236; nett, £208 13s. 5d. Patron, the Crown. The rectorial tithes are received by the incumbent in return for a crown-rent of £9 12s. 9d. The church was built in 1811, by means of a loan of £708 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 100; attendance 90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 61, and the Roman Catholics to 352; and two daily schools—the one of which received aid from the vicar, and the other from subscription and the National Board—had on their books 71 boys and 51 girls.

KILSARAN, a parish on the east border of the barony of Ardee, 1 mile south of Castle-Bellingham, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the village of GREENMOUNT: which see. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 3,393 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches are in the river Glyde. Pop., in 1841, 2,098. Houses 371. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,873. Houses 327. The surface consists of good land, approaches within a few perches of the margin of Dundalk bay, and is traversed northward by the mail-road from Dublin to Belfast and Armagh. The river Glyde flows along the southern boundary. The seats are Greenmount, Major Makan; Main-house, B. B. Stafford, Esq.; Milestown, J. Woolsey, Esq.; Kilsaran-house; and Williamstown. The hamlet of Kilsaran is on the mail-road; and that of Milestown stands a mile to the north-north-east. A remarkable Danish mound exists near the village of Greenmount. In the 12th century, a commandery of Knights Templars was founded in Kilsaran by Maud de Lacy; and in the reign of Edward II., it was given to the Knights Hospitallers.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £359 1s. 6d.; glebe, £58 13s. The rectories of Kilsaran and GERANONSTOWN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kilsaran. Length, southward, 3¼ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 3,254. Gross income, £564 9s. 10d.; nett, £450 9s. 11½d. Patron, John MacClintock, Esq. of Drumcar. The church is situated at Castle-Bellingham, in Geranontown. The Roman Catholic chapel at the hamlet of Kilsaran has an attendance of 1,180; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Stabamon. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union consisted of 299 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 2,908 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—two of which were salaried with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board, one

with a sum not reported from subscription, and one with £10 from the rector and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 122 boys and 196 girls.

KILSCANLAN, a parish in the barony of Bantry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,154 acres, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 333; in 1841, 404. Houses 67. The surface consists for the most part of good arable and pasture land; and is crossed by the road from New Ross to Taghmon. A rivulet which flows westward on the north boundary has an elevation of 186 feet a little before leaving the parish.—Kilscanlan is an appropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's of New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. See ROSS (NEW). The tithes are compounded for £43 16s. 11d., and belong to the bishop. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILSCANNEL, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,203 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,031; in 1841, 1,049. Houses 147. The surface consists in general of good land; and is traversed by the road from Rathkeale to Newcastle. The demesne of Elm-hill, the residence of Ion Studdert, Esq., is situated about a mile west of the church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHKEALE [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £210. The church was built in 1823, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 80 to 90. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of about 90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 285, and the Roman Catholics to 788; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from subscription, and had on its books 33 boys and 16 girls.

KILSCORAN, a parish in the barony of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,151 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 616; in 1841, 666. Houses 109. The land is low, nearly all arable, and improved by sea manure. The surface reaches to within a few perches of the shore of Greenore bay, and is traversed across its west end by the road from Broadway to Wexford. Hill-castle stands near the centre of the parish.—Kilscoran is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TACUNSHANE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £226 17s. 10½d.; glebe, £10 4s. 9d. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 604; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 85 children; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from Dr. Elrington, and had on its books 29 boys and 35 girls.

KILSEILY, a parish in the barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of BROADFORD: which see. Length, southward, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,102 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 99 acres, 20 perches are in Lough Doon. Pop., in 1831, 4,227; in 1841, 4,469. Houses 717. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,844; in 1841, 4,153. Houses 662. Lough Doon, lying at an elevation of 86 feet, is situated on the north-west boundary; and the rivulet Glenomra flows west-north-westward to it from an elevation, immediately after entering the parish, of 120 feet. The district watered by the lake and the stream, or averagely within a mile of

them, is lowland, and for the most part arable and ornate; but by far the greater portion of both the central and the southern districts is poor tillage ground, mountain, bog, and waste land. The summit of Knockaplunta, very nearly in the centre of the parish, has an altitude of 843 feet; and another summit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of it, has an altitude of 1,018 feet. The seats are Doon-house and Woodfield, on Lough Doon; Killuddery-house, near Lough Doon; Violet-hill, half-a-mile north of Broadford; and Curdlestown, immediately south of Broadford. The three hamlets of Millanstown, Neilstown, and Corbea, are situated in the south. The principal antiquities are two cromlechs, two "giants' graves," Knockatobber fort, the ruins of Ballykelly-castle, and the ruins of the old church of Kilseily.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £120; and the latter are appropriated to an ecclesiastical incumbent. The vicarages of Kilseily, KILLURANE, and KILNOE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilseily. Length, 11 miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 10,500. Gross income, £313 17s. 2d.; nett, £260 10s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated adjacent to Broadford, and was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 45. The Kilseily Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killokenedy. Two Roman Catholic chapels exist also in respectively Killurane and Kilnoe. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 4,486; the Protestants of the union to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 11,190; 4 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 188 boys and 149 girls; and 8 daily schools in the union had on their books 534 boys and 347 girls.

KILSHALVEE, KILSHALVY, or KILLESHALWAY, a parish in the barony of Corran, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,505 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 8 acres, 38 perches are water, and 124 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches form a detached district a little to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 2,034; in 1841, 2,411. Houses 427. The surface is bleak, yet consists for the most part of good land; and it is watered by the Owenmore and Black rivers, and traversed by the road from Ballymote to Ballaghadireen.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILLARAGHT [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £169 4s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir Henry Montgomery. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilfree. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 2,038; and a daily school was salaried with £13 from the National Board, and had on its books 203 boys and 111 girls.

KILSHANAGHAN. See BALLINAULTIG.

KILSHANE, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 1,424 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Pop., in 1841, 615. Houses 90. Both the Census of 1831 and the Ecclesiastical Authorities appear to include in Kilshane the parish of CORROGE [which see]; and they state the pop. at respectively 1,051 and 1,050. Kilshane proper is an ornate district, watered by the Tipperary river, and beautified with the demesnes of Kilshane and Spring-house.—This

parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Emly; and, even regarded as inclusive of Corroge, it contains neither church, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,196.

KILSHANIG, or KILSHANICK, a parish on the east border of the barony of Duhallow, 3 miles south-west of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **GLANTANE**: which see. Length, westward, 7 miles; breadth, 6; area, 27,595 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,057; in 1841, 9,348. Houses 1,505. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,155. Houses 1,473. The surface ascends westward from the rivulet Clydagh up the valley of the Blackwater, and southward from the top of the Blackwater to the summit-line of the Boggra mountains; and it is bisected and partly drained northward by the rivulet Leer. A small portion of the land is good; some is very poor; most is of a middle-rate quality; and a large proportion is bog and mountain. The low grounds upon the Clydagh and the Blackwater are studded with mansions and villas, and embellished with a comparatively large aggregate of wood. Lombardstown-house, in the west, was built about a century ago, and encompassed with newly improved grounds. Newbury, east of the former, and near the parish-church, was erected into a manor by James II. The old castle of Drumaneen on the Blackwater is separately noticed: see **DRUMANEEN**. Dromore was surrounded about a century ago with young plantations, and occupies a rising ground which commands an extensive view of the valley of the Blackwater. Woodfort, on the peninsula between the Blackwater and the Clydagh, is a handsome mansion, with elegant plantations and extensive orchards; and was inhabited about the middle of last century by Simeon Marshall, Esq., surveyor-general of Munster. A circular hill to the south of the house is sheeted all over with wood; is washed at the base by the Clydagh, meandering through groves of evergreens; and is surmounted by a turret which commands a thrilling view of the vale of the Clydagh, the valley of the Blackwater, the town of Mallow, the declivities of the Boggra mountains, and the far-away alps of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Upper Dromore, on the Clydagh above Woodfort, overlooks the romantic glen of the stream embroidered with groves, silvered with cascades, and threaded with ornate walks. Other seats than these noticed are Kilpadder, Ballinameeda, Glencane, and Betsborough. Some Danish intrenchments are planted with fir, and contribute their sylvan clumps as a fine feature of the general landscape.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £738 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £8 7s. 3d. Gross income, £746 16s. 5½d.; nett, £646 16s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1719. Sittings 340; attendance 180. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Glantane and Kilpadder have an attendance of respectively 1,300 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 559, and the Roman Catholics to 7,867; 3 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 90 children; and 31 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from the rector, one with £15 from subscription, and one with £10 from Mr. Newman, and £2 from Mr. Lombard—had on their books 561 boys and 282 girls.

KILSHANNAGH. See **BALLINAULTIG**.

KILSHANNY, a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, 2½ miles north of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3½ miles; area, 5,805 acres, 24 perches,—of which 8 acres, 2 roods,

9 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,013; in 1841, 2,114. Houses 315. The surface is aggregately flat; and a considerable tract in the west, as well as portions in the north and east, is waste. Lough Goller, on the north boundary, has a surface elevation of 275 feet; but a rivulet which bisects the parish, has a medium elevation of about 100 feet. The chief residences are Streamlet-lodge, Smithstown-house, Annefield, Fantore, and Ballinagree. The principal antiquities are Kilshanny church, Smithstown castle, and Ballytasna and Ballaghboy forts. Corcomroe Abbey had anciently a cell in Kilshanny. See **ABBEY**. The roads from Ennistymon to Kilfenora and Black-Head pass through the interior.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Kilfenora. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilfenora. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 185 boys and 80 girls.

KILSHARVAN, a parish in the baronies of Lower and Upper Duleek, 3 miles south of Drogheda, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Lower Duleek section, 1,528 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches; of the Upper Duleek section, 568 acres, 21 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 487; in 1841, 440. Houses 67. Pop. of the Lower Duleek section, in 1841, 370. Houses 56. The surface consists wholly of profitable land; and is bisected eastward by the Nanny Water. The hamlets of Kilsharvan and Shallon had, in 1831, a pop. of respectively 86 and 169. The principal country residences are Kilsharvan, Annagor, and Cooper-hill. Kilsharvan occupies a situation of calm, quiet, sylvan solitude; and has been much improved in both mansion and demesne, by its proprietor, Andrew Armstrong, Esq. The church of Kilsharvan, now a ruin, appears to be of great antiquity, and is still much used for sepulture. The most of the portions of the remaining walls are the chancel arch, which is in the pointed style, and clothed with ivy; a semicircular arch, which divides the nave from the choir; and two beautifully executed windows in the south wall, square-headed and deeply recessed, with mullions, tracery, and a bold projecting label.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CALFE** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, inclusive of the rectorial tithes of Balgreas townland, £40; glebe, £12 10s. The rectorial tithes of the other townlands than Balgeen are inappropriate in George Pepper, Esq., of Mesney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 440; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILSHEELAN, a parish, 4½ miles west by north of Carrick-on-Suir, and partly in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, partly in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The Tipperary section contains the village of Kilsheelan. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Tipperary section, 4,348 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 33 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in the Suir, and 592 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches form a detached district nearly a mile to the west. Area of the Waterford section, 4,629½ acres,—of which 25 acres, 28 perches are in the Suir. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,570; in 1841, 1,936. Houses 277. Pop. of the Waterford section, in 1831, 283; in 1841, 360. Houses 50. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tipperary section, in 1831, 967; in 1841, 1,141. Houses 160. The two sections are mutually separated by the Suir, and connected by a

bridge. The Tipperary section consists for the most part of low light land; and contains the residences of Ballina and Lindville, and the ruins of Ballylasheen Castle, and the old parish-church. The Waterford section is to a large extent upland; yet over three-fourths or upwards of its area is covered with the woods of Gurteen and Landscape demesne. A mountain, completely sheeted with wood, has an altitude of 1,071 feet; and a rivulet, which traces the southern and western boundaries, descends from an elevation of 1,066 feet to the level of the Suir. A splendid mansion was commenced a number of years ago at Gurteen, by its proprietor Mr. Power, but was left unfinished. The village of Kilsheelan stands on the left bank of the Suir, and on the road from Clonmel to Waterford. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 290; in 1841, 435. Houses 67. The Kilsheelan dispensary is within the Clonmel Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 6,873; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £163 10s.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £250 7s. 2d.; and the rectorial for £122 7s. 1d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Viscount Lismore and the representatives of E. Power, Esq., of Gurteen. The vicarage of Kilsheelan, and the rectories of KILMURRY and ARDCOLLUM [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kilsheelan. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 3,751. Gross income, £767 6s. 1d.; nett, £706 11s. 6½d. Patron, the Marquis of Ormonde. There is no church. The Kilsheelan Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilgrant and Kileash. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilmurry. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,589; the Protestants of the union to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 3,695; 2 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 54 boys and 26 girls; and there was a daily school also in Kilmurry.

KILSHINANE, a parish on the south border of the barony of Clanmaurice, 5½ miles south by east of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 13,478 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,668; in 1841, 2,271. Houses 343. The surface consists, to a large extent, of a portion of the Clanruddery mountains; and is drained northward by the Smeatlagh rivulet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFLYN [which see], in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £74 17s. 7d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 1,765; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILSHINE, a parish in the barony of Morgallion, 4½ miles south of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,543 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 180 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 654; in 1841, 609. Houses 114. The surface consists of good land; and has an extreme altitude, at the site of the church, of 263 feet. A large proportion is occupied with the parks and woods of Mountinstown, the handsome demesne of H. C. Pollock, Esq.; and a district in the east is occupied with the demesne of Knightstown. The roads from Nobber to Navan and Trim pass across the parish.—Kilshine is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLONGILL [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £92 5s. 10d.; glebe, £27 10s. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 80; attendance, from 10 to 35. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catho-

lies to 655; and a daily school at Knightstown was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and £13 and other advantages from Sir William de Bath, and had on its books 46 boys and 34 girls.

KILSHURDANY. See KILLERSHERDINY.

KILLSILLAGH, a parish in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, 5½ miles east-south-east of Clonakilty, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 245 acres. Pop., in 1831, 166; in 1841, 188. Houses 28. The surface consists of good land; is entirely surrounded by the parish of Lislee; and forms part of the peninsula between the bays of Clonakilty and Courtmacsherry.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LISLEE [which see], in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £42 14s. 2d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILSKEER. See KILSKYRE.

KILSKEERY, or KILSKERRY, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Omagh, and of the county of Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of TRILLICK: which see. Length, west-north-westward, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 20,438 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 30 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,789; in 1841, 9,352. Houses 1,598. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,917. Houses 1,516. A tiny district of Magheracross, belonging to co. Fermanagh, lies isolated a little south of the centre. The water-area consists of the two small lakes of Relagh, both situated in the south. The only demesne is Relagh, the property of J. H. Storey, Esq. The parochial surface contains no prime land, consists for the most part of decidedly inferior land, and comprises a considerable aggregate of heathy mountain. The roads from Enniskillen to Fintona and Omagh pass through the interior. Archdall says that a monastery of the name of Kilskeery was founded in 749.—This parish is a rectory, and a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £675 9s. 4d.; glebe, £380. Gross income, £1,055 9s. 4d.; nett, £896 7s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Donaghmore in the dio. of Clogher. A curate has a salary of £82 8s. The church was built at the private expense and during the incumbency of Archdeacon Hastings. Sitting 700; attendance 450. The Methodist chapel has an attendance of 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,450. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,804 Churchmen, 53 Presbyterians, and 5,306 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 639 children; and 15 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from subscription, one with £2 from subscription and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and one with a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 505 boys and 250 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Darlea; and, in 1840, they had two schools at respectively Feglish and Crossan, jointly attended by 84 boys and 33 girls. In 1841, the Kilskeery Loan Fund had a capital of £152, circulated £440 in 122 loans, and realized a nett profit of 18s.

KILSKYRE, or KILSKEER, a parish in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the town of CROSSAKEEL: which see. Length, north-north-westward, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,724 acres, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,537; in 1841, 5,014. Houses 845. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,698. Houses 793. The principal hamlets, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Athglasson, 114; Ballinlough, 117; Balgree, 77;

Kilskyre, 156; Pottercha, 124; Robinstown, 146; and Smithstown, 122. One-fourth of the land is good; and three-fourths are of a light quality. The mansions are Milltown, Ashpark, and New-Grove,—the last the seat of H. O'Reilly, Esq. Part of the demesne of Sylvan-Park, W. Keating, Esq., is within the eastern boundary. The roads from Dublin to Killesbandra, and from Kells to Castletown-delvin, intersect each other in the interior. The hamlet of Kilskyre stands on the former of these roads, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Crossakeel. Archdall places here one of his necessarily obscure early abbeys, and says that it was "founded under the invocation of Schiria the Virgin, who lived in the year 580."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £425; glebe, £46 4s. Gross income, £471 4s.; nett, £397 3s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the archdeaconry of Meath, with the united benefices which constitute its corpa; and is non-resident in Kilskyre. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church was built in 1818, by means of an unknown amount of subscription, and of a loan of £1,292 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 100 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapels at Kilskyre and Ballinlough have an attendance of respectively 850 and 1,250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 180, and the Roman Catholics to 4,507; and 3 daily schools at Crossakeel, Kilskyre, and Ballinlough, had on their books 167 boys and 115 girls. The Crossakeel school was salaried with £20 certain and £10 conditional from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and with some important advantages from Mr. Wade; and the Kilskyre school was salaried with £2 12s. 6d. from Lord Killeen, Mr. Kearney, and the Roman Catholic clergyman. In 1840, two National schools, the one for males, and the other for females, were salaried with each £8, and attended by respectively 140 boys and 110 girls.

KILSLEVE. See KILLEVY.

KILSOLOGHAN. See KILLSALLAGHAN.

KILSORRAN. See KILSARAN.

KILSUB. See BAWNBOY.

KILTACAMOGUE. See KILDECAMOGUE.

KILTALE, a parish in the barony of Lower Deece, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,018 acres, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 405; in 1841, 419. Houses 61. The land is excellent. The hamlets are Kiltale and Little Batterjohn. The road from Dublin to Trim passes along part of the southern boundary.—This parish is an improper curacy, and part of the benefice of KNOCKMARK [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £71 5s., and belong to Lord Dunsany. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school was attended by about 40 children.

KILTALLA, or KILTALLAGH, a parish on the south border of the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of CASTLEMAIN: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,757 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,631; * in 1841, 1,303. Houses 222. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,244; in 1841, 1,153. Houses 189. The surface extends along the right bank of the river Maine, and ascends thence to the acclivities of Slievemish. About one-third of it is mountain; and about two-thirds are aggregately inferior arable

meadow, and pasture-land, yet possessed of considerable amenities from wood and cultivation. A considerable demesne is Anna; and a seat of some former note is Ballycrispin, the residence of the ancestors of the now noble family of Spring Rice.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £166 3s. 1d.; glebe, £15 0s. 11d. The rectories of KILTALLA, KILGARRYLANDER, and CURRENS [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kiltalla. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 6,160. Gross income, £532 12s. 9d.; nett, £488 18s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1816, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. The Kiltalla Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilgarrylander and Currens. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 163, and the Roman Catholics to 1,684; the Protestants of the union to 245, and the Roman Catholics to 6,343; and 4 daily schools in the union—none of which were in the parish—had on their books 69 boys and 27 girls.

KILTAMAGH, or KILTIMOGH, a village in the parish of Killeden, barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Ballinrobe to Swineford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Balla, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Swineford. A dispensary is within the Swineford Poor-law union; and, in 1840–41, it expended £152 8s., and administered to 2,463 patients. In its vicinity are the mansions of Annagh Hill and Oxford. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 650. Houses 126. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 56; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 48; on their own manual labour, 70; on means not specified, 2.

KILTANAN, a demesne in the parish of Tulla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the village of Tulla, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. The mansion is the seat of James Moloney, Esq.; and the demesne is a feature of great beauty amidst a bleak and neglected country, and possesses considerable natural interest from the subterraneous course within its limits of the rivulet Tomeens.

KILTARTAN, a barony of the county of Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by Galway bay and the barony of Dunkellin; on the north-east and east, by the barony of Loughrea; and on the south-east, south, and west, by the county of Clare. Its greatest length, west-north-westward, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 8 miles; and its area is 66,654 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches,—of which 1,542 acres, 39 perches are fresh water. The surface, in a general view, is low, roughly undulated, and curiously broken; and exhibits striking alternations of luscious demesne and meadow, ponderously rocky pasture, and dreary pendicles and expanses of sterility. It excels every other district of Ireland or Great Britain in the number, though not in the boldness, beauty, or romance, of the caverned and tunnelled course of sinking streams; and it possesses a feature of much attraction in the large lake and noble demesne of Lough-Cooter. The two highest grounds are on the boundary with co. Clare; and have altitudes of respectively 407 and 681 feet above sea-level. Nearly all the seaboard consists of the north shore of Kinvarra bay, and the little peninsula to the west.—The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred from Kiltartan to Dunkellin two townlands of Killora, seven of Killeely, one of Kilcolgan, and two of Ardahan, aggregately possessing, in 1841, a pop. of

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 1,777.

810; from Dunkellin to Kiltartan three townlands of Ardahan, and three of Killinny, jointly possessing, in 1841, a population of 436; and from Kiltartan to Loughrea, two townlands of Killinan, and one of Isertkelly, jointly possessing, in 1841, a pop. of 150.—The barony of Kiltartan, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ardahan and Kiltomas, and the whole of the parishes of Beagh, Kilbeconty, Killinny, Kilmacduagh, Kiltartan, and Kinvarra-Doorus. The only town is Gort, and the chief villages are Kinvarra, Knockgarra, and Toberreendoney. Pop., in 1831, 24,292; in 1841, 27,565. Houses 4,671. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,719; in manufactures and trade, 807; in other pursuits, 320. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,661; who could read but not write, 1,021; who could neither read nor write, 8,222. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 982; who could read but not write, 877; who could neither read nor write, 10,158. Kiltartan barony lies within the Poor-law unions of Gort and Loughrea. The total number of tenements valued is 4,192; and of these, 2,476 were valued under £5,—1,019, under £10,—344, under £15,—120, under £20,—70, under £25,—33, under £30,—39, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 67, at and above £50.

KILTARTAN, a parish in the barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains, on its southern border, part of the town of GORT: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,725 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches,—of which 36 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,930; in 1841, 2,962. Houses 469. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,645; in 1841, 1,845. Houses 284. The surface, though aggregately consisting of indifferent land, possesses a large amount of verdure, tillage, park-ground, and wood. Coole and Raheen, the demesnes respectively of Mr. Gregory and Mr. O'Hara, richly adorn all the west. The other seats are Ballylee-castle, Newhall, Ballinamantan, Lisnabirra-lodge, Roseville-cottage, and Córker-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Kiltartan castle and two churches. The interior is traversed by the road from Gort to Galway.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMACDUAGH [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Tithe composition, £175 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £10. The Roman Catholic chapel, 2 miles north of Gort, has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Gort and Kilmacduagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 3,078; and 3 pay daily schools were usually attended by about 154 children.

KILTEAL, a parish in the baronies of Stradbally and East Maryborough, 2½ miles north-west of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, westward, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Stradbally section, 1,561 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches; of the Maryborough section, 1,991 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches,—of which 274 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches are in the Great Heath of Maryborough. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,116; in 1841, 1,067. Houses 176. Pop. of the Stradbally section, in 1841, 459. Houses 74. The surface is partly hilly and pastoral, partly heathy or meadowy, and partly lowland and arable. The portion of the Great Heath of Maryborough within the parish lies in the north-west corner, and is overlooked on the east by the Heath House. Kilbite-hill, in the Stradbally section, is sheeted over with wood, and has an altitude of 720 feet. The rock of Dunamase is situated immediately beyond the south-west boundary, and within Dysert-enos. See DUNAMASE. The seats are Ballycarrol

and the Cottage. The road from Stradbally to Portarlinton passes northward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TEGOLME [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £58 14s. 7½d.; glebe, £10 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £117 9s. 2d.; and are impropriate in Lord Carew. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 1,020; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILTEEL, KILKEEL, or EADESTOWN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the east border of the barony of South Salt, and of co. Kildare, 5½ miles east by north of Naas, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,435 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 755; in 1841, 797. Houses 123. The eastern district contains Cupidstown Hill, and a considerable extent of waste surface; but the central and western districts aggregately consist of good land. The height of Cupidstown Hill, above sea-level, is 1,248 feet. The chief residence is Whitefort, and the principal antiquity is Kilteel castle. "It is questionable," says Mr. Wright, "whether the tower, which now forms part of Kilteel castle, and serves as a staircase to the interior, is not one of the many specimens of those religious edifices, which are to be found in various parts of Ireland, usually denominated round towers; from the circumstance of there being the remains of an old abbey and church near to the site, as also an ancient stone-cross, in a tolerable state of preservation, standing in the garden immediately adjoining. The ascent to what were the several floors of the castle, is by stone steps in the round tower, 60 in number, varying from 7 to 9 inches in depth. The remains of the abbey are, at present, unimposing; and, with the exception of the gable and ruined door-way, nothing but low and ragged bits of the early walls are left,—these, however, are sufficient to show that the original building was one of considerable extent. In taking advantage of the old foundation-stones, &c., for the purpose of building in the neighbourhood, several of the abbey vaults have, from time to time, been opened; and, on those occasions, many specimens of antiquity were found, such as coins, axes, keys, spoons, &c. There are still several vaults unexplored. The village of Kilteel stands on the road from Ballymore-Eustace to Rathcoole, 6½ miles north-north-east of Ballymore-Eustace. Fairs are held on May 1, June 24, Sept. 29, and Nov. 2. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 253; in 1841, 168. Houses 32.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of RATHMORE [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £58 16s. 10d., and the rectorial for £97 13s. 6d.; and the latter are impropriate in Mrs. E. Cogan, as lessee of Lieut.-Col. Alen. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rathmore and Kilbride. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 754; and there was no school.

KILTEELY, or LISTEELY, a parish in the baronies of Coonagh and Small County, 2 miles south-west by south of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick, Munster. The Coonagh section contains the village of Kildeely. Length, 2½ miles, breadth, 1½. Area of the Coonagh section, 1,655 acres; of the Small County section, 1,529. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,128; in 1841, 2,049. Houses 325. Pop. of the Small County section, in 1841, 871. Houses 137. Pop. of the rural districts of the Coonagh section, in 1841, 1,035. Houses 164. The surface consists wholly of profitable land; and is drained by affluents

of the Camogue river. An establishment of the Knights Templars stood on an eminence within the parish. The village of Killeely stands on the conjoint road from Pallas-Green to Bruff and Hospital. Area, 28 acres. Pop., in 1841, 143. Houses 24. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, June 1, and Oct. 25.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYBROOD [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £284 14s. 5½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dromkeen. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 72 boys and 93 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Killeely, the one for males and the other for females, were each salaried with £8, and had on their books respectively 143 boys and 161 girls; and two for males and females at Cloverfield were salaried with respectively £12 and £10, and had on their books respectively 152 boys and 129 girls.

KILTEELY, a village in the parish of Temple-shambo, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands 6 miles south-south-west of Newtownbarry, at the intersection of the road from Dublin to New Ross, with that from Enniscorthy to Borris through Scollagh-Pass. Pop. not specially returned.

KILTEERY, a small harbour in the parish of Loughill, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. It is situated on the Shannon between Glyn and Foynes, and on the estate of the Earl of Clare, at the commencement of a newly-formed branch-road to the road from Limerick to Tarbert. A pier was proposed by the Commissioners for improving the Shannon navigation to be constructed here, at the cost of £1,836, and on a plan which should considerably accommodate small coasting-vessels.

KILTEEVAN, a parish on the east border of the barony of south Ballintobber, 3 miles east of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, westward, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,411 acres, 32 perches,—of which 959 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are in Lough Ree. Pop., in 1831, 2,523; * in 1841, 2,818. Houses 464. The land immediately upon Lough Ree is low and boggy; but the rest is good, and possesses some degree of embellishment. The seats are Killeevan and Beechwood; and the hamlets are Cloonmore, Creevyquin, and Killeenboy. The road from Roscommon to Lane-borough crosses a wing on the north.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ROSCOMMON [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £65 4s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Messrs. Armstrong. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 2,716; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 a-year from Mr. Mapother—had on their books 103 boys and 42 girls.

KILTEEVOCK, or KILTEEVOGUE, a parish on the west side of the barony of Raphoe, 5½ miles west by north of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, southward, 8½ miles; breadth, 7½; area, 41,131 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches,—of which 91 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 4,864. Houses 783. The Census states the pop. of 1831 at 4,290; and the Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at 4,365. Five-sixths of the surface is mountainous and marshy; and the remainder consists of argillaceous land of aggregately middle rate quality. The glen of the river Finn, and that of its affluent Reelan, cleave the congeries of uplands, and at the same time cut the parish, into three great sections; the smallest of which is in the west be-

tween the streams, or above their confluence, the largest on the south, and the medium one on the north. The character of the chief glen, and the principal features of interest connected with the chief demesne and estate, are noticed under the words FINN and CLOGHAN which see. The mountain Altnapaste, overhanging the south side of the Finn a little below the influx of the Reelan, has an altitude of 1,199 feet; and the mountain Croagh-naeger, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 1,793 feet. The road from Strabane to Dunglo passes up the vale of the Finn.—This parish was originally a part of the parish of Stranorlar, and is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Glebe, £23 1s. 6½d. Gross income, £92 6s. 7½d.; nett, £87 5s. 3d. Patron, the incumbent of Stranorlar. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 300; attendance 55. A schoolhouse is also used monthly as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Stranorlar. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 933 Churchmen, 56 Presbyterians, and 3,587 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Welshtown was usually attended by about 30 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £2 15s. 4½d. from Robinson's Benefaction, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £8 6s. 2d. from Robinson's Benefaction, and £2 from subscription—had on their books 171 boys and 97 girls.

KILTEGAN, a parish, 3 miles north-west of Hacketstown, and partly in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, but chiefly in the baronies of Upper Talbotstown and South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Rathvilly section, 815 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches; of the Talbotstown section, 10,931 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches; of the Ballinacor section, 4,200 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,823; in 1841, 3,969. Houses 628. Pop. of the Rathvilly section, in 1831, 330; in 1841, 328. Houses 48. Pop. of the Talbotstown section, in 1831, 2,960; in 1841, 3,069. Houses 484. Pop. of the Ballinacor section, in 1831, 533; in 1841, 572. Houses 94. The western and central districts lie on an average basis of between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level; and, for the most part, are as wild, moorish, bleak, and waste, as they are lofty. Ballinabarny Gap, on the east road from Dunard to Hacketstown, has an altitude of 1,178 feet; Slieve-ragh, on the northern boundary, has an altitude of 1,560 feet; and Carrig Mountain, in the interior, has an altitude of 1,845 feet. The Derreen rivulet rises on the northern margin, and flows southward along the boundary between the Ballinacor and the Talbotstown sections; and, after running nearly 3 miles, it has still an elevation of 613 feet. The western district is watered by the Douglas rivulet; and, though lying for the most part upon a basis of at least 410 or 420 feet above sea-level, it contains a large aggregate of arable land, and a tolerable amount of artificial embellishment. The arable land averages in yearly value about 40s. per plantation acre. The principal features of interest are the fine demesnes of Humewood and Highpark, the residences of respectively W. W. F. Hume, Esq. and W. J. Westby, Esq. The road from Hacketstown to Baltinglass impinges on the south-west corner of the parish; and is there overlooked by the village of Kiltegan. Pop., in 1831, 136. Houses 19.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILRANELAGH [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £176; glebe, £38 1s. 6d. The rec-

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 2,563.

torial tithes are compounded for £313 16s. 11d., and are impropriate in W. W. F. Hume, Esq. The church was built in 1806, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d., and a loan of £295 7s. 8d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1826, by means of a loan of £100 from that Board. Sittings 250; attendance 200. A private house, used as a Protestant dissenting place of worship, has an attendance of 12. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 646 Churchmen, 20 Protestant dissenters, and 3,541 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 10s. from the National Board, and £1 from the chapel fund—had on their books 219 boys and 218 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Rathdangan, and granted £28 2s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Rathcoile.

KILTEGAN, or **KILTIGAN**, a parish in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 1,069 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 190; in 1841, 283. Houses 37. The southern half is very nearly all occupied with the ornamental grounds attached to the seats of Summerhill, Summerville, and Glenconner,—the second and the third the residences of respectively Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Bagwell.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DONAGHMORE** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £93 13s. 10d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 189; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILTENANLEA. See **KILTONANLEA**.

KILTENNEL, a parish in the barony of East Idrone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Borris, co. Carlow, Leinster. It contains the village of **KILLED MUND**: which see. Length, south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 11,170 acres, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,206; in 1841, 3,544. Houses 638. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,970; in 1841, 3,390. Houses 606. About one-third of the surface, lying chiefly in the east, is waste and loftily mountainous; and the remainder consists of tolerably good arable and pasture land. Mount Leinster, on the east boundary, and near the north-east extremity, has an altitude of 2,610 feet; Knockroe, on the east border, 1,746 feet; Tomduff, on the north boundary, 1,308 feet; the mountain of the Nine Stones on the north boundary, 1,726 feet; Knockmore, on the south boundary, 752 feet; and the source of one of the indigenous rivulets, in the east between Mount Leinster and Knockroe, 1,126 feet. The Scallagh Pass is in the south-east corner; and the Camlin Gap is in the north. The seats are Brooklodge, Mount-Leinster-lodge, and Kilcoltrim-house; and the hamlets are Knocknamoyle, Rathanna, Coonogue, Newtown, Oldyard, and Barmona. The roads from Borris to Enniscorthy and Clonegall pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £135; nett, £110 6s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £250, and are impropriate in Thos. Kavanagh, Esq., as lessee of Lord Cloncurry. The church is situated at Killedmund; and was new-roofed about 42 years ago. Sittings 150; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 267, and the Roman Catholics to 2,980; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and two with respectively £8 and £12 from the National Board—had on their books 245 boys and 235 girls.

KILTENNEL, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballaghkeen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,125 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,137; * in 1841, 1,279. Houses 193. The land, in general, is of a cold quality, and rather below mediocrity. The surface, in an aggregate view, lies low—probably not higher on the average than 80 or 100 feet; but Tara Hill on the northern boundary has an altitude of 826 feet. The principal features of interest have been noticed under the word **COURTOWN**: which see. The man-sions are Courtown, Seafield, Conanown, and Kilbride.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £154 16s. 3d.; glebe, £16 2s. Gross income, £170 18s. 3d.; nett, £130 1s. 5d. Patron, the Earl of Courtown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Tomb, in the dio. of Ferns; but is resident in Kiltennel. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The church was built about 77 years ago. Sittings 200; attendance, from 100 to 150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 369, and the Roman Catholics to 1,015; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 50 boys and 52 girls; and 2 daily schools were each aided with £10 a-year and other advantages from subscription, and had on their books 45 boys and 38 girls.

KILTERAGHT. See **KILTORAGHT**.

KILTERNAN, or **KILTIERNAN**, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Rathdown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Dundrum, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,165 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 913; in 1841, 1,019. Houses 151. The surface possesses little attraction for the plodding agriculturist, or the prosaic and hobnail grazier, but is replete with grandeur and romance to a tasteful observer of landscape. It comprises one of the richest sections of the highland district of co. Dublin, and participates in the magnificence of the scenery around the **SCALP** [which see]; and it, at the same time, forms the vestibule to one of the richest divisions of the great and grand natural picture-gallery of co. Wicklow. A water-level on the western boundary has an elevation above sea-level of 1,407 feet; a mountain on the western border has an altitude of 1,618 feet; a mountain in the north-eastern district has an altitude of 1,103 feet; Prince William's Seat on the southern boundary has at altitude of 1,825 feet; and the Glencullen rivulet, nearly at the point of leaving the parish, has an elevation of 656 feet. Glencullen-house is situated on the south side of the glen whence it takes its name; Springfield, the villa of Thomas Thompson, Esq., is romantically situated at the entrance of the Scalp; and Kilternan-house, the residence of Mr. Anderson, is situated a little to the west of the village of Kilternan. The other seats are Fountain-hall, Fountain-hall Cottage, Kingstown-lodge, Kilternan-lodge, Jamestown-lodge, and Golden-ball. The road from Dublin to Enniskerry passes through the interior, between the Three-Rock mountain and Rathmichael. The village of Kilternan stands on this road; and is overlooked on the east by a metalliferous hill,—the scene of lead-mining operations. The old church is a small but picturesque ruin of a very early date; and the new church, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the old, is one of the new-fangled and fantastic imitations of Gothic, less pretending than some other new structures of its class, possessing a stone roof and granite walls, and forming a

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 1,389.

decidedly striking feature in the midst of a quiet and romantic landscape.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £41 11s. 6d.; glebe, £40. A portion of the rectorial tithes, worth £50 per annum, is impropriate in Sir Compton Domville, Bart., and a portion worth £30 is impropriate in Christopher Fitzimon, Esq.; but no amount of either of these portions is levied by the impropiators. The vicarage of Kiltarnan and the perpetual curacy of KILGOBBIN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kiltarnan. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 2,062. Gross income, £234 1s. 6d.; nett, £206 5s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan for one turn, and the archdeacon of Dublin for two turns. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from that Board, and a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Viscount Powerscourt. Sitings 300; attendance about 160. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 157, and the Roman Catholics to 757; the Protestants of the union to 251, and the Roman Catholics to 1,813; a daily school at the Scalp was aided by the proceeds of a charity sermon and local subscription, and had on its books 51 boys and 41 girls; a daily school at Glencullen was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and was usually attended by about 50 children; and there was a daily school also in Kilgobbin.

KILTESKILL, a parish in the baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, 3½ miles south-east of the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Loughrea section, 1,716 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches; of the Leitrim section, 2,979 acres, 34 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 900; in 1841, 802. Houses 130. Pop. of the Leitrim section, in 1831, 538; in 1841, 468. Houses 72. The southern district is pre-eminently moorish and waste, but is partially relieved by Kilgarraff wood; and the northern district consists for the most part of good arable and tillage land, and possesses a considerable amount of ornament. The highest ground is in the south-east, and has an altitude of 508 feet. The chief mansion is Masonbrook, and the principal hamlet is Straumananth. The road from Loughrea to Searraff passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LOUGHREA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £57 6s.; glebe, £15 14s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £30 15s. 1d., and are appropriated to the diocesan and to the prebendary of Kilteskil. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killeenadeema and Derrybrien. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was no school.

KILTESKIN or TITESKIN, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 2½ miles south-south-west of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,145 acres. Pop., in 1831, 450; in 1841, 703. Houses 104. The land is, for the most part, of middle-rate quality.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £201 14s. 9d.; glebe, £66 3s. Gross income, £267 17s. 9d.; nett, £258 14s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. Previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, Kilteskil was part of the benefice of Aghada. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 435; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILTEVAN. See KILTEEVAN.

KILTEYNAN, or KILTINAN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 2½ miles south-east of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,102 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,206; in 1841, 1,296. Houses 176. The western district is low ground, and consists of good land; but the eastern district climbs away to the height of 1,589 feet on the acclivities of the Slievenaman group of mountains, and is pre-eminently bleak, yet fertile. A rivulet mutually divides the two districts; and, in doing so, cuts the parish into two nearly equal parts. Kiltynan, the picturesque residence of Robert Cooke, Esq., is the principal feature in the west. The antiquities are the ruins of a castle and two churches. The road from Clonmel to Clonkeen passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £320; nett, £288 15s. Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice is suspended under the Church Temporalities Act; and the minister of the adjoining parish performs its occasional duties for a salary of £5. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,267; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 80 boys and 69 girls.

KILTHOMAS, a parish in the baronies of Loughrea and Kiltartan, 3½ miles north-east of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Loughrea section, 7,125 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches; of the Kiltartan section, 4,584 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches.—of which 24 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are in Lough Cor. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,066; in 1841, 3,278. Houses 576. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1831, 2,326; in 1841, 2,063. Houses 368. The south-eastern district is part of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, bleak and waste; but the central and north-western districts are lowland, and consist for the most part of tolerably good land. The highest ground is near the centre of the southern district, and has an altitude of 977 feet. The mansions are Cappard and Limepark; and the principal hamlet is Skehanagh. The road from Gort to Portumna crosses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarage and part of the rectory form a member of the benefice of KILLINANE; which see. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £17 10s. The tithes of the remaining part of the rectory are compounded for £52 10s.; and are appropriated to the diocesan, and to the prebendary of Kinvarra. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 3,260; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 83 boys and 27 girls.

KILTIERNAN. See KILTIERNAN.

KILTIGAN. See KILTEGAN.

KILTIMOGH. See KILTAMAGH.

KILTINAN. See KILTEYNAN.

KILTINANLEA. See KILTONANLEA.

KILTOGHART, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the villages of Kiltoghart, LEITRIM, DRUMSHANNO, and JAMESTOWN, and the greater part of the town of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON; see these articles. Length, southward, 11½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4½ miles; area, 30,494 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches.—of which 1,717 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches are in Lough Allen, 592 acres, 19 perches are in the Shannon and its earliest lacustrine expansions, and 414 acres, 30 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 16,434; in 1841, 17,581. Houses 2,801. Pop. of

the rural districts, in 1841, 14,143. Houses 2,403. The village of Kiltoghart stands on the road from Drumshambo to Drumsna, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by east of Leitrim, and 3 north-north-east of Carrick-on-Shannon. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 484. Houses 85. The hamlet of Loughtown stands on the south side of a lake of its own name in the east; and the hamlet of Morbaun stands half-a-mile north of Drumshambo, and at the foot of Lough Allen. The parish extends from the middle of the east side of Lough Allen to the bend in the Shannon, south of Jamestown; and is bounded over all the south by the Shannon, and over all the west by Lough Allen and the Shannon. The northern district is mountainous and waste, and attains in the summit of Slieve-an-Erin, an extreme altitude of 1,922 feet; the central district is greatly dappled and splashed with cold lakes and shivering ponds; and by far the greater portion of the practicable land is of indifferent quality. The principal seats are Drumheiny-lodge, Jamestown-lodge, Shannon-lodge, Keonbrook, Newbrook, Rosebank, Summerhill, Castlecarra, Port, Hollypark, and Rose-lodge. The principal features of interest will be found noticed in the articles on the towns, and on Lough Allen and the Shannon.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £562; glebe, £209 5s. Gross income, £771 5s.; nett, £648 19s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have salaries of respectively £69 4s. 7d., and £75. The parochial church, situated in Carrick-on-Shannon, was built in 1827, by means of £200 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £500 raised by parochial assessment, and by the sale of the materials of the old church. Sittings 500; attendance 250. The chapel-of-ease at Drumshambo was built in 1828, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 200. Two Methodist meeting-houses made no return of their attendance; and a third has an attendance of 50. Four Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance severally of 2,000, 1,300, 1,200, and 650. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2,091, and the Roman Catholics to 15,002; and 15 daily schools had on their books 679 boys and 459 girls. Three of the schools were salaried with respectively £8, £8, and £12 from the National Board; two with respectively £8 and £10 from the London Hibernian Society; one with £7 10s. from the Ardagh Diocesan Society; one with £12 from the Baptist Society; one with £15 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society; one with £4 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, £4 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, and £4 from subscription; one with £32 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, the London Hibernian Society, and subscription; one with £15 and other advantages from Mr. Latouche; and one with £5 5s. from Lord Duncannon. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Jamestown, one at Cratty, one at Drumkeelamore, one at Leitrim, one at Cor-durry, and one at Lisduff; and salaried the whole with £78 a-year.

KILTOLLA. See KILTULLAGH.

KILTOMEY. See KILTOOMY.

KILTONANLEA, or DOONASS, a parish on the east border of the barony of Lower Tulla, and of co. Clare, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south by west of O'Brien's Bridge, Munster. It contains the village of CLOONLARA: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,627 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 242 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 4,061; in 1841, 4,016. Houses 629. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,797. Houses 598. The Shannon, partly winding in mazy folds, and in one place achieving

the picturesque cataract of Doonass, traces the whole of the eastern, south-eastern, and southern boundaries, and combines with banks of wood and of varied outline to produce a series of interesting and even brilliant landscapes. See DOONASS. The demesnes are numerous, well-kept, and well-adorned; but most of the land not within their limits is indifferent in quality and poor in appearance. The mansions on the Shannon are Snipe-lodge, Lucyfield, Errinie, Errina-house, Rose-hill, Waterpark, Summer-hill, Doonass-house, Landscape-house, and Belleisle-house; and those in the interior are Prospect-hill, Banard, Oakfield, Newtown, Elmhill, Springfield, and Mount Catherine. The canal of the Limerick and Killaloe navigation, and also the road from Limerick to Killaloe pass through the interior. The chief antiquities are the ruins of two castles, and of the old church of Kiltonanlea.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £341 10s. 9½d. The rectory of Kiltonanlea, and the vicarage of KILLOKENNEDY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kiltonanlea. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 7,647. Gross income, £457 5s. 8½d.; nett, £409 9s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1782, and received the accession of a gallery and a steeple in 1829. Sittings 200; attendance 95. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kiltonanlea and Killokennedy have an attendance of respectively 800 and 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union consisted of 233 Churchmen, and 6 Dissenters; the Roman Catholics of the parish and the union amounted to respectively 4,114 and 7,965; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which received aid from Lady Massy—had on their books 176 boys and 101 girls; and there were 2 hedge-schools in Killokennedy. In 1839, the National Board granted £126 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Coolastyke.

KILTOOM, a hamlet in the parish of Faughantown, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands at the north end of the parish, half-a-mile from the east shore of Lough Dereveragh, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Castle-Pollard. A monastery, a church, a cemetery, a castle, and a mansion, were formerly situated here; and some of them have left traces of their site. The monastery is alleged by monkish annalists to have been founded at an early period by St. Nennid; and Archdall, while perfectly acquainted of course with the monastery, and especially with its antiquity, ludicrously declares the position of it, or the identity of what he calls Kiltoma, to be "now unknown." The mansion was anciently a seat of a branch of the Nugent family, and afterwards of the family of Smyth; and it eventually became the property of the Earl of Longford.

KILTOOM, or KILTOMB, a parish in the barony of Athlone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of the town of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, southward, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$; area, 13,246 acres, 14 perches,—of which 2,757 acres, 15 perches are in Lough Ree, and $30\frac{1}{4}$ acres are in the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 4,514; * in 1841, 4,150. Houses 735. The surface consists for the most part of light land, and has a flat and tame appearance; yet it derives some relief from a height of 396 feet on the north boundary, and from the winding outline of Lough Ree in the bays of Hodson and Bally. The

* The Census of 1831 extends the southern border to the town of Athlone, and includes within the parochial boundary 78 houses of the town, with a pop. of 434. The Ordnance Survey exhibits the extreme south-east of the parish, as half-a-mile north of Athlone.

seats are Newpark, Hodson's-bay-house, and Grove-house. The chief hamlet is Ports. There are two constabulary police-stations. The road from Athlone to Roscommon passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £90; glebe, £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £65; and are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The vicarages of Kiltoom and CAMMA [see that article], constitute the benefice of Kiltoom. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 8,629. Gross income, £230; nett, £196 16s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 120; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kiltoom has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Camma. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 4,660; the Protestants of the union to 133, and the Roman Catholics to 9,002; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 30 boys and 16 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had 271 boys and 117 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Ballybay were salaried with respectively £9 and £8; and one at Famore with £12.

KILTOOMY, KILTOMEY, or KILTORNEY, a parish in the barony of Clanmaurice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains part of the village of LIXNAW: which see. Area, 5,866 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,728; in 1841, 2,043. Houses 335. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,928. Houses 314. The surface is watered by the river Brick; and consists of about equal parts of bog and mountain, and of arable and pasture land. The road from Listowel to Ardfert passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFLYN [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £60; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,835.

KILTORA, or KILTURRAGH, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tubbercurry, and partly in the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, partly in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Mayo section, 3,645 acres, 23 perches,—of which 47 acres, 14 perches are water. Area of the Sligo section, 3,238 acres, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,481; in 1841, 2,613. Houses 464. Pop. of the Sligo section, in 1841, 1,263. Houses 211. The surface is bleak and tame. The chief height is in the Mayo section, and has an altitude of 309 feet. Lough Cloonakillina, on the southern boundary, has a superficial elevation of 258 feet. The principal residence is Doocastle-cottage; and the chief hamlets are Cloontannagh and Toomour. The road from Ballymote to Ballaghadireen passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of EMLYFADD [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £120 5s. 10d., and the rectorial for £109 7s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir Henry Montgomery. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 2,559; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 155 boys and 37 girls.

KILTORAGHT, a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kilfenora, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,091 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches,—of which 15 acres, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,145; in 1841, 1,074. Houses 163. One-third of the surface consists of prime fattening land; and the remainder of good tillage-land, with but little bog.

The water elevation at the centre of the parish is 253 feet. Lough Fergus lies on the western boundary. The principal hamlet is Knockeighra; and the chief antiquities are Knockaunacurra fort, and the ruin of Inchovea-castle. The road from Kilfenora to Ennis passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial tithe composition, £30; glebe, £12 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Clouney, are compounded for £166 13s. 4d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Kilfenora. The vicarages of Kiltoraght and CLOUNEY [see that article] constitute the benefice of Kiltoraght. Length, 8 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,516. Gross income, £158 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £152 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is in a dilapidated state; and the vicar's house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 4. The Roman Catholic chapels of Kiltoraght and Clouney have an attendance of respectively 200 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 15; the Roman Catholics of the parish and the union to respectively 1,214 and 4,834; a hedge-school in the parish had on its books 69 boys and 40 girls; and 4 daily schools in the union had 239 boys and 117 girls.

KILTORCAN, or KILTORKAN, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 996 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 176. This parish is not recognised in the civil parochial division. It is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KNOCKTOPHER [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £34. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics.

KILTORMER, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Longford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,898 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,133; in 1841, 2,089. Houses 355. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 245. Houses 40. The surface is low, consists in the aggregate of good land, and contains a considerable extent of demesne-ground. The seats are Eyreville, Chesterfield, Belleview, Cloggar, Newpark, and Charter-house. The principal hamlet is Ballydonagh. The chief antiquities are two earthen fortifications, and the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel and altar. The road from Eyrecourt to Loughrea passes through the interior; and is overlooked by the church and village.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £32 6s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £16 4s. But though the parish is called a rectory, the chief portion of the tithes, compounded for £89 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., is appropriated to the diocesan and the dean. The rectories of Kiltormer, KILLORAN, and ABBEYGORMAGAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kiltormer. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 6,808. Gross income, £220 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £175 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d., and a loan of £184 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel of Kiltormer has an attendance of 900. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Abbeygormagan and Killoran. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 2,026; the Protestants of the union to 131, and the Roman Catholics to 7,012; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £6 from the rector—had on their books 84 boys and 61 girls, and 6 daily schools in the union had 240 boys and

131 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Kiltormer village were salaried with respectively £12 and £8, and had on their books 128 boys and 103 girls.

KILTORNEY. See **KILTOOMY**.

KILTRELLIG, a village in the parish of Killyhone, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the head of Kilbaha bay, 3 miles east by north of Loop Head, and 5½ miles west-south-west of Carrigaholt. Adjacent to it is Kiltrellig-lodge. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1841, 304. Houses 50.

KILTRISK, a parish 5 miles north-east of Oulart, and partly in the barony of Ballaghkeen, but chiefly in that of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Ballaghkeen section, 41 acres, 13 perches; of the Gorey section, 3,243 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 690; in 1841, 757. Houses 131. Pop. of the Gorey section, in 1841, 739. Houses 128. The land, though of a stiff marly nature, is all arable. The Awina-varra river creeps along the northern boundary; and there descends from an elevation of 129 to one of 120 feet in the space of 2 miles. The seats are Ellendale, Morrion-lodge, Clonganny, and Ballinasteed. The road from Blackwater and Ford to Gorey passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **LESKINFERE** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £126; glebe, £21 12s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 640; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

KILTRUSTAN, a parish in the barony and county of Roscommon, Connaught. It contains on its southern border a small part of the town of **STROKESTOWN**: which see. Length, southward, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,339 acres, 35 perches,—of which 126 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches are in Lough Nablahy, 192 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches are in small lakes, and 5 acres, 15 perches are in an expansion or arm of the Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 3,543; in 1841, 3,938. Houses 703. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,830. Houses 685. The surface is profusely splashed and dappled with lacustrine water; and comprises three qualities of land, worth respectively £3, £2, and 15s. per plantation acre per annum. The seats are Creta, Creggan, Tobberpan, and Doonardbeg. The road from Strokestown to Elphin passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BUMLIN** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £208 6s. 8d., and the rectorial for £104 3s. 4d.; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Kilgoghlin. The Roman Catholic chapel stands 2½ miles north of Strokestown; but the attendance on it is not separately returned. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 3,741; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 from the London Hibernian Society, £6 from the Elphin Diocesan Society, and advantages worth £2 from Lord Hartland—had on their books 119 boys and 65 girls.

KILTUBRID, a parish in the barony of Leitrim, 3 miles east-south-east of Drumshambo, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the village of **KESHARRIGAN**: which see. Length, in the direction of south by east, 6½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 15,608 acres, 23 perches,—of which 684 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,508; in 1841, 7,228. Houses 1,212. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,414; in 1841, 7,096. Houses 1,192. The northern district is mountainous; and the central and southern districts consist of indifferent land, poor in its landscape composition, and but languidly

relieved by great abundance of water and comparative plenty of demesne-ground. Slieve-an-Erin, on the north-west border, has an altitude of 1,922 feet. The Aghacashel rivulet rises on the eastern declivities of that mountain, and pursues its way to the south. Lough Scur lies a little south-east of the centre of the parish, contains the larger part of the parochial water-area, and lies at a superficial elevation of 220 feet above sea-level. The other principal lakes are those of Keshcarrigan, Carrigaport, and Scurdaun. The principal residences are Letterfine, Driny, Laheen, Bellevue, and Aghacashel. The road from Drumshambo to Ballinamore passes across the interior. The Kiltubrid dispensary is within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law union, and serves strictly for the parish; and, in 1840–41, it expended £48 8s. 5d. and administered to 1,345 patients. In 1841, the Kiltubrid Loan Fund had a capital of £804, circulated £2,881 in 1,327 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £9 4s. 4d.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £281; glebe, £240 4s. 10d. Gross income, £521 14s. 10d.; nett, £440 0s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about the year 1788, partly by means of a gift of £406 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,120. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 366, and the Roman Catholics to 6,363; and 5 daily schools had on their books 291 boys and 279 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £7 from the National Board; one with £10 from the National Board, and £6 6s. from Lord Southwell; one with £18 from the National Board, and £7 from Lord Southwell; one with £18 from the London Hibernian Society, and £3 10s. from the Irish Society; and one with £6 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society, and £3 from the rector.

KILTULLAGH, a parish 4½ miles east by south of Athenry, and partly in the barony of Kilconnel, but chiefly in that of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, east-south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Kilconnel section, 1,171 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches; of the Athenry section, 7,776 acres, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,069; in 1841, 3,244. Houses 530. Pop. of the Athenry section, in 1841, 2,974. Houses 491. The surface lies on an average basis of about 150 feet above sea-level, and consists, in general, of good arable, meadow, and pasture land. The Raford rivulet effects the chief drainage. The seats are Kiltullagh and Raford. The principal antiquities are ruins of a church and a castle. Archdall says that a cell of the third order of St. Francis was built in Kiltullagh some time before 1441. The Loughrea and Kiltullagh dispensary is within the Loughrea Poor-law union; and, in 1840–41, it expended £125.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILCONICKNY** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £144 11s. 0½d. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £60, is appropriated to the bishop, the dean, and the archdeacon of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killimore-Daly. The chapel of the Dominican friary at Esker has an attendance of 800, and is served by 7 friars. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school at Esker had on its books 72 boys and 61 girls, a National school at Esker was salaried with £50 from the Board, and had on its books 254 boys and 154 girls, and a hedge-school at Kiltullagh had on its books 70 boys and 54 girls.

KILTULLAGH, a parish in the barony of Castlerea, 5½ miles west-south-west of the town of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the village of **BALLINLOUGH**: which see. Length, south-westward, 9 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 5 miles; area, 24,713 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches, —of which 373 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches are in Lough O'Flynn, and 33 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,110; in 1841, 7,664. Houses 1,450. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,473. Houses 1,418. The surface consists in the aggregate of indifferent land; and comprises a considerable proportion of waste. Slieve O'Flynn, on the eastern border, is the highest ground, and has an altitude of 497 feet. Lough O'Flynn projects to the extent of upwards of a mile within the northern boundary, yet lies, to the amount of 103 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches, within the adjoining parish of Kilkeevin; and it has a superficial elevation of 255 feet above sea-level. Low though the parochial interior is, it contains a watershed between the two grand basins of the Shannon and Lough Corrib, and shakes off head-rills toward respectively the Suck and the Clare. The seats are Cushlievelodge, Willsborough, and Lowberry. The road from Castlerea to Tuam passes through the interior. Archdall says, "A monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order, and of the order De Penitencia, was erected here some time after the year 1441; of which no other particulars have transpired."—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £227 6s. 11d.; glebe, £3 12s. The rectories of Kiltullagh, **TEMPLETOGHER**, **ANNAGH**, **BECAN**, and **AGHAVOWER**, and the vicarage of **KNOCK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Kiltullagh. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 34,619. Gross income, £778 19s. 8½d.; nett, £676 16s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Knock, Becan, and Aghavower, receives the tithe composition of these parishes, amounting to £323 7s. 1d.; the diocesan effecting by that arrangement a practical though only temporary partition of the benefice. The church of Kiltullagh is situated in Ballinlough, and was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £692 6s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, about 85. The curate's house at Ballyhaunis, and also private houses in Kiltullagh and Annagh, are likewise used as parochial places of worship. The Roman Catholic chapels of Garraulahan and Clonfad in Kiltullagh, have an attendance of respectively from 1,000 to 1,200, and about 950; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A private house in Kiltullagh is also used for public Roman Catholic service, and there are 6 Roman Catholic chapels in the other parishes of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 172, and the Roman Catholics to 7,368; the Protestants of the union to 267, and the Roman Catholics to 36,679; 10 daily schools in the parish had on their books 547 boys and 226 girls; and 40 daily schools in the union had 1,907 boys and 832 girls. One of the schools in the parish was supported by £5 from the rector, £4 from W. R. Wills, Esq., and aid from the London Hibernian and the Tuam Diocesan Societies; one was supported by £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £2 from Mr. Wills; and one was aided with £1 from the Roman Catholic clergyman.

KILTURK, a parish on the coast of the barony of Bargie, 5½ miles west-south-west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,206 acres, 3 roods, 20

perches. Pop., in 1831, 817; in 1841, 912. Houses 132. The surface is low, and consists of fertile and well-cultivated land. The seats are Ballybealy-house, Sweetbrier-lodge, and Woodville. A district of 93 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches lies detached in Kilmore; and a detached district of Kilmore, amounting to 226 acres, 17 perches, lies isolated in the centre of Kilturk. The road from the village of Kilmore to westward, passes through the interior. —Kilturk is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TOMHAGGARD** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £80 13s. 7d.; glebe, £31. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £108 1s.; and are inappropriate in Lord Robert Tottenham. The church was built in 1808, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 739; and a hedge-school had on its books 10 boys and 10 girls.

KILTURRÁGH. See **KILTORA**.

KILTYCLOGHER, a village in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the north verge of the county, and on the north road from Manor-Hamilton to Enniskillen, 2½ miles north-west of the head of Upper Lough Macnean, and 6½ north-east of Manor-Hamilton. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 244. Houses 55.

KILTYMON, a picturesque glen, on the north border of the parish of Killiskey, 2½ miles south by east of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It extends about a mile in length; exhibits over all its sides a profusion of wood; is overhung on the west by Durnahill, whose summit has an altitude of 1,122 feet; contains the mansion of Kiltymon, the residence of William Eccles, Esq., beautifully situated on a rising ground; and is traversed by the new line of road from Dublin to Wexford.

KILVARNET, a parish in the barony of Leney, 3½ miles north-west of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,696 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches, —of which 103 acres, 13 perches are in Templehouse Lough, and 93 acres are in Finn-Lough and in streams. Pop., in 1831, 2,360; in 1841, 2,352. Houses 414. The north and the south ends of the parish are much beautified with the demesnes of respectively Annaghmore and Templehouse; but the rest of the surface is bleak, and contains a considerable proportion of bog and of poor land. The Owenmore river describes the whole of the eastern boundary; and Templehouse Lough, an expansion of that stream, has an elevation of 186 feet above sea-level, and lies to the extent of 143 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches in the parish of Emlyfadd, of 108½ acres in Cloonahill, and 35 acres, 27 perches in Achoury. The principal hamlet is Ballinacarrow. The road from Ballymote to Coolany, and that from Tubbercurry to Sligo, intersect each other in the interior. —The parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILLORAN** [which see], in the dio. of Achoury. Vicarial tithe composition, £41 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £31 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £35 1s. 7d.; and are appropriated to the deanery of Achoury. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyrodan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 357 Churchmen, 15 Protestant dissenters, and 2,165 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £14 from Col. Percival, one with £12 from the Baptist Society, £8 from Major O'Hara, and one with £16 from the Baptist Society.

and £2 from Major O'Hara—had on their books 211 boys and 239 girls.

KILVECONTY. See **KILBEACONTY.**

KILVELLANE. See **KILVOLANE.**

KILVEMNON, a parish 7 miles east-north-east of Fethard, and on the eastern border of the barony of Slieveardagh, and of the co. of Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **MULLINAHONE**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 10,551 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,530; in 1841, 4,983. Houses 818. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,355; in 1841, 3,677. Houses 595. Excepting the declivity of mountainous ground on the southern margin, and 500 acres of bog in the interior, the entire surface consists of arable land, worth from 20s. to 50s. per acre. The highest ground on the southern boundary has an altitude of 1,088 feet above sea-level; and the surface of all the interior lies on an average basis of probably about 180 feet. The seats are Gurteen and Killaghy-Castle, the latter the residence of Francis Despard, Esq. The principal hamlets are Ballytoghill, Poulacapple, and Kylefreaghane. The mail-road from Dublin to Clonmel passes across a wing of the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £675 6s. 6½d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £680 6s. 6½d.; nett, £579 2s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also a vicar-choralship in Cashel cathedral. The church was built about the year 1772, by means of parochial assessment to the amount of £461 10s. 9½d. Sittings 100; attendance, between 8 and 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 3,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 4,692; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 195 boys and 95 girls.

KILVINE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 6½ miles east-south-east of Claremorris, and on the eastern border of the barony of Clannorris, and of the county of Mayo, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,426½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,925; in 1841, 2,236. Houses 384. The village stands in the east district, 4 miles east of Ballindine. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 260. Houses 49. The parochial surface lies on a basis of about 200 feet above sea-level; is separated by the rivulet Dalgan from co. Galway; and consists for the most part of very good land. The principal seat is Rockfort; and the principal hamlet is Fallakeeran. The road from Tuam to Ballyhaunis passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition and gross income, £116 12s.; nett, £109 5s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident; and there is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 91 boys and 18 girls.

KILVOLANE, or **KILVELLANE**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Owey and Arra, and of the western wing of co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the town of **NEWPORT-TIP**: which see. Length, westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 3; area, 8,678 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,656*; in 1841, 4,254. Houses 632. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,804; in 1841, 3,182. Houses 475. The eastern and narrow end of the parish is loftily upland, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 1,204 feet above sea-level; but the other districts are aggregately rather low in basis, and

comparatively rich in embellishment. The Clare river, describing a great part of the southern boundary, descends from an elevation of about 600 to one of 127 feet; and the Mulkern river, running across the broad western district, descends from an elevation of 233 to one of 112 feet. The seats are Bloomfield, Mount-Prospect, Derryleigh, Dromore, Mount-Rivers, Ballinackeogh, Barna, Foxhall, Brooklodge, Consingle, and Mount-Philips,—the last the residence of William Philips, Esq. The principal hamlets are Lisnabrock and Gortnanoe. The chief antiquities are a ruined church, and the ruins of Derryleigh Castle. The road from Nenagh to Limerick passes across the parish; and the Anglesey road, constructed a few years ago by government, climbs up from Newport-Tip and the eastern extremity, and passes away among the beautiful and fertile tracts of the highland region of the Keeper and Slievephelim mountains toward Thurles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **NEWPORT** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9d.; glebe, £1 10s. The church was built about 77 years ago, by means of a gift of £415 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilnerath and Kilcomenty. In 1834, the inhabitants of the civil parish consisted of 224 Churchmen, 5 Protestant dissenters, and 3,770 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the co. Limerick district of the ecclesiastical parish amounted to 152, and were all Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from subscription, and £10 from the Incorporated Society—had on their books 254 boys and 226 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £73 13s. 4d. towards the erection of a school at Tourentrien.

KILWARLIN, a small ancient toparchy, on the north border of the barony of Lower Iveagh, and of the western district of co. Down, Ulster. The chieftain of it in the time of Elizabeth was named Mac-Swine O'Rory; and he was able to bring into the field 12 horse and 80 foot, but submitted to the queen. An extensive district along the Lagan between Moira and the Maze Course, is still called the Bogs of Kilwarlin, though it has entirely ceased to contain any turbary.

KILWATERMOY, a parish in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, 2½ miles north-east of Tallow, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½; area, 6,556 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 7 acres, 38 perches are tideway of the river Bride. Pop., in 1831, 2,527; in 1841, 2,400. Houses 385. The Bride describes the whole of the northern boundary. The southern district of the parish is pastoral, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 689 feet above sea-level; but the other districts, though various in the quality of their soil, possess a large aggregate of wood and ornament. The seats are Moore-Hill, W. Moore, Esq.; Janeville; Ballyhamlet; Sapperton, Stephen Moore, Esq.; and Headborough, the Rev. P. S. Smyth. The north-east road from Tallow to Youghal passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TALLOW** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £88 12s. 3d.; glebe, £3 13s. 10d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £177 4s. 6d.; and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1830, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831 at 3,602; but describe the parish as including a small district in co. Limerick.

at the base of the Kilworth mountains, 2½ miles north-north-east of Fermoy, 7 south of Mitchelstown, 19½ north-north-east of Cork, and 106½ south-west by south of Dublin. The route of the Dublin road, over 5 miles north-north-east of the town, is among the Kilworth mountains; and, in a general view, is confined, irksome, and chilly. Though the hills are intersected by some fertile vales, and occasionally clumped or clad with plantation; yet they, for the most part, present to the traveller only bleak and shivering declivities, wanly relieved by intervening tracts of reclaimed moorland. The town itself consists principally of one long street, and has some good houses and respectable inhabitants. Its public buildings are an ancient church, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a neat market-house near the church, and a neat bridge of 6 arches across the Funcheon. Some flax-dressing mills were a few years ago erected in the neighbourhood, by the Earl of Mountcashel, for the employment of the poor; and comparatively extensive corn-mills exist at Maryville and elsewhere in the environs. Fairs are held on January 25, April 21, June 18, September 11, November 21, and December 10. A dispensary in the town is within the Fermoy Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £148 14s. 2d., and administered to 2,742 patients. The environs boast not only the noble seat of Moore-Park, but the minor seats of Maryville, Woodview, and Rushmount. Area of the town, 83 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,963; in 1841, 1,772. Houses 271. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 130; in manufactures and trade, 156; in other pursuits, 89. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 170; on their own manual labour, 144; on means not specified, 45.

KIMMAGE, a pleasant hamlet, 2 miles south-west of Dublin Castle, co. Dublin, Leinster. In its vicinity is Kimmage-house, the seat of the Right Hon. F. Shaw.

KIMMAR'S PORT, a creek in Ardglass Harbour, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. A pier was built here, by means of a grant of £513 from government, and a contribution of £200 from the Commissioners of Ardglass Harbour; it is situated at the inner end of the harbour, and is of much use to fishing-vessels and other small craft; and it was even much used for trading purposes previous to the construction of the large pier. See **ARDGLASS**.

KINAWLEY, a parish, partly in the barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, but chiefly in the baronies of Knockninny and Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Cavan section contains the town of **SWANLINBAR**: which see. Length of that section, east-south-eastward, 8½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 3 miles; area, 15,346 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,384; in 1841, 3,593. Houses 632. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,986; in 1841, 3,101. Houses 541. The surface is prevailingly mountainous, moorish, and repulsively bleak; and it is watered northward across the centre by the Blackwater and the Swanlinbar rivulets. The summit of Legavragra in the east, has an altitude above sea-level of 1,279 feet; of Cratty, in the centre, of 1,215 feet; of Cuileagh, toward the west, 2,188 feet; and of Tiltinbane, on the western boundary, 1,949 feet.—The co. Fermanagh section is strictly contiguous with the co. Cavan section; yet there lies isolated between part of them a detached district of the parish of Tomregan, comprising 3,200 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Length of the Fermanagh section, south-eastward, 10 miles; breadth, from 2½ to 5. Area of the Glenawley portion, 8,686 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches,—of which 206 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are in Upper Lough Erne, and 39 acres,

2 roods, 9 perches are in small lakes. Area of the Knockninny portion, 26,970 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 2,688 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are in Upper Lough Erne, and 438 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole of the Fermanagh section, in 1831, 12,741; in 1841, 13,262. Houses 2,220. Pop. of the Knockninny portion, in 1831, 9,069; in 1841, 9,742. Houses 1,611. The surface shades off from the stern and sombre colouring of the eastern declivities of Cuileagh, to the warm and luscious tints of the elaboration of island, peninsula, meadow, wood, and water, along the whole of the left side of Upper Lough Erne; and, in an aggregate view, it lies low, and comprises a large amount of marsh, bog, and poor gravelly land. Some caves occur in the extreme west. The Swanlinbar or Cladagh rivulet separates the Knockninny portion from the Glenawley portion; and the Woodford river flows 6½ miles along the southern and south-eastern boundaries to Lough Erne. The principal islands belonging to Kinawley in Lough Erne, named from the head of the lake downward, are Inisherck, Coney, Trasna, Rockan, Inishcrevan, Aghenish, Inishlaght, Inishlirroo, Doocarn, and Creaghmarourk. The principal small lakes lie chiefly on the immediate or near flank of Lough Erne; and, named north-westward, are Loughs Killymackan, Mill, Corracosh, Black, Corrabarra, Gole, Drumconor, Abacon, Slane, Derrycree, Drummully, Derrygallen, Corracosh, and Macken. The principal mansions are Prospect-Hill in the north-west corner of the Knockninny section, and Callowhill, Dresternan-Castle, and Mount-Prospect, all near the centre of that section. The hamlet of Kinawley stands in the Glenawley section, 6 miles south by west of Enniskillen; and the church, in the Knockninny section, 3½ miles south-east of Kinawley. The roads from Enniskillen to Ballyconnell and Belturbet pass through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £317 6s. 9d. Gross income, £686 11s. 4½d.; nett, £543 12s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have each a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The parish-church was built in 1825, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 400. The chapel of ease at Swanlinbar was erected about 77 years ago. Sittings 250; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Knockninny, Glassmullen, and Drumderig, have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 720, and 560; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapels of Swanlinbar and Kinawley have each an attendance of 1,170; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4,018 Churchmen, 17 Presbyterians, and 11,958 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 280 children; and 21 daily schools had on their books 51 boys and 472 girls. Four of the schools were connected with the Kildare Place Society, and salaried with respectively £10, £8, £10, and £15, from subscription; another was salaried with £10, and other advantages from subscription; another with £8 from the National Board, and £2 from subscription; and another, with £10 from the National Board, and £1 from subscription. In 1841, the Kinawley Loan Fund had a capital of £1,702, circulated £4,338 in 995 loans, cleared a nett profit of £7, and expended for charitable purposes £90; and from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, it circulated £17,225 in 4,054 loans, cleared a nett profit of £212, and expended for charitable purposes £173 2s. 5d.

KINBANE. See **KENBANE**.

KINCON, a village in the parish of Kilfian, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 125. Houses 20.

KINCORA, the seat of the celebrated Brian Boromh, and the chosen residence of the kings of Munster and North Munster, in the parish of Killaloe, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the Shannon, at the extreme point of the expansion of Lough Derg, 1 mile north-north-west of the city of Killaloe. But the only existing memorials of it are a large circular earthen fort, called Bal-Boromh, on its own site, and a modern residence, called Kincora-Lodge, half-way thence to Killaloe. "What had been the particular character of the structure at Kincora," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "we have but little means of conjecturing. In 1012, the Four Masters record the erection of many *daingins*, or fortified places, by Brian Boru; amongst the rest the *caher* of Kincora; but this we regard as merely a re-edifying, for we have numerous notices of the place previous to that year, and even in the year preceding. We find the same annals mention that Brian, at the head of an expedition, which he made to Cinell-Conaill, carried off with him O'Maoldora, the king of that district, in captivity, to Kincora. As this re-edifying, or re-construction, was anterior to the introduction of the castellated style of building in Ireland, we can only suppose that the strength of these places lay in the outworks, the great stone ramparts, and successive ditches, rather than in the interior dwellings and offices, which were probably not storied, and in which length and breadth, rather than height, were had in view. Timber frame-work, or cob-work, formed the walls, and the roofs were thatched: such we know to have been the style of contemporaneous Saxon and British dwellings. That Kincora was ornamented with trees, and possessed the luxuries of artificial fish-ponds, or rather salmon-wiers, we gather from Tigernach, who informs us, that in 1061, Hugh O'Connor burnt Killaloe, and overturned Kincora to its very foundations, and that his soldiers devoured the salmon from the fish-pond; which pond they also at the same time destroyed. Kincora was soon afterwards re-edified, for in 1069, Tady, son of Toreloch O'Brien, is recorded as dying in his father's bed at that place. In two years after this, the *caher* of Kincora was again destroyed by the northern Irish, who had pursued Murkestach O'Brien thither, and from thence carried off captives. In 1094, it was again re-edified by Murtogh O'Brien. In 1104, it was burnt by lightning; and in 1118, Tureloch O'Connor of Connaught, led a great army thither, which place they flung into the Shannon, as well the stones as the trees. This passage evinces that mason-work had been used in the construction of the *caher*, which was not the case in that of the fort of Bal-Boru, the only one of the many foundations now remaining which once constituted the *palace of Brien*. This solitary relic consists of a large circular earthen fort, at present having but a single vallum of about 20 feet in height, and the ditch partly filled up. The external circumference is about 650 feet; a low modern stone wall has been built for the protection of the lower part of the rampart. The inner area is 80 feet in diameter, and the surrounding vallum about 10 feet in height; the whole has been thickly planted with fir trees. On the whole, there is nothing in the appearance of the structure to distinguish it from the thousand similar forts everywhere remaining over the face of the country; but its strong position at the extremity of a steep green headland, whose base is washed at three sides by the water of the river."

KINDELAN. See CASTLE-KINDELAN.

KINDEVIN, the small demesne of Robert Sproule, Esq., in the parish of Street, 3 miles north-north-east of Rathowen, barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It extorts a separate notice on account of the important improvements its proprietor has effected in the drainage and reclamation of swampy grounds.

KINEAGH, a parish, 3 miles west by south of Rathvilly, and partly in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, but chiefly in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Leinster. The two sections are mutually separated by the intervention of the Carlow parish of Rahill. Length of the main body of the Kildare section, westward, 2½ miles; breadth, from a few perches to 2 miles; area, 3,008 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 981 acres, 33 perches form a detached district 2½ miles to the south-south-east, but a district which, nevertheless, is contiguous with the Carlow section. Length of the Carlow section, westward, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,289 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,441; in 1841, 1,580. Houses 242. Pop. of the Carlow section, in 1841, 938. Houses 142. The land is, in general, excellent. The seats in the Carlow section are Ricketstown, Bettyfield, and Philipstown; and in the Kildare section, Newtown. The church is in the Carlow section; and the highest ground is on the west boundary of the main body of the Kildare section, and has an altitude of 855 feet.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £105 17s. 9½d.; glebe, £37. Gross income, £142 17s. 9½d.; nett, £132 14s. 11d. Patron, the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Rectorial tithe composition to the amount of £80 is appropriated to the bishop of Kildare; and to the amount of £80 is inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin,—to the amount of £21 17s. 9d. in the Duke of Leinster,—to the amount of £22 18s. 9d. in John D. Dukett, Esq.,—and to the amount of £14 11s. 7d. in Hugh Cumming, Esq. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 74, and the Roman Catholics to 1,389.

KINELEARTY, a barony of co. Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Upper Castlereagh; on the east, by Dufferin; on the south-east, by Lecale; on the south, by the inner harbour of Dundrum and by Upper Iveagh; and on the west, by Upper and Lower Iveagh. Its greatest length, in the direction of south by east, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7 miles; and its area is 40,322 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 426½ acres are water. The culminating summit of the Slieve-Croob group of mountains is situated near the middle of the western boundary; but, excepting the upland declivities, which descend from that summit to the east, the surface of the barony prevalently exhibits the tumulated, billocky, and undulating character which characterizes the greater part of the county. The Ballinahinch river, flowing eastward, effects most of the drainage toward Lough Strangford; but some streamlets run southward to Dundrum harbour, and some northward within the basin of the Lagan. Acholy MacCartane, the last independent toparch of Kinelearty, and the descendant of a race of toparchs of the district, was able to muster only 80 fighting men for a conflict; and he submitted to Queen Elizabeth. "Kinelearta, more properly Kinelartan," says a 'Chorographical Description of Down,' written exactly a century ago, "was so called from an ancient proprietor of that tract named Artane, from whence MacCartan, or more properly

MacArtan, of the race of Ire, from whence sprang also the Magennises of Iveagh. 'Kinell' signifies a branch of a family from whence tracts of countries have taken their names, and imports not only the head of a family, but the country possessed by them. So 'Kinellartane' is the country of Artane.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Loughin-island, and part of the parishes of Annahilt, Dromara, Kilmegan, Kilmore, and Magheradroll. The only town is Ballinahinch; and the chief villages are Clough and Seaford. The annual valuation under the Poor-law act is £25,334 14s. 10d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1840, were £1,374 17s. 8d., and £1,467 6s. 8d.,—and under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, £1,508 8s. 9d., and £1,359 11s. Pop., in 1831, 21,241; in 1841, 20,895. Houses 3,738. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,343; in manufactures and trade, 1,326; in other pursuits, 140. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,476; who could read but not write, 2,518; who could neither read nor write, 1,883. Females at and above 5 years who could read and write, 2,497; who could read but not write, 4,170; who could neither read nor write, 2,832.—Kinelearty lies within the Poor-law unions of Downpatrick and Lisburn. The total number of tenements valued is 4,229; and of these, 2,199 were valued under £5,—936, under £10,—468, under £15,—254, under £10,—132, under £25,—54, under £30,—90, under £40,—32, under £50,—and 64, at and above £50.

KINGSALE. See KINSALE.

KING'S COUNTY.

An inland county, on the west side of the middle division of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Westmeath; on the north-east, by cos. Meath and Kildare; on the east, by co. Kildare; on the south, by Queen's co. and co. Tipperary; and on the west, by cos. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its northern boundary is, interruptedly and to the aggregate extent of 6½ miles, traced by small streams, but is everywhere else artificial and capricious. Its north-eastern boundary with Meath, an extent of 3½ miles, is traced by a small tributary of the Boyne; and with Kildare, an extent of 4 miles, is traced by the Boyne itself. Its eastern boundary is, interruptedly and to the aggregate extent of 3½ miles, formed by streams; but is elsewhere artificial and wildly capricious. Its southern boundary line, over the first 5½ miles, is the Barrow; over the next 8½ miles, is artificial; over the next 4½ miles is Lough Annagh, and the headstream thence of the Silver river; over the next 9 miles—the direction of which, however, is southward and south-south-westward—is the water-shed of the Slievebloom mountains; and over the last 10 miles—the direction of which is also south-south-westward—is occasionally the water-shed, but generally the western declivities, and sometimes even the western base, of the Devil-Bit mountains. The western boundary-line, over the first 11 miles, is principally artificial; over the next 6½ miles is the Little Brosna; and over the last 15½ miles is, very sinuously, the Shannon. One comparatively large district, and two more pendicles, formerly lay detached at the distance of from 2½ to 8½ miles; and were chiefly or solely surrounded by co. Kildare: but, for the sake of making order and terminating absurdity, they were incorporated with co. Kildare by authority of the late acts connected with the Poor-laws and other reforms. Even the main body of the county, however, or what now constitutes its entire territory, has not only an irregular and inconvenient, but

a ridiculous outline; consisting, in a general view, of a very slender and compressed oblong, extending from east to west, and of a projection south-south-westward, which goes off from the west end of the oblong with a breadth of about 11½ miles, and extends 17 miles in a somewhat tapering manner almost to a point. The greatest length of the county, westward from the most easterly point of the parish of Monasteroris to the Shannon half-a-mile below Shannon-Bridge, is 35½ miles. Its breadth, southward, from the junction point of eos. Meath and Westmeath, and King's co., to the southern boundary 2 or 3 perches south-south-west of Portarlinton, is 11½ miles; or southward from the northern boundary at the division between the parishes of Kilclonfert and Ballycommon to the southern boundary 5 furlongs south-south-east of Rath-Hill, is 6 miles; or southward from the most northerly point of the King's co. section of the parish of Kilcumreagh, to the southern boundary due south of Rath-robin House, is 9½ miles; or southward along the great south-south-westward projection of the county, in lines drawn through Frankford and Birr, is respectively 21½ and 26½ miles. Its area comprises 337,256 acres of arable land, 145,836 of uncultivated land, 8,258 of continuous plantations, 902 of towns, and 1,733 of water.

Surface.—The aggregate surface of King's co. so closely resembles that of Kildare, that a description of the one might, with mere changes of the nomenclature and position of districts and objects, be regarded as very nearly an accurate description of the other. Both include a great aggregate of the Bog of Allen; both contain a vast central tableau, flat, featureless, and comparatively low; both are relieved in the interior only by a few incon-siderable hills, by unimportant undulations, or by such nearly imperceptible water-sheds as vein the expanse of a tableau; and both possess along one frontier, in partnership with a contiguous county, a chain of mountain, whose altitudes, escarpments, and scenic power completely redeem a considerable extent of country from the prevailing monotony. King's co., however, cannot boast any such rich and beauteous valley as that of the Liffey, which adorns so large a section of Kildare; while, in partial compensation for so great a want, it sports, along the majority of its streamlets, belts of verdure and cereal wealth almost peculiarly its own. The western declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains, which extend along the east margin of the southern part of the great south-south-westward projection, have a very slender breadth within King's co., and nowhere present a higher summit than that of Knockbane, 555 feet in altitude above sea-level, and situated at the extremity of the projection. The western lateral half of the range of the Slievebloom mountains, or that longitudinal section of it which is situated within King's co., extends 9½ miles north-north-eastward from the vicinity of the sources of the Suir and the Nore, or from the north side of the depression which separates it from the Devil-Bit range; it has a mean breadth of only about 2½ miles, though the actual breadth is boldly various and continually changing; and its principal summits, named in a series from south to north, are one of 757 feet of altitude above sea-level, one of 1,332 feet, Farbreague of 1,411 feet, Arderin of 1,733 feet, Carrole-Hill of 1,584 feet, one of 1,691 feet, one of 1,602 feet, Black Gap of 1,203 feet, and Spink of 1,087 feet. The hill or mountain of Knocknaman, 1,113 feet in altitude, is usually regarded as one of the Slieveblooms; but it really stands a little detached from them, 1½ mile south-east of Kinnitty village, and 3½ miles south-west of Spink mountain. The only passages

through the Slievebloom range are the Black Gap and the Gap of Glandine, the former nearly due east of Kinnitty, and the latter very nearly in the middle of the range,—but both are very lofty, exceedingly narrow, and aggregately inconvenient. All the parts of the county directly west of the mountains, or those parts which jointly with the mountains constitute the great south-south-westward projection, are low, and, in a general view, rich, verdant, ornate, or perhaps even luscious; and they blend with the Devil-Bit range, but especially with that of Slievebloom, in forming a series of beautiful landscapes, both close and extensive. See **BIRN, KINNITTY, and SLIEVEBLOOM.** The remainder of the county, constituting its great body, and comprising the grand oblong which extends from east to west may, for the sake of analysis, be cut southward into three not very unequal sections, western, central, and eastern, by lines through respectively Clara and Geashill. The western one of these sections is, in a general view, almost as flat and level as a bowling-green,—a vast region of fens, morasses, and bogs,—a smooth and hairy chaos of moss-plants, heaths, and ferns; yet it is much relieved, and even worked into fertility and ornateness around Banagher, along a large proportion of the valley of the Brosna, and two or three other dispersed but small localities. The river Shannon, when within only 2 or 3 miles of taking leave of the west boundary of the district, or at the point where it is intersected by the Grand Canal, has a surface elevation above sea-level of 115 feet, and a principal lake among the bogs of the south-east corner of the district has an elevation of 177 feet: yet so low and monotonous is the whole of the land, whether bog, pasture, or arable ground, that heights of 174, 209, and 221 feet above sea-level figure in the maps of the Ordinance Survey as principal points of altitude; and the only tolerable apologies for hills of any sort, are Cloghan-Hill, 378 feet in height, and situated in the vicinity of the village of Cloghan, and Knockhill, 499 feet in height, and situated on the very eastern margin of the district. The central section has a considerably less proportion of bog, and a considerably larger proportion of woodland and demesne-ground, than the western section; yet it has the same flatness, lowness, and tameness of general character; it presents no higher summits than four of respectively 435, 409, 379, and 457 feet of altitude above sea-level; and it possesses relief or ornament, principally in the south-west corner, along the vale of the Clodagh, and along the western half of the northern border or margin. The eastern section is a curious patchwork of bogs, morasses, meadows, arable grounds, woodlands, and demesnes; but the bogs and morasses have far the ascendancy in superficial extent, and so prevalently impinge upon all the other varieties of ground with which the district is tessellated, as to give their dull, dead tone to much the larger proportion of the landscape. Croghan-Hill, in the north-west, is comparatively a grand feature, and naturally a far, panoramic-seeing summit, possessing an altitude of 769 feet above sea-level; but the only other tolerable hill within the limits of the district is one of nearly 360 feet in altitude. Any reader will easily infer, that excepting the small aggregate proportion of the western declivities of the Slievebloom mountains which are rocky or otherwise waste ground, very nearly the whole of the enormous surface of 145,836 acres of uncultivated land within the county, consists of unreclaimed bogs.

Waters.—The river Shannon, over the whole course of its connection with the county, is navigable, and offers valuable facilities of communication

northward to the great lakes of its upper basin, and southward to Limerick and the ocean. The Black-water drains a district of bogs in the extreme north-west; and pursues a west-south-westerly course to the Shannon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Shannon-Bridge. The Brosna comes in from Westmeath, and runs about 14 miles south-westward and west-south-westward through King's co. to the Shannon at Shannon Harbour. The Clara rivulet runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the northern boundary, and 3 miles in the interior, westward to the Brosna, a mile below Clara. The Clodagh comes in from Queen's co., and describes the quarter of a circle from north to west, and over a distance of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Brosna $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Ballycumber. The Silver river issues in two head-streams from Lough Annagh on the boundary with Queen's co., and from the west end of the Black Gap, and performs an extreme run of about 13 miles, prevalently northward, to the Brosna, 24 miles below the embouchure of the Clodagh. The Little Brosna rises at the south-west extremity of the Slievebloom mountains, and flows about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, partly in the interior of King's co., but chiefly on the boundary with co. Tipperary, to the Shannon $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Banagher. The Borris-o'-Kane rivulet and two other minor streams drain the southern part of the great south-south-westward projection, in a westerly direction into co. Tipperary and toward the Shannon. These drainages are all within the basin of the Shannon; and they include the whole of the baronies of the county except those of Philipstown, Coolestown, and Warrenstown, jointly constituting a district in the east of $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth, and naturally divided into two parts of respectively about one-third within the basin of the Boyne, and about two-thirds within the basin of the Barrow. The principal streams of the Boyne district are the Boyne itself on the north-east boundary, and its Mengagh and Yellow-river affluents eastward; and the principal streams of the Barrow district are the Barrow itself on the southern boundary, the Little Barrow chiefly on the eastern boundary, and the Feagile southward through the interior.—The principal lakes within the county are Lough Boora, of 107 acres, 10 perches, in area, in the baronies of Ballyboy and Garrycastle; Lough Annaghmore, of 111 acres, 29 perches, in the barony of Ballyboy, but extending also into Queen's co.; Lough Pallas, of 82 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, in the barony of Ballyboy; Lough Fin, of 186 acres, in the barony of Garrycastle; Lough Nashade, of 16 acres, 26 perches, in the baronies of Warrenstown and Lower Philipstown; and Lough Ballinderry, of 71 acres, in the barony of Kilcoursey. The Grand Canal traverses the county westward from end to end; comes in from co. Kildare at an elevation of 261 feet above sea-level, and descends to the Shannon at the embouchure of the Brosna; sends off a small branch to Edenderry, and a longer one toward Kilbeggan; touches the towns of Philipstown and Tullamore; and affords to all the central and northern districts of the county the whole of its facilities of communication eastward to Dublin, and westward to the Shannon and to Ballinasloe.

Climate.—The county's configuration of surface, and its distance from the sea, occasion its climate to be much less moist than that of many other districts in Ireland. The great prevalence of bog appears to exert little of the malign influence which so generally arises from morasses; and the nonputrescent quality of the bog of the country is evinced by the state of comparatively high preservation in which pieces of timber are found at exceedingly great depths. The average narrowness of most of

the county from north to south, and the occupancy of much of the broad part with the Slievebloom mountains, prevent any perceptible variation among different districts in seed-time and harvest.

Minerals.]—A formation of clay slate and greywacke slate occupies the summit and higher declivities of the Slievebloom mountains; and measures within the boundary-line of King's co., about $8\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, by on the average about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The rock dips 70° toward the south; it generally consists of strata of from 1 foot to 3 feet in thickness, but in some places it laminates into excellent flags of from 1 inch to 5 inches in thickness; and it may, in a general view, be described as a quartzose clay slate, approaching in granulation and appearance to fine-grained greywacke. A formation of yellow sandstone constitutes all the King's co. section of the Devil-Bit mountains, and also all the surface parts of the Slievebloom mountains not occupied by the clay slate. It has usually a grey or yellowish-white colour, and rarely the redness which characterizes the yellow sandstone formation farther south; it lies conformably on the supporting clay slate rock; and it is very compact, consists of granular particles of quartz, and seldom passes into conglomerate.—A protruded brecciated greenstone formation, tilting up the edges of encincturing flötz limestone, constitutes the Hill of Croghan. The rock varies in colour from pale lavender to greyish-black; it contains a general diffusion of calcareous matter, in the form especially of rounded lumps; it consists, where its colour is palest, of compact felspar and carbonate of lime, and where its colour is least pale, of a mixture of hornblende and felspar, with minute disseminated particles of quartz, calcareous spar, and iron-pyrites; it exhibits such a profusion of stony grains and lumpish pieces of its component ingredients, particularly of the calcareous fragment, as to rank doubtfully between greenstone breccia and greenstone conglomerate; and it is very easily decomposed, and forms a soil so singularly rich and friable as to have produced a luxuriance of both green and cereal crops without any manurial aid. Some considerable masses of greenstone appear also about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Philipstown, in the direction of Croghan hill.—Granular limestone, of the quality of marble, occurs in the parish of Clonmacnoise, and has been quarried to the amount of at least 3,000 cubic feet.—Flötz limestone, part of the vast central flötz limestone field of Ireland, occupies all the great remainder of the county, forming the substratum of all the bogs, and directly or indirectly constituting both the soil and the subsoil of the cultivated lands. Banks, low ridges, and elongated hillocks of rolled limestone gravel, usually called eskers, traverse, undulate, or otherwise diversify many districts of the flötz limestone formation; and in consequence of their appearing to have been deposited by water in rapid action, they form an interesting topic of study to the geologist.

Soils.]—"The soil of Slievebloom at this side," says the agricultural statist of the county, "is at the extremity a cold grit, and takes a great deal of lime to render it arable; its quality is argillaceous, and interspersed thickly with rocks of freestone. This upper stratum is pretty deep, in few places less than two spades from the surface, and a silicious substratum covers the whole range of the summit. The centre parallel has various soils, being of a light sandy loam, a stiff yellow clay, or gritty shallow gravel, and a deep brown earth, which is far the best of it, and the bottom line is always a cold, spongy, deep clay, only productive where the loam is so dry as to check the springs above; at the foot,

where the declivity vanishes, is a deep irreclaimable bog, approachable but in very dry seasons. This will be found to be the more general description of this side the Slievebloom, but does not universally hold good; for towards the centre of this range the land is very fertile in pasture, and grazed the whole year throughout with numerous flocks of sheep and young cattle; the soil being of a limestone quality, and large rocks of that mineral thickly interspersed; neither is the bottom range boggy, but a stiff clay, where abundant crops of corn are yielded. On the mountain of Knocknaman this is the case, and also the range of Castletown Cumber, and down to Lettybrook, which latter is some of the best land in the county."—The prevailing soil of the arable parts of the vast limestone district, is either a shallow gravelly loam, or a deep moorish gravel; it is not very fertile in its natural state, but may be rendered so by the use of composts, and even of bog manures; and it needs but to be judiciously treated in a due rotation of cropping, in order to its yielding a very fair return. The moorish soils are very productive in dry summers; and, when limestone gravel is freely used upon them, they speedily become the most valuable land in the county. The pastures, though not very luxuriant, are kind and fattening, and are peculiarly suitable for sheep. Bogs reclaimed with the profuse application of limestone gravel, are remarkably luxuriant; yet they are two or three weeks later than the other lands in maturing cereal crops.

Agriculture.]—The baronies of Upper and Lower Philipstown may, in most respects, be regarded as a fair agricultural specimen of all parts of the county except the mountains and the south-south-western low grounds which they flank. The farms of the baronies average about 24 English acres; and pay a rent of from 15s. to £2 2s. per Irish acre. The soil varies from a very thin stratum of bog upon a sterile clay, to a most fertile dry loam, covering the rising grounds called islands. The produce of wheat on the poorest lands which produce it, is 7 barrels of 20 stones per Irish acre; on good lands, it averages 12 barrels; and on some choice lands, it has amounted to 17 barrels. Though the agriculture, except on a few large farms, is everywhere wretched, yet "the islands" are so fertile as almost always to produce excellent crops. The usual rotation is, first, from ley or grass, without manure; second, potatoes, slightly manured; third, fourth, and fifth, oats; and lastly, a sufficient duration of fallow to allow the exhausted land to reacquire a good sward. So great is the competition for shelter and a potatoe, that whenever a farm is known to be about to become vacant, so many as 40 or 50 applicants will strive with one another who to get it even at a high rent. Agricultural labourers are in a deplorable condition, and have of late years been rendered worse by the transmutation into grazing-grounds of a large proportion of the arable lands of some large farms; they can obtain no employment in winter, only precarious employment in summer, and not full employment even in harvest; they lie in miserable damp hovels, and scantily feed on such potatoes as in England would scarcely be regarded fit food for cattle; and they were, in consequence, described in 1836, by an intelligent policeman, as "not fatigued or inclined for rest by night, but on the contrary, restless and discontented, with a starving family, ready for any midnight outrage, and easily made tools of." A very enterprising and judicious large farmer of the name of George Rait, followed or imitated by several other large farmers, has for a considerable series of years exhibited a beautiful exemplification of the methods and successes of

improved husbandry; but he has been so askance attended to by the crowd of husbandmen, and practically treated with such indifference or even contempt, that his case eminently illustrates the difficulty of disseminating enlightened agricultural principles in a large portion of Ireland, and the slothfully slow pace at which they travel. The small farmers choose to remain quite ignorant of any means of improvement; and many of them never saw any implements of husbandry except the rudest, or heard the name of many useful plants commonly cultivated by good farmers. Their ploughs have long beams and wooden mould-boards, patched with thick boards which impede their progress; their potatoes are planted in the lazy-bed manner; their wheat is covered by the spade with the soil lifted from the furrows; and their green crops are very nearly a nonentity, and, in every instance, fail to make even the slightest provision for the practice of summer stall-feeding,—the grand recipe for a constant and abundant supply of good manure, and the lucrative means of enabling a small farmer to keep three cows for every one he kept before. The small farmers keep each from one to six sheep; and the women spin the wool into yarn, and pay 1s. per yard for the manufacturing of it into a kind of frieze which they use for clothing. In 1841, the number of farmers of from 1 acre to 5 acres in extent within the rural districts of the county, was 5,657; of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,502; of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,374; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,213.

Live Stock.—Most of the black cattle are of the Irish long-horned breed; but English or half-bred short-horned bulls are very common. The graziers prefer the stock which has a mixture of the short-horned breed; and the bulls of that breed are, in consequence, becoming more and more used. The sheep are of a large, long-woolled kind, that are capable of being fat and plump at two years of age. The horses are light-boned active animals, and well suited to work double in the plough, or to draw one-horse carts. The long-legged race of pigs have quite disappeared; and the kind now in use are thick, and apparently well inclined to fatten.—In 1841, the live stock, on farms or holdings not exceeding one acre, consisted of 638 horses and mules, 1,457 asses, 1,709 cattle, 942 sheep, 5,107 pigs, and 44,915 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,754 horses and mules, 1,334 asses, 3,425 cattle, 1,805 sheep, 5,093 pigs, and 44,204 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,233 horses and mules, 354 asses, 6,818 cattle, 6,654 sheep, 6,221 pigs, and 58,654 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,451 horses and mules, 214 asses, 5,279 cattle, 8,477 sheep, 3,103 pigs, and 23,206 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 4,089 horses and mules, 210 asses, 16,685 cattle, 48,369 sheep, 3,910 pigs, and 30,316 poultry. The totals of these classes, together with their respective estimated value, are 13,165 horses and mules, £105,320; 3,560 asses, £3,560; 33,916 cattle, £220,454; 66,247 sheep, £72,817; 23,374 pigs, £29,218; and 201,295 poultry, £5,032. Grand total of estimated value, £436,455. But these statistics are exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts; and the classes of this, together with their respective estimated value, were 458 horses and mules, £3,664,—271 asses, £271,—630 cattle, £4,095,—358 sheep, £394,—1,319 pigs, £1,649,—and 1,803 poultry, £45. Total estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £10,118.

Woods.—Sir Charles Coote said, in 1801, "There are no woods but at Killeigh, and those comprised in ornamental plantations, as at Charleville, yet no quantity of very old timber is here. On the border

of the county, adjoining Tipperary, is a good appearance of wood, but yet does not amount to any that is very old. Cangor has the oldest and growest timber, and much of this has made way for young plantations. Knocknamase has some old valuable timber, but the greater part of the wood in this county is ornamental, and in demesne lands, though originally its whole face was one uninterrupted forest, of which it bears evident marks to this day; the alder was natural to the soil, and a small patch of its ancient forest, which has quite the venerable appearance of antiquity, stands yet protected in the park at Droughtville."—In 1841, the continuous woods within the county consisted of 557 acres of oak, 84 of ash, 12 of elm, 41 of beech, 816 of fir, 6,197 of mixed trees, and 551 of orchards,—in all, 8,258 acres; and of these there were planted previous to 1791, 270 acres of oak, 9 of ash, 4 of beech, 32 of fir, 2,150 of mixed trees, and 115 of orchards. The total number of detached trees in the same year was 468,362,—equivalent to 2,927 acres; and thus the grand total of actual woodlands was 11,185 acres.

Trade and Manufactures.—The average annual aggregate of sales of grain at the principal market-towns within the county during the 10 years terminating in 1836, was as follows—counting 26 stones to the barrel of wheat, and 16 to the barrel of barley and of oats:—at Tullamore, 45,000 barrels of wheat, 35,000 of oats, and 20,000 of barley; at Philipstown, 100 of wheat, 9,000 of oats, and 6,000 of barley; at Clara, 16,000 of wheat, and 16,600 of oats; at Fethane, 60,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 300 of barley; at Cloghan, 5,800 of wheat, and 300 of oats; at Banagher, 25,000 of wheat, 40,000 of oats, and 1,000 of barley; at Birr, 5,600 of wheat, 15,100 of oats, and 13,000 of barley; and at Edenderry, 20,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 25,000 of barley.—The departments and condition of both trade and productive industry will be best shown by a statistic view of the classes of persons whom they employ. In 1841, there were in the county 121 millers, 12 brewers, 11 distillers, 132 bakers, 24 confectioners, 2 soda-water makers, 1 fishmonger, 4 fruiterers, 18 cattle-dealers, 55 pig-jobbers, 283 huxters and provision-dealers, 137 butchers, 36 victuallers, 43 grocers, 5 tobacconists, 13 flax-dressers, 68 carders, 927 flax-spinners, 2 cotton-spinners, 105 wool-spinners, 2,619 spinners of unspecified classes, 6 winders and warpers, 13 wool-dressers, 16 cotton-weavers, 4 corduroy-weavers, 166 linen-weavers, 32 woollen-weavers, 1 stuff-weaver, 2 silk-weavers, 3 lace-weavers, 480 weavers of unspecified classes, 2 woollen manufacturers, 3 lace-manufacturers, 12 dyers, 1 corduroy-cutter, 14 curriers, 10 tanners, 163 brogue-makers, 780 boot and shoe makers, 658 tailors, 644 sempstresses, 635 dress-makers, 37 milliners, 25 stay-makers, 2 comb-makers, 560 knitters, 33 hatters, 111 bonnet-makers, 4 cap-makers, 8 glovers, 8 hairdressers and barbers, 1 umbrella-maker, 3 leather-dealers, 1 hosier, 7 haberdashers, 11 woollen-drapers, 31 pedlars, 30 dealers in old clothes, 17 mg and bone dealers, 7 builders, 32 brick-makers, 71 stone-cutters, 10 lime-burners, 8 bricklayers, 20 stone-masons, 79 slaters, 10 thatchers, 25 plasterers, 50 sawyers, 911 carpenters, 25 cabinet-makers, 128 coopers, 10 turners, 17 millwrights, 12 wheelwrights, 8 shipwrights, 6 pump-borers, 6 reed-makers, 3 brush-makers, 6 basket-makers, 26 broom-makers, 1 miner, 2 iron-founders, 436 blacksmiths, 3 farriers, 22 whitesmiths, 100 nailers, 10 gunsmiths, 11 braziers and coppersmiths, 4 wire-workers, 1 pin-maker, 3 bell-hangers, 6 plumbers, 22 tin plate workers, 49 tinkers, 6 machine-makers, 2 clock and watch makers, 12 watchmakers, 3 goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 23 coach and car makers, 20

saddlers, 22 harness-makers, 7 rope-makers, 10 letter-press printers, 1 bookbinder, 6 mat-makers, 21 chandlers and soap-boilers, 1 starch-manufacturer, 86 painters and glaziers, 5 tobacco pipe makers, 4 delph dealers, 3 booksellers and stationers, 6 ironmongers, 105 dealers of unspecified classes, 343 shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 175 shop-assistants, 3 tradesmen of unspecified classes, and 22 apprentices of unspecified classes.

Fairs.—The principal fairs at present held within King's co., are the following: Ballyboy, May 4, Aug. 21, and Dec. 6; Ballycowan, July 31; Ballycumber, May 2; and Dec. 1; Banagher, Sept. 15; Birr, Feb. 11, May 15, Aug. 25, and Dec. 11; Brusna, Aug. 4; Clara, Jan. 6, Feb. 1, March 25, May 12, June 29, July 25, Sept. 26, and Nov. 1; Clongown, July 22; Cloghan, March 17, May 15, Aug. 15, and Oct. 29; Dunkerrin, May 4, May 14, Sept. 23, Nov. 3, and Dec. 21; Edenderry, Shrove-Tuesday, Thursday after Whitsunday, and Nov. 4; Ferbane, Aug. 2, and Oct. 20; Frankford, April 28, May 28, Sept. 23, and Nov. 8; Gallen, May 21; Geashill, May 1, Oct. 6, and Dec. 26; Killyon, June 5, and Oct. 10; Killeigh, June 1, and Oct. 16; Kinnitty, May 25, and Oct. 2; Moneygall, Aug. 3, and Nov. 24; Philipstown, Jan. 3, March 28, May 15, June 24, Aug. 17, Oct. 18, and Dec. 3; Rathlione, May 14; Shannon-Bridge, Jan. 1, April 28, June 24, and Sept. 12; Shinrone, July 9, and Nov. 21; and Tullamore, March 19, May 10, July 10, Oct. 21, and Dec. 13.

Communications.—We noticed in the section on the "Waters" of the county, the singularly rich advantages enjoyed in connection with the transit of the Grand Canal from end to end of the county, the deflection of two branches from that canal to the north, and the long sweep of the Shannon navigation along the whole of the extreme west.—The Main Trunk of the southern system of railways, projected by the Public Commissioners, touches a salient angle of the county in the vicinity of Portarlinton; and a line projected by other parties, from Dublin to Galway by way of Mullingar and Athlone, touches the extreme angle of the barony of Kilcoursey very nearly due north of Clara.—The county surveyor was appointed in May 1834; and he had under his charge, in 1842, 729 miles of road, only 5 of which were made subsequently to the date of his appointment. The most important public roads within King's co., are the Dublin and Galway mail-road across a small northern wing of the county, the Dublin and Limerick mail-road across the southern part of the great south-south-western projection, the mail-road from Cashel to Ballinasloe, the mail-roads from Kilbeggan to Tullamore, Frankford, and Banagher, and the stage-coach road from Dublin to Birr.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 254, of scholars 10,139, of male scholars 5,787, of female scholars 3,929, of scholars whose sex was not specified 420, of scholars connected with the Established Church 2,064, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 1, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 21, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 7,959, and of scholars whose ecclesiastical connection was not ascertained 94; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 254, of scholars 10,391, of male scholars 6,072, of female scholars 4,162, of scholars whose sex was not specified 157, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,103, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 1, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 11, of scholars con-

nected with the Roman Catholic community 8,036, and of scholars whose ecclesiastical connection was not ascertained 240. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, were arranged according to the diocesan divisions; and those for King's co., may be inferred by reference to the articles MEATH, KILLALOE, and KILDARE. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 46 schools conducted by 34 male and 20 female teachers, attended by 2,630 male and 2,838 female scholars, and aided during the year with £574 13s. 4d. in salaries, and £68 18s. 1½d. in school-requisites.—The number of persons committed for public offences, in 1842, was 559; and of these, 138 were charged with offences against the person, 16 with offences against property committed with violence, 292 with offences against property committed without violence, 1 with a malicious offence against property, 4 with offences against the currency, and 108 with offences not included in the above categories. The number convicted was 294; and of these, 2 were sentenced to death, 32 to transportation, 227 to imprisonment, 28 to pay fines, and 5 were discharged or not sentenced. The number acquitted was 265; and of these, 133 were found not guilty on trial, 102 had no bill found against them, 5 were not prosecuted, and 25 were bailed and not tried. On Jan. 1, 1843, the constabulary force consisted of 1 third rate county-inspector, 1 first rate sub-inspector, 3 second rate sub-inspectors, 1 third rate sub-inspector, 2 first rate head-constables, 4 second rate head-constables, 48 constables, 244 first rate sub-constables, 19 second rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police. The cost of maintaining this force during 1842 was £13,681 2s. 11½d. A stipendiary magistrate is stationed at Tullamore. The county gaol is at Tullamore, and a bridewell is at Birr. The assizes are held at Tullamore; quarter-sessions at Tullamore, Birr, and Philipstown; and petty-sessions at Ballycumber, Banagher, Bellmount, Clara, Clongown, Doone, Edenderry, Fahy, Frankford, Kinnitty, Moneygall, Birr, Philipstown, Portarlinton, Shinrone, Thomastown, and Tullamore. The county infirmary is at Tullamore; the district lunatic asylum, to which King's co. may send 48 patients, is at Maryborough in Queen's co.; fever hospitals are at Birr and Shinrone; and dispensaries are at Banagher, Clara, Edenderry, Ferbane, Frankford, Geashill, Kinnitty, Leap, Moneygall, Birr, Philipstown, Rhode, and Shinrone. Savings-banks are at Tullamore and Parsonstown; and Loan Funds in Ballyrichy, Bellare, Clara, Edenderry, Ferbane, Kinnitty, Birr, and Tullamore. Poor-law union workhouses are at Tullamore, Edenderry, and Birr. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £294,965. The grand jury presentments, in 1842, amounted to £25,085, equivalent to 1s. 2½d. per acre. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Birr. The only boroughs which ever existed in the county are Philipstown and Banagher; and both were disfranchised at the Legislative Union. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,078; of whom, 961 were freeholders, and 117 were leaseholders.

Pop., in 1792, 74,500; in 1813, 113,226; in 1821, 131,088; in 1831, 144,225; in 1841, 146,857. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 72,651; females, 74,206; families, 26,683. Houses inhabited, 24,534; houses built but not inhabited, 932; houses in the course of erection, 118. First class houses, 669; second class, 5,417; third class, 12,020; fourth class, 6,428. Families residing in first class houses, 757; in second class houses, 6,083; in third class houses, 12,928; in fourth class

houses, 6,915. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 17,582; in manufactures and trade, 4,461; in other pursuits, 4,640. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,086; on the directing of labour, 8,103; on their own manual labour, 16,738; on means not specified, 756. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food 32,748, to clothing 2,384, to lodging 2,718, to health 64, to justice 489, to education 249, to religion 126, unclassified 3,065, without any specified occupations 2,532. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food 4,127, to clothing 6,363, to lodging 24, to health 53, to charity 1, to justice 2, to education 119, to religion 24, unclassified 5,361, without any specified occupations 30,469. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 24,600; who could read but not write, 11,704; who could neither read nor write, 27,373. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,134; who could read but not write, 17,871; who could neither read nor write, 34,461. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,488; attending superior schools, 457. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,078; attending superior schools, 255. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 48; married, 47; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 46; widowed, 14. Physicians, 29; surgeons, 19; apothecaries, 15; chemist, 1; midwives, 23; and nurse-tenders, 30. School teachers, 213 males and 82 females; ushers and tutors, 19; governesses, 33; music and dancing masters, 17 males and 4 females. Clergymen of the Established church, 35; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Baptist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 50; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 21; nuns, 24; clerks, 4; scripture-readers, 3; sextons, 6.

Divisions and Towns.—King's co. is divided into the baronies of Warrenstown, Coolestown, Lower Philipstown, and Upper Philipstown, in the east of the main body; Geashill, Ballyboy, Ballycowan, and Kilcoursey, in the centre and partly in the west of the main body; Garrycastle, on the west of the main body; and Eglish, Ballybrit, and Clonlisk, in the south-south-western projection. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred one townland of the parish of Durrow from the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, to the barony of Ballycowan, King's co.,—pop., in 1841, 31; two townlands of Ballykean from Upper Philipstown to Geashill,—pop. 147; one townland of Duneany, 11 of Ballybracken, the whole parish of Harristown, and 9 townlands of Fontstown, from Upper Philipstown, King's co., to East Ophaly, co. Kildare,—pop. 2,661; and one townland of Moone from Upper Philipstown, King's co., to East Ophaly, co. Kildare,—pop. 97. The baronies as now constituted are parochially subdivided as follows:—Ballyboy contains 2 whole parishes; Ballybrit, 5 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; Ballycowan, 3 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Clonlisk, 7 whole parishes, and part of 6 other parishes; Coolestown, 3 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Eglish, 2 whole parishes; Garrycastle, 7 whole parishes; Geashill, part of 2 parishes; Kilcoursey, 1 whole parish, and part of 3 other parishes; Lower Philipstown, 4 whole parishes, and part of another parish; Upper Philipstown, 1 whole parish, and part of 2 other parishes; and Warrenstown, 1 whole parish, and part of 2 other parishes. The towns and principal villages are, in Ballyboy, Frankford, Ballyboy, and Mount-Bolus; in Ballybrit, Birr, Kinnitty, and

Crinkle; in Ballycowan, Tullamore; in Clonlisk, Shinrone, Moneygall, Dunkerrin, and Brosna; in Coolestown, Edenderry, Clonbulloge, and Conabury; in Garrycastle, Banagher, Ferbane, Cloghan, Clonony, Shannon-Harbour, Ballycumber, and Newtown; in Geashill, Geashill, Killeigh, and Ballinagar; in Kilcoursey, Charlestown and Clara; in Lower Philipstown, Philipstown; and in Upper Philipstown, Cloneygown, and part of Portarlinton. Dr. Beaufort, treating the county as still claiming some detached portions, and estimating it to contain *in toto* 52 parishes and 25 churches, assigns 16 parishes and 10 churches to the dio. of Meath, 16 parishes and 6 churches to the dio. of Killaloe, 18 parishes and 8 churches to the dio. of Kildare, 1 parish to the dio. of Clonfert, and 1 parish and 1 church to the dio. of Ossory.

Antiquities.—The civil and military monuments of the early and middle ages in King's co. are much fewer and less remarkable than those of most of the other counties of Ireland. Several old castles figure picturesquely in the landscape; but they are chiefly of the reign of Elizabeth, and are obscurely exhibited in either history or tradition. Three of the principal castles—those of Leap, Cloghan, and Birr—are still inhabited. Greatly the most extensive and interesting group of ruins within the county, occurs at CLONMACNOISE: which see. Twenty-eight religious houses, additional to those of Clonmacnoise, have been enumerated; and the chief of them were a monastery for Augustinian canons at Gallen, a priory of the Holy Cross, a friary of minorites, and a nunnery of Augustinians at Killeigh, a convent of Carmelites at Kilcarmic, a convent of minorites at Monasteroris, and a monastery at Seir Kyran or Saigar-Kiaran.

History.—“This county, in the most ancient history of Ireland,” says Sir Charles Coote, “was a part of that territory denominated Hy Falgia, in which district the counties of East and West Meath, Dublin, and Kildare were also included. Hy Falgia is derived from Hy Bealgia, that is, the country of the worshippers of Beal. Some years before the Christian era, on the arrival of several Caledonian colonies under the denomination of Ullagh, a number of the ancient Falgii conducted by Eoghah Bhealagh, or Eoghah Failloch, retired across the Shannon, and established a colony at Croighan; others, with their chief, retired southward into the district of Coiteigh, now the King's County. This county was also included with the Queen's County, Dublin, and Kildare, under the denomination of Hy Laighe, the chief of which territory resided at Donamase. It (or, as some say, but the southern part only) was afterwards included in the district of Eile or Hy Leagh, comprehending also the western part of the Queen's County, and the northern part of the county of Tipperary, thence was divided into 3 principalities, each governed by its paternal chief. From whence was Eile ui Chearbhuil, which was situate in the south of this county, and west of the Slabh Bladhna or Slievebloom mountains; and consequently it obtained the name of Eile ui Chearbhuil, or the plain district near the rock. The chiefs of this district were called O'Carrol, under whom was a subordinate dynast, named O'Delany, presiding over a district in the south, denominated Dal-Leagh-ma, or the district of the flat country. These territories, whose denominations seem so barbarous to us, we find in looking into their derivations, that they are significantly applied, and undeserving the harsh criticisms which some authors have bestowed on them; thus only exposing their own ignorance, by cavilling at what they did not understand. We find that great tracts of this county were in the hands of various pro-

priests, and at length these several principalities were united into one kingdom, under the title of the kingdom of Ophaly, which included with this, a part of the county of Kildare. It held this title for several centuries after the landing of the English, in the reign of Henry II.; and in the history of the wars which succeeded, between the English and the natives, it is often recognised as such. Ophaly lay on the western borders of the pale, and in 1557, in the fifth of Philip and Mary, during the administration of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, was confiscated to the Crown, under the title of Western Glenmallery; at the same time was Queen's County also forfeited, under the title of Eastern Glenmallery. This great tract of country was then divided into two districts; that part of Glenmallery that lies by the river Io, (now the river Maryborough,) was called the Queen's-shire or county, and the fort and town was named Maryborough, in honour of Queen Mary; the western side was called the King's-shire or county, and the fort of Dingna named Philipstown in compliment to King Philip. We find this country had been the scene of wars for a length of time, and that the O'Connors, who were the ancient chiefs, kept up constant skirmishes with the royal forces, and were very troublesome neighbours to the English Pale, but at length were entirely reduced. The clan dispersed in 1558, and their territory given by the Lord-lieutenant and council to Teig O'Carroll, who thence became the Lord of the country. This was during the last year of Queen Mary's reign; in 17 years after it is related by Ware, that the O'Connors fought to obtain their lands from the O'Carrolls, and between them and their sept the country was almost ruined. These intestine broils continued for many years, until in 1599, the Lord-lieutenant entered the county with an army of 2,500 men, and entirely subdued the O'Connors, as also the O'Mores, in the Queen's County, who had rebelled; but, in the succeeding year, they became as troublesome as before, when Sir Oliver Lambert came with 1,000 foot and 100 horse, relieved the fort of Philipstown, which had been closely besieged, and with great conduct and bravery dispersed the insurgents on every side." The scenes of the principal and almost only noticeable events during the wars of 1641, and the Revolution, were BIRR and TULLAMORE: which see. The forfeitures consequent on both wars were very extensive,—those after the Revolution amounting to 30,459 acres of profitable land, estimated to have then a total value of £89,321 14s.; and the principal families among the attainted were the Coghlanes, the Carrolls, the Geoghegans, and the Graces.

KINGSCOURT, a post and market town, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Clonchee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Clones, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the junction of the counties of Cavan, Meath, and Monaghan, 5 south-west of Carrickmacross, 6 south-south-east of Shercock, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Nobber, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dublin. Immediately adjacent to the town on the east and north-east lies the extensive, richly-wooded, and brilliant demesne of **CABRA-CASTLE** [see that article]; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west soars the summit of Loughanleagh, to the altitude of 1,116 feet above sea-level. The town itself consists principally of one long straggling street; and contains an inn, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and a neat church. A Presbyterian meeting-house also takes name from it, but is really situated about two miles distant. The town contains some well-built and respectable houses. A considerable amount of agricultural produce is sold at the weekly markets; and fairs are held on April 17, May 23, June 18, Aug. 1, Sept. 19, Nov. 8, and Dec. 4, and 20. In

1838, the only public conveyance was a coach in transit between Clones and Dublin. A dispensary in the town is within the Bailieborough Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 14,410 acres, with a pop. of 4,844; and, in 1839-40, it expended £98 13s. 2d., and administered to 1,160 patients. In 1841, the Kingscourt Loan Fund had a capital of £2,646, circulated £10,700 in 2,637 loans, cleared a nett profit of £186 6s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £201; and from the date of its institution till the close of that year, it circulated £24,032 in 7,005 loans, cleared a nett profit of £450 12s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £299 15s. Kingscourt gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Meath: the chapels of the parish are situated at Kingscourt and Meath. Area of the town, 68 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,616; in 1841, 1,614. Houses 284. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 70; in manufactures and trade, 184; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 187; on their own manual labour, 93; on means not specified, 16.

KING'S RIVER, a stream of co. Tipperary, Munster, and of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Its remotest head-water rises in the upland coalfield of the parish of Buolick, in co. Tipperary, and runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-eastward, through the parishes of Buolick, Ballingarry, Mowney, Lismalin, and Modeshil, to the boundary between Munster and Leinster. The next head-stream, commonly called the Munster river, rises at an elevation above sea-level of about 1,060 feet, and runs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, along the boundary between Munster and Leinster, to the former head-stream. The united stream now takes an easterly direction; and is joined, after a run of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, by the third head-stream, which rises at an elevation of about 800 feet in the parishes of Tubrid-Britain and Tullaroan, and runs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, through the parishes of Kilmanagh, Kilmaloe, and Callan. The triply conjoint stream now runs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through the parishes of Mallardstown, Kells, and Ennisnag, and between those of Danesfort and Church-Jerpoint, to the Nore at a point 3 miles west-south-west of Thomastown. The principal seats of population on its banks are Callan and Kells.

KING'S RIVER, a rivulet of the barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It rises on the east border of the parish of Boystown, at an elevation of upwards 2,000 feet above sea-level, and describes a semicircle of 9 miles through the parishes of Boyston and Hollywood, and makes a further run northward of nearly 3 miles in the former of these parishes to the Liffey, at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Blessington. It receives about eight mountain-tributaries before it descends to an elevation of 712 feet, and the Douglas river and Little Douglas stream at an elevation of about 654 feet; and it makes its own confluence with the Liffey at an elevation of 566 feet.

KINGSTON, an alias name of the extensive estate of Mitchelstown, on the mutual frontiers of the counties of Cork and Tipperary, Munster. The name was a few years ago very frequently and almost exclusively applied to the celebrated caves in the Tipperary part of the estate; but now, in reference to these, as well as to the estate at large, and to the noble mansion of the estate's proprietor, it is almost entirely superseded by the name **MITCHELSTOWN**: see that article. Sir John King, the descendant of a Yorkshire family, performed important military services in the reign of Elizabeth, and received as guerdon a lease of the abbey of Boyle in co. Roscommon from Elizabeth, and several valuable grants

the more modern parts of this interesting locality are gradually resolving themselves; nor until these few years past do the improvements and extensions of the town and neighbourhood appear to have been carried on under any defined plan. Streets and villas are grouped and scattered apparently at random, and the whole of that tract which stretches along the shore from the village of Blackrock to the base of the Killiney hills—a distance of 3 miles—which is partially covered with buildings of every character, exhibits evident want of arrangement. The older parts of the town are badly and inconveniently built; and the roads—for they are not worthy of the name of streets—ill formed and worse kept. In many of the modern parts, however, such as Gresham and Haddington terraces, as also in the streets now in progress, elegance, uniformity, and comfort have been attended to.—The principal buildings, additional to many neat and elegant mansions and villas, are several hotels, a Free church, a Mariners' church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, a Quakers' meeting-house, and several schools. On the summit of a rude mass of granite in the vicinity of the harbour stands an obelisk commemorative of the landing and departure of George IV. The obelisk is enclosed by an elegant oval-formed iron railing; rests on four large balls; and is decorated with sunk pannels, and surmounted by a crown. The inscriptions on it state that the king in person named the adjacent harbour the Royal Harbour of George the Fourth, that the obelisk was erected in 1823, during the Viceroyalty of Marquis Wellesley, and that the first stone of the east pier of the harbour was laid by Lord Whitworth, Lord-lieutenant, on May 31st, 1817.

Railways.—The railway from Dublin to Kingstown has already been fully noticed in our article on the city of DUBLIN: which see. The atmospheric railway, to connect Kingstown with Dalkey, is the protergon of its class,—at once the first example and the model of all atmospheric railways which may exist. It is constructed on an old tram railroad, which was used for conveying stones to Kingstown harbour; and it presents several curves sharper than any which occur on ordinary railways. The line is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and rises $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet toward Dalkey, making a gradient of 1 in 115. The main pipe between the rails, which is 15 inches internal diameter, commences at Kingstown station, and is continued to within 500 yards of Dalkey. The communication between the main pipe and the steam-engine (at Dalkey), is formed through the medium of a close pipe, laid outside the trackway, and attached at the lower end into the main, and at the upper end into the vacuum pump. A branch valve is placed at the junction between the close and open main, which allows the vacuum pump to act on the main, or be shut off from it at pleasure. The dimensions of the engine are—Cylinder $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; stroke, 5 feet 6 inches; speed, 242 feet per minute. It works expansively—the steam being admitted in the cylinder at 40 lbs. above the atmosphere, and cut off at one-fourth stroke when the engine is at its full load; it is then expanded for the remaining portion of the stroke, and condensed in the usual way. The degree of cut-off is regulated by a cam worked by the governor, and is therefore proportionately shorter as the duty of the engine is less; but in no case is the steam admitted for a greater distance than one-fourth of the stroke. The vacuum pump is double acting. The dimensions are—Diameter, 67 inches; stroke, 5 feet 6 inches; speed, 242 feet per minute.

“One of the greatest triumphs of modern science,”

says the *Mechanics' Almanac* for 1844, “has been achieved—atmospheric railway travelling is no longer a theory—it is now a practical result of unerring principles and mechanical skill; and to Ireland belongs the honour of having first risked the experiment, and carried the enterprise into an example for the rest of the world to profit by as well as herself. An experimental line on this principle has been laid down from Dublin to Dalkey, and is now on the point of being opened. Although but a mile and three quarters long, it presents some rather formidable difficulties; starting from Kingstown, for more than half the distance it is a succession of sharp curves, three of which are little more than 500 feet radius, whilst the ascent to Dalkey in that short distance is $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet perpendicular—the small portion of this distance, which is unaffected by stopping, or starting, is uniformly passed over at a rate exceeding 40 miles per hour, the inclination being 1 in 115; the train of six carriages, crammed with passengers, has been occasionally permitted to travel at between 50 and 60 miles per hour; and on one occasion a single carriage was sent at a rate of upwards of 80 miles per hour; and, on this occasion, the resealing of the long valve was perfectly effected. Several times the train has been stopped by the brakes within 20 yards, the full power of the engine being still applied; and, after remaining at rest for about half a minute, a velocity of 35 miles per hour was obtained within half-a-mile up to the same incline of 1 in 115. The centrifugal tendency to fly off at a tangent has been remarkably counteracted by corresponding elevations and depressions on either line of rails, as the case may require; and as no danger could arise even in the narrowest practicable curves from this cause, except from an excess of velocity, that excess has been amply provided against by a most ingenious contrivance for regulating the degree of exhaustion to be maintained in the cylinder while passing through the curves. It is very simple, and quite efficient. In the piston carriage (which leads the train) stands a barometer, from the top of which a tube passes down and runs along the piston rod till it reaches and perforates the piston, and thus communicates with that part of the cylinder in advance which is undergoing the process of exhaustion; the amount of which is thus ascertainable in the piston carriage, from whence the engineer can communicate by signals with the engine-house, and thus regulate the element of motion. At present this is done by flags and other signals, but it is intended to establish along the line an electric telegraph, by which communication can be carried on with the speed of thought, and with infallible certainty. When this delicate instrument shall be complete, nothing will be wanting towards the perfect management of the sufficing velocity.

The Harbour.—The small original fishery pier of Dunleary is included within the present magnificent works; and together with its former tide-harbour, is now crossed by the Dublin and Kingstown railway. The present harbour was designed by the late Mr. Rennie, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty; and it was commenced in 1817, and is now very nearly completed. It consists of two piers, the one commencing at Dunleary, the other about 6 statute furlongs farther east, and both extending for about half their length north-eastward, or in the direction of Howth-Head, and then making three successive angular deflections toward each other, so as to leave an entrance of 850 feet in width between their ends, and to enclose an area of 251 statute acres. The eastern pier is 3,500 feet in total length; and the western pier is 4,950 feet. “The piers are 310 feet

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50; and a Methodist meeting-house, by 60. Two Roman Catholic chapels, designated Eastern and Western Knockbride chapels, have an attendance respectively 850 and 840; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,598 Churchmen, 1,468 Presbyterians, and 6,680 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools—two of which were salaried with respectively £6 and £10 from subscription—had on their books 553 boys and 252 girls.

KNOCKCLOGHER, a hill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Maghera, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster.

KNOCKCOMMON, a parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, from 1 mile to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; area, 3,500 acres 7 perches,—of which 26 acres, 4 perches are in the river Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 902; in 1841, 1,000. Houses 154. The Boyne traces the northern boundary. The land is, for the most part, of indifferent quality. The chief residences are Newtown, Ronsaree, and Cullen. The road from Slane to Dublin passes through the interior.—This parish is a tith free curacy in the dio. of Meath; but is included in the benefice of **DULEEK**: which see. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500, and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement is united to the chapel of Donore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 905.

KNOCKCROGHERY, a village in the parish of Killenovy, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Roscommon to Athlone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Roscommon, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-west of Athlone. It stands on the summit and the declivity of a small hill; and forms a spacious and airy street of rather pleasing appearance. In 1830, it consisted of the parish-church and school-houses, one three-story slated house, two two-story thatched houses, two decayed two-story houses, and about two score of thatched cabins. The fair-green occupies the crown or tableau of the hill, is lined with the best houses, and, on October 25, is the arena of one of the most considerable sheep-fairs in the county. The church and school-houses crown a different eminence from that of the fair-green. The village has some local celebrity from the manufacture of a humble kind of tobacco-pipe short in the stem, small in the bowl, and peculiarly adapted to the economizing of tobacco. About eight kilns are in requisition; and they employ about 20 journeymen-moulders, and produce on the average about 500 gross of pipes per week, of the value of one shilling per gross. The clay for the manufacture is carried from a distance of two miles; and fuel is more expensive than in some other parts of the county. In 1841, the Knockcroghery Loan Fund had a capital of £1,367, and circulated £3,619: 957 loans. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 263. Houses 43.

KNOCKDEE, a hill in the barony of Clare, 2 miles north-north-east of Clare-Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Altitude, 218 feet.

KNOCKDRIN-CASTLE, the demesne of Sir Richard Levenge, Bart., partly in the parishes of Taghmon and Tyfarnham, barony of Corkaree, but chiefly in the parish of Rathconnel, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The mansion is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Louisa, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-east of Mullingar; and is a handsome, castellated, modern structure. The demesne, as to its extent, surface, wood, and water, is a splendid specimen of scenery; and it combines with Mr. Gibbon's beautiful and extensive



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& 3d. The ore is shipped at the mines in boats, which carry it to vessels riding at anchor at some distance from the land; and supplies of timber and iron are brought on cars to the mines from Waterford, and are imported to the latter place the timber from Norway, and the iron from Wales. The number of persons employed by the mines, exclusive of carriers and of other classes not stated on the spot, is about 1,000. The following statement of sales of Irish copper ore at Swansea, made on April 29, 1840, will show the superiority of the mines of Knockmahon over those of other Irish mineral fields:—The quantity from Knockmahon was 704 tons, worth £5,807 14s.; that from Allihies 388 tons, worth £3,053 16s.; that from Ballymurtagh 504 tons, worth £1,192 11s.; that from Tigrony 137 tons, worth £547 18s. 6d.; and that from Connoree 14 tons of precipitate, worth £304 17s.

KNOCKMARK, a parish in the barony of Lower Dece, 2 miles west of Dunscaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ mile; area, 2,876 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 714; in 1841, 630. Houses 113. The surface consists of good land. The rivulet Skane flows on the north-east boundary. The road from Trim to Dublin passes through the interior. The hamlets are Warrenstown and Cross Keys; and the only mansion is Warrenstown.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £36 5s. The rectory of Knockmark, the vicarage of Colmoly, and the inappropriate curacy of Kiltale, constitute the benefice of Knockmark. See **COLMOLYN** and **KILTALÉ**. Length and breadth of the union, respectively 6 miles and 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,063. Gross income, £376 5s.; nett, £276 12s. 9½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1819, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 25. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Colmoly. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 727; the Protestants of the union to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 2,104; two daily schools in the parish—one of which received some aid from the rector—were usually attended by about 49 children; and two daily schools in the other parishes of the union were attended by about 100.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a range of mountains on the mutual frontier of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, Munster. It commences 8 miles south-west by south of Clonmel, and extends 12 miles due westward to the boundary with co. Cork, or rather is continued 4½ miles into the interior of Cork under the local name of the Kilworth mountains. The range has a mean breadth of about 4½ miles; and is bounded by the vale of the rivulet Tar on the north, and by the valley of the Blackwater and the vale of the Phineas rivulet on the south. Its principal summits within co. Waterford, together with their several altitudes above sea-level, are Knocknash, 1,591 feet.—Knocknafalia, 2,199.—Deyrick, 1,297.—Knocknalough, 1,028.—Crown Hill, 1,003.—and six others, respectively 1,096, 1,088, 1,086, 1,031, 1,164, and 1,066; the principal summits on the boundary between the two counties are Knockanare, 2,149.—Knocknasterkin, 1,084.—Sugarloaf, 2,144.—Knockmeledown proper, 2,690.—and two others respectively 2,069, and 2,101; and those within co. Tipperary are West Crohan, 1,718 feet.—Knockshanabullion, 2,150.—Farbrean, 1,603.—Knockanard, 1,337.—and Carran-Hill, 1,180. Knockmeledown proper is situated 4½ miles north by west of Lismore, and, in a straight line, 9 miles south-west of Clonmel. Its northern face is

so rapidly declivitous as to seem very nearly perpendicular; and its western side, as the mountain is approached, appears to be the easiest of ascent. Its summit commands a panoramic view of great extent and surpassing brilliance,—the golden valley of the Suir on the north and the east,—the rich plain and romantic rock of Cashel in the north-east,—the gorgeous valley of the Blackwater to the south and the west,—and an extensive sweep of coast and ocean from south-east round to south by west. Slates are quarried half-way up the mountain; and the species of Saxifrage, called London Pride, grows wild upon its sides. The ingenious but eccentric Henry Eeles, who published many papers on electricity, and claims to have identified electricity with lightning, lies buried on the summit of Knockmeledown; and Ryland says, but incorrectly, that he occupies a common grave with his horse and his dog. Red deer frequented the mountain about the middle of last century; but they have long been exterminated.

KNOCKMOAN, an old castle in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Decies-without-Drum, 3½ miles west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on a tall insulated rock, surrounded and perfectly secured by a morass, commanding an extensive panoramic view, and constituting a feature of singular picturesqueness in the landscape over which it presides. A female is alleged to have built it, and been interred in it; but the facts of its origin are really unknown. In 1641, Sir Richard Osborne was besieged in it; and afterwards, while Cromwell lay before Dungarvan, a detachment of his force took Knockmoan by storm, and probably reduced it to ruin.

KNOCKMORE, a mountain on the north-west border of the barony of Carra, 5½ miles east-north-east of Newport, co. Mayo, Connaught. Altitude, 1,259 feet.

KNOCKMOREDOWN, a mountain on the west border of the barony of Moycullen, and on the west coast of the bay of Kilkerrin, 7½ miles east-south-east of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. Altitude, 1,163 feet.

KNOCKMOURNE, a parish in the baronies of Condons and Clangibbon, Kinnataloon, and Barrymore, 4½ miles east of Castle-Lyons, co. Cork, Munster. The Kinnataloon section contains the village of CONNA: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Condons and Clangibbon section, 1,996 acres; of the Kinnataloon section, 5,887 acres; of the Barrymore section, 953 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,142; in 1841, 3,576. Houses 506. Pop. of the Condons and Clangibbon section, in 1831, 688; in 1841, 949. Houses 152. Pop. of the Kinnataloon section, in 1831, 2,256; in 1841, 2,212. Houses 326. Pop. of the Barrymore section, in 1831, 198; in 1841, 215. Houses 28. The surface comprises a section of the vale and hillscreens of the river Bride, and consists, for the most part, of tillage land. The road from Castle-Lyons to Tallow passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £535 6s. 4½d.; glebe, £1 17s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The vicarages of Knockmoure and Ballinoe [see **BALLINOE**], constitute the benefice of Knockmoure. Pop., in 1831, 5,836. Gross income, £843 9s. 10½d.; nett, £738 19s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75, and resides with the incumbent. The church was built in 1815, partly by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapels of Knockmoure and Ballinoe have each an attend-

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405; in 1841, 292. Houses 48. The greater part of the surface is arable ground, variously of good and of middle-rate qualities. A branch of the Grand Canal lies across the southern extremity. The seats are Lewinstown, Ladytown, and Newhall.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of Great Connell, in the dio. of Kildare. See CONNELL (GREAT). Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £31 16s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are impropriate; and they belong to the three quotas of £37 7s. 11d., £19 7s. 5d., and £6 17s. 5d., respectively Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., Andrew Rourke, Esq., and Sir George Cockburn, Bart.; but those belonging to the first and the second of these impropriators are not levied. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LAGAN, a river, and an artificial navigation, in the counties of Down and Antrim, Ulster. The river rises on the northern declivities of the Slieve-Croob mountains, and on the south margin of the parish of Dromara, barony of Kinelarty, co. Down. It first flows 8 miles north-west by west, through Kinelarty and Lower Iveagh, and past Dromore and Gillball, to Springhall; it next flows 4½ miles westward, north-north-westward, and northward, to the vicinity of Magheralin, or midway between Moorefield and Newforge; it next flows 7 miles north-east by east, partly within Lower Iveagh, but chiefly on the boundary between Down and Antrim to Lisburn; and it finally flows 6 miles north-north-eastward along the boundary between Down and Antrim, to Belfast Harbour or the head of Belfast Lough. Its longest affluent has a run of only 7 miles, and joins it from co. Down at Lisburn; and the other noticeable affluents are only 4 in number, all flowing in co. Down, and two of them joining it above, two of them below, Lisburn. The banks and vale of the river, though nowhere grandly picturesque, are, for the most part, decidedly beautiful; and, in their stretch from Lisburn to Belfast, they become profuse in ornament and brilliant in beauty.

The Lagan navigation, tracing it upward, ascends the river Lagan from Belfast Harbour to the south-south-western vicinity of Lisburn; and then commencing to be all canal, it first describes a crescent curvature, with the concavity to the north, within co. Down,—and it next describes another but less bold curvature, with the concavity to the south, chiefly within co. Antrim, but partly on the boundary between Antrim and Down, to the south-east corner of Lough Neagh, at a point 2½ miles due north of Lurgan. The length of the navigation is 22 miles; the rate of lockage is 8½ feet; and the cost of construction was £96,000 in toto, or £4,363 per mile; the rate is 9½d. per ton for the whole voyage; and the totals of tonnage upon it, and of revenue from it, in 1831—1837, were 265,750 tons, and £10,738 7s. 11d. Its interior landing-places are the bleach-works, mills, and factories, between Belfast and Lisburn; the town of Lisburn; the limekilns and brickfields in the vicinity of Lisburn; the towns of Hillsborough and Moira; the distilleries, breweries, and limekilns, in the vicinity of these towns; the villages of Magheralin, Soldier's-town, Aghalee, and Kilmore; and the town, distillery, and breweries of Lurgan. It likewise affords means of communication with all the shores of Lough, with the Blackwater and its navigations, and with the Newry navigation and the Bann. The principal goods carried upward are coals, foreign timber, herrings, salt, groceries, iron, bleaching-stuffs, spirits, barn, and bark; and the principal articles carried down are grain and flour—upwards of 35,000 tons of which were conveyed down during the years 1830—

1837—potatoes, sand, stones, fire-brick, and tiles. No passage-boat plies on the navigation; and none it was thought could ever be profitably established. While the Ulster railway was in the course of construction, no apprehension existed that, on completion, it could occasion any damage to the Lagan navigation.—Originally, or in 1733, the Lagan Navigation was placed under the direction of the Inland Navigation Corporation; in 1752, it was placed under the management of the sovereign of Belfast, and other local commissioners; and, since 1780, it has been under the exclusive control of the proprietors of the joint-stock of the undertaking, incorporated under the title of "The Company of Undertakers of the Lagan Navigation." The Act 1, 2 William IV., c. 55, s. 101, for the improvement of Belfast Harbour, made certain provisions for the improvement also of the Lagan Navigation; and the Act 1, 2 William IV., c. 2, made provision for erecting and maintaining a bridge over the river at Belfast. See BELFAST.

LAGAN (TRE), a small river, partly of the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, Ulster, and partly of the counties of Meath and Louth, Leinster. It rises in three head-waters,—the first at a point in co. Monaghan, 2½ miles east-north-east of Shercock, the second at a point in co. Cavan, 2½ miles east of Bailieborough, and the third at a point in co. Meath, 3½ miles east-north-east of Moynalty; the three head-streams unite very nearly at the junction point of the three counties in which they severally rise, and after the longest of them has made a run of 8½ miles; the united stream proceeds 5 miles east by northward along the boundary-line between co. Monaghan on the left, and cos. Meath and Louth on the right, to assume the name of the Glyde, and to pass under that name, across co. Louth, to the south side of Dundalk bay.

LAGHY, a village in the parish of Drumholm, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Donegal to Ballyshannon, 2½ miles south by east of Donegal, and 3 north-north-east of Ballintra. The country around it is hilly, fertile, and populous; and at 2 miles' distance from it are the ruins of Magherabeg abbey, and the mansion of St. Ernan's Island,—the latter the seat of John Hamilton, Esq. A fair for the sale of flax-seed is held in the village on April 29. Area, 30 acres. Pop., in 1841, 159. Houses 28.

LAGORE, a townland on the west border of the parish of Ratoath, barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. The demesne of Lagore, the residence of Michael Thunder, Esq., is well-wooded, and is situated on the road from Dunshaughlin to Ashbourne, 1½ mile east by north of Dunshaughlin, and the same distance west-north-west of the town of Ratoath. The townland of Lagore, or rather a marsh in it of cognominal designation, is celebrated as the site of an enormous accumulation of ancient animal remains, and of various minute antiquities both military and domestic. The exact spot of celebrity occurs at the north-east extremity of a tract of dark coloured morass called the Black Bog, in contradistinction to another tract of different colour in its vicinity called the Red Bog. In this spot—to adopt the interesting account written by Mr. and Mrs. Hall—"there existed a circular mound, the circumference of which was upwards of 500 feet; and upon removing the surface of which, above '150 cart-loads' of animal remains were found, together with a vast store of rare—and many of them hitherto unknown—weapons, ornaments, and domestic implements of some of the former inhabitants of Ireland, probably the Danes—or some military, and, perhaps, invading people. The circumference of this circle was formed

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"the Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the and Borough of Lanesborough," and should of a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses—that this corporation should admit what freemen they chose, on each one's paying 5s.,—and that the corporation and freemen return two members to parliament. The corporation, probably from the beginning, and certainly a long period previous to the Legislative Union, kept up merely as a tool for sending two members to parliament; and when it ceased to perform its function, it at the same time ceased to exist, a sum of £15,000 given as a compensation for disfranchisement was all awarded to its "Luke Lord Clonbrock. The town is a civil police station, but has neither a resident magistrate nor a court of petty-sessions. A dispend the town is within the Longford Poor-law union, and, in 1839-40, it expended £100 ls., made dispensations of medicine, and served for a total of 12,883 acres, with a pop. of 3,036.—The Duke of Lane, who gave name to the town, and possesses its borough honours, received from it the title of Viscount Lanesborough,—a title which became extinct in 1727. The family of Butler, descended from Sir Stephen Butler, who settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., now enjoy from it the title of Earl. In 1715, Theophilus Butler, Esq., was created Baron Newtown-Butler; in 1728, Brinsley Butler, second Baron, was created Viscount Lanesborough; and, in 1756, Henry, the second Viscount, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lanesborough. Area of the town, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 303. Houses 48. Families employed in agriculture, 15; in manufactures and trades, 13. Families dependent on property and professions, 7; on the direct trade, 27; on their own manual labour, 25; or not specified, 1.

LANEY (THE), a small affluent of the river, barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork. It rises among the Derrynasaggart mountains north-west of Macroom; and makes a short stream the Sullane at a place called Newbridge. A narrow strip of meadow, in the peninsula between it and the Sullane, was a battle-field of Brian Boromh, who obtained three ancient monuments standing. The battle "was fought in consequence of a challenge from Brian, then king of Munster, to the murder of his brother, Mahon, by O'Donoghue Carbery. The latter solicited the aid of O'Mahon, and with their united forces, strengthened by 1,500 Danish auxiliaries, they encountered and his munster army; but were completely defeated with great slaughter, after a fierce and sanguinary conflict."

LANGFIELD (EAST or UPPER), a parish, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It lies on its west margin the greater part of the Drumquin: which see. Length, south to north, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 1 rood, 5 perches,—of which 22 acres, 14 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,143. Houses 537. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,791. Houses 477. The water is in general of good quality. Lough Claragh on the north border; and Fairy Water to the north boundary. The seats are Drumraw and Burn's Folly.—This parish is a rectorial parish, separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe position, £245; glebe, £52. Gross income nett, £243 6s. Patron, the diocesan. A vicar has a salary of £75. The church is situated 1 mile east by south of Drumquin, and was built in 1803, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. f



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extensive nature; and under favourable circumstances, we would recommend all who are anxious to know the localities of this district, as well as the admirers of general scenery, to ascend Knockshegouna. Towards the south-east, the view is limited by the Slievebloom mountains; the greater part of their outlines, however, can be traced. On the east and north, the eye ranges over all the King's county, the counties of Kildare and Westmeath, resting on all the more prominent points which lie scattered throughout their extensive plains; still more northerly, it comprehends a considerable portion of the counties of Roscommon and Galway, distinguishing even some of the mountains of Leitrim and Sligo. Westward is seen that beautiful assemblage of pastoral hills which lie around the smooth and verdant Keeper mountains, and also that more rugged chain of hills which surround Lough Derg, and trend westward through Clare; and, on the south, the lovely fertile country which is bounded by the Devil's-Bit hills. In the zone which more immediately belongs to Knockshegouna, you can distinctly note the towns of Borris-o'-kane, Shinrone, CloghJordan, and Parsonstown; Lough Derg, and several other reaches of the Shannon; the various seats and surrounding plantations, which adorn the surface, and the large brown fields of bog intermingling with the verdant lands."

KNOCKSIDAN, a village on the south border of the barony of Nethercross, 7 miles north of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the ruins of a castle, some traces of intrenchments, and a lofty rath which commands an extensive view of the circumjacent country. Pop. not specially returned.

KNOCKTEMPLE, or **MULLOWNY**, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Duballow, 3 miles west-north-west of Liscarrol, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **FREEMOUNT**: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 4,618 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,801; in 1841, 2,245. Houses 353. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,048. Houses 316. The land is very various in quality; yet, in the aggregate, is fit for the purposes of tillage or the dairy. The surface is drained by the river Allua, and traversed by the road from Newmarket to Charleville.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £250. The rectory of Knocktemple and the impropriate curacy of **KILBOLANE** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Knocktemple. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 5,815. Gross income, £256 3s. 1d.; nett, £242 8s. 7d. Patron of Knocktemple, the diocesan; of Kilbolane, the Earl of Cork. A curate is employed. The church is in Kilbolane. The three Roman Catholic chapels of Knocktemple, Kilbolane, and Sronepookeen, have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 1,200, and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel in Tullylease. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,859; the Protestants of the union to 104, and the Roman Catholics to 5,929; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 94 boys and 30 girls; and there were also two daily schools in Kilbolane.

KNOCKTOPHER, a barony of the southern division of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Shillelogher; on the north-east, by Gowran; on the east and south-east, by Ida; on the south-west, by Iverk; and on the west, by Kells. Its greatest length, southward, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 46,765 acres, 1 rood,

14 perches,—of which 25 acres, 28 perches are water. Considerably the greater part of the surface, especially in the southern and the central districts, is hilly, and consists of a light soil upon a slaty bottom. Part of the drainage is southward to the Suir; and part is northward and eastward to the Nore.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Church-Jerpoint, Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Knocktopher, and Lismateigue; and part of the parishes of Donemagin, Ennisnag, Fiddown, West-Jerpoint, Listerlin, Muckalee, Rossinan, and Stonecarthy. The towns and chief villages are Knocktopher, Hugginstown, Boolglass, Ballyhale, Stonyford, and Mullinavat. Pop., in 1831, 13,338; in 1841, 15,028. Houses 2,326. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,899; in manufactures and trade, 355; in other pursuits, 177. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,071; who could read but not write, 988; who could neither read nor write, 3,447. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 800; who could read but not write, 1,104; who could neither read nor write, 4,792. Knocktopher barony is distributed among the five Poor-law unions of Callan, Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny, New Ross, and Waterford. The total number of tenements valued is 1,678; and of these, 651 were valued under £5,—269, under £10,—225, under £15,—151, under £20,—85, under £25,—85, under £30,—86, under £40,—42, under £50,—and 84, at and above £50.

KNOCKTOPHER, a parish in the northern district of the barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the town of **KNOCKTOPHER**: see next article. Length, south-south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 4,722 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,700; * in 1841, 1,968. Houses 303. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,225; in 1841, 1,501. Houses 225. The declination is north-eastward, within the basin of the Nore; and the two highest grounds are a hill of 229 feet of altitude in the west, and a hill of 458 feet in the south. The only demesne is that of Knocktopher-house, the property of Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart., adjoining the town. The principal hamlets are Carrickshock and Dogstown. The chief antiquities, apart from those immediately connected with the town, are the ruins of two churches, of Kilcuricastle, of Sheepstown-castle, and of Columb-castle. The road from Stonyford to Waterford passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £175; glebe, £49 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectories of Knocktopher, **KILNEDDY**, **AUGHAVILLER**, **KILTORKIN**, **DARNAHERST**, **KILMOGANNY**, and **KILKERILL**, and the vicarages of **KILKEASY**, and **DONEMAGIN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Knocktopher. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of Kilmoganny, 7,327. Gross income, £1,493 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £1,093 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £125. The church was built in 1826, by means of loans of £1,107 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Settlers 200; attendance, from 80 to 90. There is a church also within the perpetual curacy of Kilmoganny. The Knocktopher Roman Catholic convent chapel is served by one friar, and has an attendance of from 310 to 800; and there are 5 secular or non-conventual Roman Catholic chapels in the other parts of the union. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 99, and the Roman Catholics to 1,460; the Protestants of the union, exclusive of Kilmoganny,

* The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop. in 1831, at 1,518.

feet above the level of the sea; about 4 miles from, the fine bold promontory of Ballygally Head, formed of enormous basaltic pillars, several joints of which measure from 8 to 9 feet in length, is observed to the right—underneath which, on an isolated rock, standing out in the sea, are the ruins of Carne-castle—while, on the very verge of the coast, appears an old castellated mansion, built by a family of the name of Shaw, in 1625. Again, to the left, the Sallagh Banes, a range of high land, consisting of limestone base, capped with basalt, form a termination to the prospect.

Larne consists of an old town and a new town. The old town, though not very badly edified, is so irregularly aligned, and has such narrow and crooked thoroughfares, as to present a disagreeable appearance. The new town consists principally of one long, airy, well-built, and aggregately neat street. The public buildings are the parish-church, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—A very considerable amount of manufacture exists in cotton-weaving, sail-cloth-making, bleaching, rope-making, flour-making, and tanning. About 20 years ago, from 10,000 to 16,000 pieces of yard-wide linens were annually bleached, 40,000 yards of sail-cloth made, and 500 tons of barley and from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of wheat converted into flour. The town, however, has not made much progress; for, in 1812, it contained 449 inhabited houses, and a population of about 2,783,—many of the houses accommodating each from 2 to 5 families. The port possessed, at one time, a comparatively very high importance; but, like Carrickfergus, though in a less degree, it has suffered a serious diminution of its consequence by the rise and rapid progress of the trade of Belfast. In 1835, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £68,309; and consisted of £40,000 worth of linen, £16,372 of corn, meal, and flour, £5,360 of provisions, £4,277 of beans, and £300 of potatoes. In the same year, the imports amounted, in estimated value, to £7,256 6s. 7d.; and consisted of £5,051 worth of coals, culm, and enders, £900 of oak bark for tanners, £424 6s. 7d. of stones and slates, £260 of unwrought iron, £200 of fish, £140 of salt, £100 of swine, £90 of earthenware, and £90 of ponies. Rock salt was formerly a bulky article of manufacture and export; but it seems to have disappeared as an article of trade. The largest shipments from the harbour are of lime; but these affect, not properly the town, but the lineworks around the lough; and numbers of Scottish vessels, in particular, anchor in the harbour while waiting for cargoes from the extensive lime-works of Magheramorne. The retail trade of the town is very limited. The estimated amount of land carriage to the town is 3,000 tons for exportation, 2,025 of agricultural produce for local consumption, and 650 of exciseable articles not directly imported; and the amount from the town is 250 tons of imported articles, and 7,700 of coals, manure, and other bulky articles. Fairs are held on July 31 and Dec. 1. A branch office of the Belfast Bank was established in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were two coaches to Belfast.

The Larne Poor-law union ranks as the 106th, and was declared on May 13, 1840. It lies all in the Antrim, and comprehends an area of 117,733 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 35,695. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, Larne, 4,135; Carne-Castle, 2,171; Glencloy, 1,054; Ardclinis, 1,617; Kilwaughter, 2,016; Ballycor, 1,562; Ballinure, 3,315; Ballynure, 2,171; Glynn, 1,608; Island-Magee, 2,610; Templecoran, 1,800; and Carrickfergus, 8,706. The number of elected guardians is 23, and of ex-officio

guardians, 7; and of the former, 4 are chosen by Carrickfergus division, 3 by Larne, 2 each by Glencloy, Ardclinis, Ballinure, Island-Magee, and Templecoran, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The Carrickfergus division lies within the county of the town of Carrickfergus; the divisions of Ballinure, Rakoo, Glynn, Island-Magee, and Templecoran, lie within the barony of Lower Belfast; the division of Larne lies within the baronies of Lower Belfast and Upper Glenarm; the division of Kilwaughter lies within the barony of Upper Glenarm; the division of Carne-Castle lies within the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Lower Glenarm; the divisions of Glencloy, Ardclinis, and Ballinure, lie within the barony of Lower Glenarm; and the division of Ballycor lies within the barony of Upper Antrim. The number of valued tenements in the Carrickfergus district is 1,244,—in the Upper Antrim district, 136,—in the Lower Belfast districts, 1,513,—in the Lower Glenarm districts, 929,—in the Upper Glenarm districts, 948,—in the entire union, 4,770; and of this total, 1,700 were valued under £5,—1,024, under £10,—724, under £15,—394, under £20,—284, under £25,—158, under £30,—174, under £40,—92, under £50,—and 220, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £646,216; the total number of persons rated is 4,902; and of these, 462 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—536, not exceeding £2,—288, not exceeding £3,—273, not exceeding £4,—and 272, not exceeding £5. The workhouse began to be provided for in Nov. 1840; and is to cost £4,989 for building and completion, and £333 15s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 37 perches, purchased for £477 5s.,—and to contain accommodation for 400 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 4, 1843; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £331 13s. 10½d., and the total previous expenditure was £739 16s. 4d. The only medical charities are dispensaries at Larne and Carrickfergus. The Larne dispensary serves for a district of 30,858 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 11,434; and, in 1839-40, it expended £77 12s. 7d., and administered to 858 patients. In 1842, the Larne Loan Fund had a capital of £2,628; during that year it circulated £12,699 in 2,764 loans, cleared a nett profit of £173 3s. 2d., and expended for charitable purposes £20; and from the date of its establishment till the close of 1842, it circulated £26,268 in 6,301 loans, cleared a nett profit of £289 9s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £30.

Larne was originally called Inver,—a word which signifies lowly situated. In 1315, the peninsula of Curraan, in the vicinity of the town, was Edward Bruce's landing-place, in his vain, foolish, ambitious, and sanguinary expedition, to make himself king of Ireland; and at several subsequent periods, the town of Larne, or rather the neighbouring fortress of Oldfleet, figured somewhat prominently in opposing predatory bands of Scots who made descents on the coasts of Antrim.—Area of the Inver section of the town, 30 acres; of the Larne section, 66 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,979; in 1841, 3,345. Houses 569. Pop. of the Inver section, in 1831, 363; in 1841, 408. Houses 67. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 18; in manufactures and trade, 42; in other pursuits, 14. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 35; on their own manual labour, 34; on means not specified, 3. Pop. of the Larne section, in 1831, 2,616; in 1841, 2,937. Houses 442. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 161; in manufactures and trade, 306; in other pursuits, 114. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 39;

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405; in 1841, 292. Houses 48. The greater part of the surface is arable ground, variously of good and of middle-rate qualities. A branch of the Grand Canal lies across the southern extremity. The seats are Lewistown, Ladytown, and Newhall.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of Great Connell, in the dio. of Kildare. See CONNELL (GREAT). Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £31 16s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are impropriate; and they belong to the three quotas of £37 7s. 11d., £19 7s. 5d., and £6 17s. 5d., to respectively Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., Andrew Rourke, Esq., and Sir George Cockburn, Bart.; but those belonging to the first and the second of these impropriators are not levied. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LAGAN, a river, and an artificial navigation, in the counties of Down and Antrim, Ulster. The river rises on the northern declivities of the Slieve-Croob mountains, and on the south margin of the parish of Dromara, barony of Kinelearty, co. Down. It first flows 8 miles north-west by west, through Kinelearty and Lower Iveagh, and past Dromore and Gillhall, to Springhall; it next flows 4½ miles westward, north-north-westward, and northward, to the vicinity of Magheralin, or midway between Moorefield and Newforge; it next flows 7 miles north-east by east, partly within Lower Iveagh, but chiefly on the boundary between Down and Antrim to Lisburn; and it finally flows 6 miles north-north-eastward along the boundary between Down and Antrim, to Belfast Harbour or the head of Belfast Lough. Its longest affluent has a run of only 7 miles, and joins it from co. Down at Lisburn; and the other noticeable affluents are only 4 in number, all flowing in co. Down, and two of them joining it above, two of them below, Lisburn. The banks and vale of the river, though nowhere grandly picturesque, are, for the most part, decidedly beautiful; and, in their stretch from Lisburn to Belfast, they become profuse in ornament and brilliant in beauty.

The Lagan navigation, tracing it upward, ascends the river Lagan from Belfast Harbour to the south-south-western vicinity of Lisburn; and then commencing to be all canal, it first describes a crescent curvature, with the concavity to the north, within co. Down,—and it next describes another but less bold curvature, with the concavity to the south, chiefly within co. Antrim, but partly on the boundary between Antrim and Down, to the south-east corner of Lough Neagh, at a point 2½ miles due north of Lurgan. The length of the navigation is 22 miles; the rate of lockage is 8½ feet; and the cost of construction was £96,000 in toto, or £4,363 per mile; the rate is 9½d. per ton for the whole voyage; and the totals of tonnage upon it, and of revenue from it, in 1831—1837, were 265,750 tons, and £10,738 7s. 11d. Its interior landing-places are the bleach-greens, mills, and factories, between Belfast and Lisburn; the town of Lisburn; the limekilns and brickfields in the vicinity of Lisburn; the towns of Hillsborough and Moira; the distilleries, breweries, and limekilns, in the vicinity of these towns; the villages of Magheralin, Soldier's-town, Aghalee, and Kilmore; and the town, distillery, and breweries of Lurgan. It likewise affords means of communication with all the shores of Lough, with the Blackwater and its navigations, and with the Newry navigation and the Bann. The principal goods carried upward are coals, foreign timber, herrings, salt, groceries, iron, bleaching-stuffs, spirits, harm, and bark; and the principal articles carried down are grain and flour—upwards of 35,000 tons of which were conveyed down during the years 1830—

1837—potatoes, sand, stones, fire-brick, and tiles. No passage-boat plies on the navigation; and none it was thought could ever be profitably established. While the Ulster railway was in the course of construction, no apprehension existed that, on completion, it could occasion any damage to the Lagan navigation.—Originally, or in 1733, the Lagan Navigation was placed under the direction of the Inland Navigation Corporation; in 1752, it was placed under the management of the sovereign of Belfast, and other local commissioners; and, since 1780, it has been under the exclusive control of the proprietors of the joint-stock of the undertaking, incorporated under the title of "The Company of Undertakers of the Lagan Navigation." The Act 1, 2 William IV., c. 55, s. 101, for the improvement of Belfast Harbour, made certain provisions for the improvement also of the Lagan Navigation; and the Act 1, 2 William IV., c. 2, made provision for erecting and maintaining a bridge over the river at Belfast. See BELFAST.

LAGAN (THE), a small river, partly of the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, Ulster, and partly of the counties of Meath and Louth, Leinster. It rises in three head-waters,—the first at a point in co. Monaghan, 2½ miles east-north-east of Shercock, the second at a point in co. Cavan, 2½ miles east of Bailieborough, and the third at a point in co. Meath, 3½ miles east-north-east of Moynalty; the three head-streams unite very nearly at the junction point of the three counties in which they severally rise, and after the longest of them has made a run of 8½ miles; the united stream proceeds 5 miles east by northward along the boundary-line between co. Monaghan on the left, and cos. Meath and Louth on the right, to assume the name of the Glyde, and to pass under that name, across co. Louth, to the south side of Dundalk bay.

LAGHY, a village in the parish of Drumholm, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Donegal to Ballyshannon, 2½ miles south by east of Donegal, and 3 north-north-east of Ballintra. The country around it is hilly, fertile, and populous; and at 2 miles' distance from it are the ruins of Magherabeg abbey, and the mansion of St. Ernan's Island,—the latter the seat of John Hamilton, Esq. A fair for the sale of flax-seed is held in the village on April 29. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 159. Houses 28.

LAGORE, a townland on the west border of the parish of Ratoath, barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. The demesne of Lagore, the residence of Michael Thunder, Esq., is well-wooded, and is situated on the road from Dunshaughlin to Ashbourne, 1½ mile east by north of Dunshaughlin, and the same distance west-north-west of the town of Ratoath. The townland of Lagore, or rather a marsh in it of cognominal designation, is celebrated as the site of an enormous accumulation of ancient animal remains, and of various minute antiquities both military and domestic. The exact spot of celebrity occurs at the north-east extremity of a tract of dark coloured morass called the Black Bog, in contradistinction to another tract of different colour in its vicinity called the Red Bog. In this spot—to adopt the interesting account written by Mr. and Mrs. Hall—"there existed a circular mound, the circumference of which was upwards of 500 feet; and upon removing the surface of which, above '150 cart-loads' of animal remains were found, together with a vast store of rare—and many of them hitherto unknown—weapons, ornaments, and domestic implements of some of the former inhabitants of Ireland, probably the Danes—or some military, and, perhaps, invading people. The circumference of this circle was formed

mile. It washes the town of Castle-Dermot, and receives the large tribute of the Griese.

LEARMOUNT, a quoad sacra parish in the barony of Tyrkeeran, 6½ miles south-west of Dungiven, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,411. It comprises 18 townlands, one of which belongs to the quoad civilia parish of Lower Cumber, and the others to the quoad civilia parishes of Upper Cumber and Banagher. The surface is, in a general view, a congeries of lofty uplands, intersected with glens and vales; and it is traversed by the road from Dungiven to Strahane. Sawel Mountain, the highest ground, is situated on the southern boundary, and has an altitude of 2,296 feet above sea-level. The chief seats are the villas of Kilcrew and Tamnagh, and the extensive and well-wooded demesne of Learmount.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Gross income, £85; nett, £55. Patron, alternately the incumbent of Banagher and the incumbent of Upper Cumber. The church was built in 1831, by means of £300 raised by subscription, and £400 gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Upper Cumber. In 1831, the inhabitants of the Upper Cumber section were 70 Churchmen, 57 Presbyterians, and 1,905 Roman Catholics; of the Lower Cumber section, 83 Churchmen, 140 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 54 Roman Catholics; of the Banagher section, 90 Churchmen, 356 Presbyterians, and 1,651 Roman Catholics; of the whole parish, 243 Churchmen, 553 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,610 Roman Catholics. In the same year, a Sunday school was usually attended by about 25 children; 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 from Beresford, and one with £8 from the National Board and £5 from subscription—had on their books 229 boys and 94 girls; and 2 other daily schools were attended on the average by 75 children.

LECALE, a barony on the east coast of co. Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Dufferin and the foot of Lough Strangford; on the north-east, by the entrance of Lough Strangford, which separates it from Ardes; on the east and south, by the Irish sea; and on the west, by the baronies of Upper Iveagh and Dufferin. Its length, south by westward, is 9½ miles; its extreme breadth is 8; and its area is 61,592 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 336 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches are water. The principal and almost only indentation of the coast, is the bay of Killough. The only noticeable insular ground is Gun's Island. The surface of very nearly all the interior of the barony possesses the tumulated character which prevails throughout the county; and has a well-cultivated, pleasant, ornate, and occasionally picturesque appearance. Excepting the Ballinahinch river, with its little estuary, along the north-west, all the streams are of very meagre run and volume.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilmeegan, and the whole of the parishes of Ardglass, Ballee, Ballyculter, Ballykinlar, Bright, Down, Dunsford, Inch, Kilclief, Rathmullen, Saul, and Tyrella. It was recently divided into two very nearly equal parts or baronial districts, called Lower Lecale and Upper Lecale. Annual valuation of Lower Lecale under the Poor-law acts, £27,391 2s. 6d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, respectively £1,289 9s. 1d. and £1,415 14s. 1d. Annual valuation of Upper Lecale, £30,681 7s. 10d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, respectively

£1,439 18s., and £1,549 2s. 4d. Pop. of the whole barony, in 1831, 33,356; in 1841, 31,776. Houses 5,740. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,156; in manufactures and trade, 2,051; in other pursuits, 794. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,285; who could read but not write, 2,579; who could neither read nor write, 3,602. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,714; who could read but not write, 4,512; who could neither read nor write, 5,826.—Lecale lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Downpatrick. The total number of tenements valued is 5,872; and of these, 3,067 were valued under £5,—771, under £10,—617, under £15,—365, under £20,—296, under £25,—184, under £30,—235, under £40,—115, under £50,—and 222, at and above £50.

LECCAUN, a village in the parish of Fiddown, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 147. Houses 24.

LECK, a parish in the barony of Raphoe, ¾ of a mile east by south of Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1¼ to 3¼; area, 10,744 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 263 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are tide-way in Lough Swilly. Pop., in 1831, 4,036; in 1841, 3,722. Houses 633. The head of Lough Swilly washes a small district in the north. About one-sixth of the surface is mountainous; and all the remainder is good and highly cultivated land. The seats are Swillyview and Rockhill. The roads from Letterkenny to respectively Lifford and Londonderry pass through the interior. Letterkenny is so near as to offer to the parishioners all its advantages of market and communication.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £324; glebe, £20. Gross income, £344; nett, £321 11s. 1½d. Patron, the Crown. The parish was formerly a perpetual curacy, the tithes being appropriated to the deanery of Raphoe; but by order in Council of March 24, 1835, the rectory and vicarage were disappropriated from the deanery, and consolidated with the perpetual curacy. The church is of unknown date. Sittings 100; attendance 123. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 384 Churchmen, 1,420 Presbyterians, and 2,441 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 90 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 4s. from subscription, and one with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction—had on their books 99 boys and 59 girls. In 1840, there was a National school at Trimra.

LECKARROW, a village on the boundary between the parishes of St. John and Killenvoy, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands 7 miles south-east of Roscommon, on the road thence to Athlone. Fairs are held on March 17, June 27, Sept. 27, and Dec. 20. Pop. not specially returned.

LECKEN, or **LACKAN**, a village on the west margin of the parish of Rahara, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands 4 miles south-east of Athlone, near the road thence to Athlone. In its immediate vicinity are a Roman Catholic chapel, and the seats of Lecken, Rahara, and Longfield. Pop. returned with the parish.

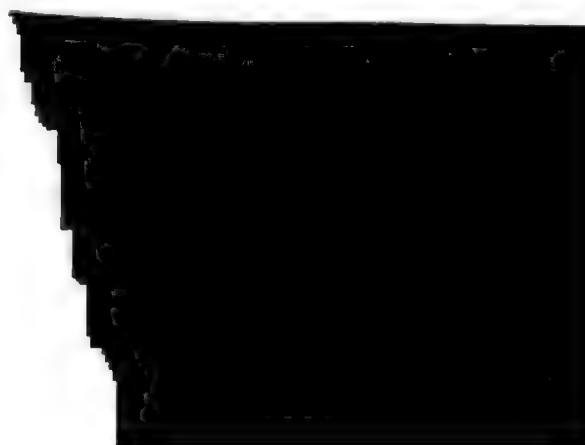
LECKEN, or **LACKAN**, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, immediately east of Ballinalack, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, southward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 3,202 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches,—of which 75 acres, 24 perches are in Lough Dereveragh, and 61 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are in the river Inny. Pop., in 1831, 934; in 1841, 995. Houses 129. The land is, for the most part,

of excellent quality. A bay of Lough De lies within the north-east corner; and the river issuing thence, describes all the northern bay and most of the western. Wilson's Hospital and Infirmary are situated in the extreme south-east; the former is an institution for supporting and educating 20 old men, and for educating and supporting the boys. An old castle stands on the south-west. —This parish is an impropriate curacy, and the benefice of LENEY [which see], in the Meath. The tithes are compounded for £114d., and are impropriate in Sir John Bennet Bart. of Triesternagh Abbey. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600 in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement united to Multifarnham chapel. In 1834, Protestants amounted to 214, and the Roman Catholics to 711; and a hedge-school had on its books 12 boys and 12 girls. Archdall says, respecting Leck Crumin or Crumain was bishop here in the 10th century. St. Fechin, who died A. D. 664, in his 180th year.

LECKNOWE. See PIERCETOWNLADY.

LECKPATRICK, a parish on the west of the barony of Strabane, and of co. Tyrone. It contains the village of BALLYMURPHY and part of the town of STRABANE: see these articles. Length, westward, 5½ miles; breadth, northward, 4; area, 13,451 acres, 16 perches,—of which 10,000 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches are water, and 16,299 perches are tideway. Pop., in 1831, 6,030; in 1841, 5,723. Houses 1,005. Pop. of the rural population in 1841, 4,807. Houses 873. The river Bann traces the western boundary; the Strabane extends parallel to it a little to the east; and the Moor lies on the eastern boundary. Part of the face is mountainous; but the greater part is arable land. Ligfordrum, the highest ground, is situated on the south-eastern boundary, and has an altitude of 1,343 feet above sea-level. The principal country residences are Green-lodge, Warrington, Farinhill, and Hollyhill,—the last the seat of the late Sir Sinclair, Esq., situated a little to the east of Strabane Glen. In 1842, the Leckpatrick Loan Office had a capital of £477; and, during that year, it had issued £1,902 in 825 loans, cleared a nett profit of £19 16s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £5 0s. 4d.—This parish is a rectory, and a benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition £646 3s. 1d.; glebe, £242. Gross income £888 3s. 1d.; nett, £792 5s. 11d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The incumbent holds also the sinecure rectory of Kilcoleman, in the dio. of Killaloe. A vicar receives a salary of £100. The church was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged in 1834, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the same body. The church has 600 sittings; attendance, between 350 and 400. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 150 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel at Cloughcor and Glenmornan have an attendance respectively 450 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Donagheady. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,450 Churchmen, 1,708 Presbyterians, and 1,708 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools were established, and were all attended by about 439 children; and 12 hedge-schools—one of which at the glebe, was supported with £5 from the rector and £10 from the Marquis of Abercorn, one at Ballee with £5 from the Marquis of Abercorn, one at Cloughcor with £5 from the Marquis of Abercorn, one at Ballylaw with £5 from the Marquis of Abercorn—had on their books 424 boys and 270 girls.

LEE (THE), a large and beautiful river in the south of Ireland. It issues from the Roman Catholic chapel at Cloughcor and Glenmornan.



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A cromlech, situated near a small lake at the base of Slievenabailtrog, an offshoot of Slieve-Croob, in this townland, is described by the author of the 'Chorographical Description of Down,' as "a huge gritty rock, in the shape of a monstrous coffin, supported by three feet, or supporters,—as measuring about 11 feet long, 5 feet broad, and from 18 to 24 inches thick,—and as covering so great a cavity among its supporters that a man of 6½ feet high can stand upright under it."

LEGAVANNON, a mountain on the eastern margin of the parish of Faughanvale, and of the barony of Tyrkeeran, 4½ miles south-south-west of Ballykelly, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Altitude above sea-level, 1,289 feet.

LEGNASHINNA, the source of the river Shannon, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Killinagh and Templeport, 4 miles south by west of the foot of Upper Lough Macnean, barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster.

LEIHEN, one of three denominations of an irregularly dispersed, much intersected, and extensively ramified bog, chiefly in the barony of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connasught. Length, south-westward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 10,037 acres. The other denominations are Boyannagh and Meelick. The proportion of low bog to red bog, in the whole, is nearly as one to ten. The entire tract is bounded, on the north, by the high pasture land of Dunmore and Flackamore; on the east and south, by the road from Kilkerrin by Glenamadda to Killinalag; and on the west, by the road from Dunmore to Kilkerrin;—and in a general view, it lies immediately north-west of **GLENAMADDA**: which see. The Boyannagh section, or rather series of sections, abounds in great undulations, and other irregularities; but the Lehen and Meelick sections are similar in nature and circumstances to most other bogs, and may be drained and reclaimed by similar means. The principal discharge for the waters of the whole cluster is into the numerous streams and subterranean currents, which ultimately fall into the Dunmore river. Estimated cost of reclamation, £12,041 3s. 8d.

LEHINCH. See **LAHINCH**.

LEIGHLIN, a diocese in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and civil province of Leinster. Its nominal seat is Old Leighlin in co. Carlow. See **LEIGHLIN, OLD (TOWN OF)**. The see is popularly, though not very authentically, said to have been founded by St. Lasarian or Molissa, who, in the synod of Whitefield or Leighlin, held in 630, advocated the accidental mode or time of celebrating Easter. Archdall—the general bone-gatherer from the manure-heaps of old annalists—says that Lasarian had at one time 1,500 monks under his jurisdiction; and alleges also that, on his becoming bishop, he acquired by cession a monastery which had, several years before, been built at Old Leighlin by a St. Gobban. But both the old annalists and their slavish copyists are wondrously silent respecting episcopal successors of St. Lasarian till immediately after the period of the English; and then they begin to feel no difficulty in presenting readers with a regular list. The pecuniary interests of the see suffered great and frequent damage from the wars which harassed the country; but they were, for a long period, constantly rectified by the prompt and dexterous exertions of various spirited prelates. In 1523, Maurice Kavanagh, archdeacon of Leighlin, murdered Maurice Doran, the bishop alleged to be the 28th in succession; and he was hanged for the crime on the spot on which it was committed. In 1550, Robert Travers, the first Protestant bishop, was appointed; but, at the accession of Queen Mary, he was deprived. During Mary's reign, Thomas

Field, formerly a Franciscan friar, held the see. In 1567, Daniel Kavanagh, the second Protestant bishop, received his appointment; and by granting long leases, as well as by other unjustifiable acts, he committed irremediable damage upon the episcopal property. In 1600, after a vacancy of nearly three years, the see was united to that of Ferns; and ever since it has remained annexed to that see; and at the new arrangement made by the Church Temporalities Bill in 1833, it and Ferns were jointly decreed to be united to Ossory.

The gross and the nett yearly episcopal income of the see, on an average of three years ending at the close of 1831, were respectively £2,667 7s. 6½d. and £2,499 1s. 5½d. The economy fund of the dean and chapter yields an annual produce of £162 13s. 10d.; and is expended in making certain annual payments to other parties than the dean and chapter, amounting aggregately to £132 0s. 2d., and in making requisite repairs upon the cathedral. The dignitaries, together with the gross amount of income derived from the corps of their respective dignities are, the dean, £448 4s. 1d.; the precentor, £235 15s. 4d.; the chancellor, £281 4s. 6d.; the treasurer, £115; the archdeacon, £309 12s. 3d.; the prebendary of Ullard, £285 9s.; the prebendary of Teconme, £41 9s.; the prebendary of Tullomagrath, £335; and the prebendary of Aghold, £481 3s.—The diocese lies partly in the counties of Kilkenny and Wicklow, but chiefly in Queen's county and the county of Carlow. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its total number of Irish acres at 318,900, its parishes at 89, and its churches at 30, assigns to co. Kilkenny 17,850 acres, 6 parishes, and 2 churches; to co. Wicklow 42,000 acres, 7 parishes, and 2 churches; to Queen's co. 122,000 acres, 27 parishes, and 13 churches; and to co. Carlow 137,050 acres, 49 parishes, and 13 churches. The length of the diocese is about 50 statute miles; its breadth is from 8 to 16; and its area is 482,115 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 187,095. Total of parishes, including chapelries, 84; of benefices, 60. Total of tithe composition belonging to the benefices, £30,148 6s. 3d.; glebes, £693 2s. 2½d. Gross income, £21,299 10s. 6½d.; nett, £18,492 6s. 11½d. Patron of 4 benefices, the Crown; of 32, the diocesan; of 2, incumbents; of 13, laymen and corporations; and of 9, alternate parties. Total amount of appropriate tithes, £1,970 0s. 11½d.; of impropriate tithes, £4,931 18s. 11½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 30; gross amount of their salaries, £2,185 0s. 0½d., exclusive of some advantages enjoyed by two. Total number of churches and of chapels-of-ease, 50; sittings, 10,721. Cost of building 25 of these, building and enlarging one, enlarging one, and repairing one, £29,568 2s. 6½d.; of which £12,253 16s. 11d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £11,271 18s. 5d. were lent by that Board, £1,647 14s. 11½d. were proceeds of private donations, and £4,594 12s. 3½d. were raised by parochial assessments. Number of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2; of other Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, 12; of Roman Catholic chapels, 64. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 20,391 Churchmen, 191 Presbyterians, 288 other Protestant dissenters, and 169,962 Roman Catholics; and one benefice contained no member of the Established Church, each of 6 contained not more than 20, each of 8 not more than 50, each of 4 not more than 100, each of 10 not more than 200, each of 15 not more than 500, each of 6 not more than 1,000, each of 5 not more than 2,000, and one between 2,000 and 5,000. In the same year, 279 daily schools had on their books 11,790 boys and 8,965 girls; 140 of these schools were supported wholly by fees; and of the remaining 139, which were supported or aided

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of the several classes of live stock, together with their respective value, was, in the rural districts, 168,753 horses and mules, £1,350,024; 23,599 asses, £23,599; 488,858 cattle, £3,177,577; 657,118 sheep, £722,831; 366,772 pigs, £458,463; and 2,206,941 poultry, £55,171;—and in the civic districts, 10,249 horses and mules, £81,992; 1,049 asses, £1,049; 8,069 cattle, £52,449; 2,386 sheep, £2,624; 19,982 pigs, £24,976; and 42,894 poultry, £1,072. Grand total of value of live stock in the rural districts, £5,787,665; in the civic districts, £164,162.

Commerce.—The only ports, whose commerce is of bulk enough to make a noticeable figure in a general estimate of that of the province, are the ports of Dundalk, Drogheda, Balbriggan, Dublin, Wicklow, Arklow, and Wexford, and part of the outlets of Carlingford bay, and Waterford Harbour. In 1835, the amount of the exports of Dundalk was 36,000 tons, of Drogheda 40,000, of Balbriggan 600, of Dublin 90,000, of Wicklow 16,000, of Arklow 900, of Wexford 30,000, of Carlingford bay 30,000, and of Waterford Harbour 118,000; the amount of the imports of Dundalk was 30,000 tons, of Drogheda 50,000, of Balbriggan 12,000, of Dublin 500,000, of Wicklow 8,000, of Arklow 4,000, of Wexford 40,000, of Carlingford bay 60,000, and of Waterford Harbour 130,000; the estimated value of the exports of Dundalk was £450,000, of Drogheda £800,000, of Balbriggan £5,000, of Dublin £2,600,000, of Wicklow £85,000, of Arklow £3,500, of Wexford £330,000, of Carlingford bay £600,000, and of Waterford Harbour £2,060,000; and the estimated value of the imports of Dundalk was £108,000, of Drogheda £270,000, of Balbriggan £10,500, of Dublin £4,400,000, of Wicklow £15,000, of Arklow £6,500, of Wexford £600,000, of Carlingford bay £560,000, and of Waterford Harbour, £1,572,000. A more various and minute view of the commerce of the province may be inferred from the statements in the Chapter of the General Introduction on the Commerce of Ireland.

Trade and Manufactures.—We must refer for historical notices and cumulative statistics of trade and manufactures to the General Introduction; and shall, in this place, merely exhibit the personal statistics of trade and productive industry as ascertained in the Census of 1841:—Farmers, 86,354; servants and labourers, 320,966; ploughmen, 2,561; gardeners, 3,195; graziers, 83; herds, 5,826; caretakers, 712; land-agents, 64; land-stewards, 1,763; game-keepers, 185; dairy-keepers, 1,627; fishermen, 2,564; millers, 1,539; maltsters, 67; brewers, 146; distillers, 82; wine-coopers, 4; barm-makers, 7; bakers, 2,565; confectioners, 591; cooks, 40; soda water makers, 49; cordial-makers, 9; salters, 52; salt-manufacturers, 15; vinegar-maker, 1; mustard-manufacturers, 2; tobacco-twisters, 104; snuff-grinders, 4; fish-mongers, 243; egg-dealers, 458; fruiterers, 199; cattle-dealers, 403; horse-dealers, 54; pig-jobbers, 415; sales-masters, 111; corn-dealers, 227; hay-factors, 6; seedsmen, 46; flour-merchants, 18; butter-merchants, 17; cheesemongers, 2; bacon-factors, 4; huxters and provision-dealers, 2,868; butchers, 1,771; poulterers, 111; victuallers, 927; grocers, 1,160; tea-dealers, 17; tobaccoconists, 280; wine-merchants, 102; spirit-merchants, 2; flax-dressers, 458; carders, 561; spinners of flax, 12,815; spinners of cotton, 136; spinners of wool, 11,706; spinners of unspecified classes, 28,569; winders and warpers, 948; silk throwsters, 12; wool-dressers, 474; weavers of cotton, 863; weavers of corduroy, 26; weavers of linen, 2,100; weavers of woollen, 857; weavers of tabinet, 19; weavers of silk, 531; weavers of ribbon, 167; weavers of fringe, 26; weavers of lace,

317; weaver of stuff, 1; weavers of tape, 18; weavers of unspecified classes, 8,370; assistants in factories, 1,017; manufacturers of cotton, 46; manufacturers of silk and tabinet, 34; manufacturers of canvass, 3; manufacturers of lace, 98; manufacturers of thread, 14; manufacturers of woollen, 32; manufacturers of fringe, 35; manufacturers of worsted, 5; manufacturer of shawls, 1; bleachers, 93; dyers, 345; clothiers, 107; corduroy-cutters, 110; calico-printers, 238; skinners, 135; curriers, 315; tanners, 453; leather-dressers, 67; Spanish leather-makers, 3; brogue-makers, 1,921; boot and shoe makers, 15,906; tailors, 10,775; sempstresses, 8,063; dress-makers, 12,939; milliners, 1,738; lace-workers, 128; pattern-drawer, 1; tassel-makers, 25; robe-makers, 7; stay-makers, 643; comb-makers, 166; artificial florists, 10; knitters, 5,247; hatters, 1,089; straw-hatters, 84; bonnet-makers, 2,510; straw-workers, 375; cap-makers, 289; stock-makers, 21; glovers, 378; brace-makers, 36; button-makers, 134; wig-makers, 13; hair-dressers and barbers, 334; accoutrement-makers, 7; umbrella-makers, 48; blacking-makers, 13; leather-dealers, 87; flax-dealer, 1; wool-dealers, 13; hosiers, 394; haberdashers, 158; drapers, 89; linen-drapers, 246; linen-merchants, 9; woollen-drapers, 267; silk-mercers, 52; trimming-sellers, 17; pedlers, 34; venders of soft goods, 378; furriers, 118; feather-dressers, 19; dealers in old clothes, 172; rag and bone dealers, 246; architects, 122; builders, 414; brick-makers, 152; potters, 64; stone-cutters, 1,593; millstone-maker, 1; lime-burners, 122; plaster of Paris manufacturer, 1; brick-layers, 900; stone-masons, 545; marble-polishers, 18; slaters, 1,421; thatchers, 194; plasterers, 569; paviors, 51; quarrymen, 33; sawyers, 1,159; carpenters, 13,194; coffin-makers, 5; undertakers, 11; cart-makers, 74; cabinet-makers, 1,291; wood-polishers, 33; billiard table maker, 1; bird cage makers, 8; coopers, 2,415; turners, 262; millwrights, 358; wheelwrights, 259; shipwrights, 364; block-makers, 33; boat-builder, 1; print frame makers, 29; saddletree-makers, 5; boot-tree and last makers, 26; pump-borers, 100; cork-cutters, 107; lath-splitters, 38; reed-makers, 39; shuttle-makers, 3; card-makers, 61; brush-makers, 166; basket-makers, 344; broom-makers, 150; miners, 1,510; iron-founders, 241; type-founders, 35; blacksmiths, 7,822; farriers, 61; white-smiths, 539; nailers, 1,839; cutlers, 170; tool-makers, 61; heckle-makers, 4; sickle-makers, 24; gun-smiths, 165; braziers and copper-smiths, 458; beam and scale makers, 9; wire-drawers, 14; wire-workers, 65; pin-makers, 316; needle-makers, 4; bell-hangers, 20; gas-fitters, 25; coach-smiths, 6; lamp-makers, 6; spur and bit makers, 9; harness-makers, 6; japaners, 13; plumbers, 174; tinplate-workers, 420; tinkers, 244; machine-makers, 339; opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 25; clock and watch makers, 60; watch-makers, 255; musical instrument makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 341; coach and car makers, 815; carvers and gilders, 165; saddlers, 657; harness-makers, 590; whip-makers, 96; rope-makers, 307; paper-makers, 234; parchment and vellum makers, 32; quill manufacturers, 31; letter-press printers, 118; copperplate-printers, 17; lithographic-printers, 6; bookbinders, 457; map-mounters, 7; paper-stainers, 219; carpet-weavers, 14; haircloth-makers, 32; mat-makers, 136; chandlers and soap-boilers, 586; starch manufacturers, 27; blue-makers, 2; glue and size makers, 8; glass-makers, 190; painters and glaziers, 2,268; varnishers, 130; looking-glass-makers, 13; fishing tackle makers, 22; net-makers, 166; heddle-makers, 2; bird-stuffers, 3; toy-makers, 19; sail-makers, 52; sieve-makers, 105; tobacco-

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in 1761, he was made Marquis of Kildare; and in 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Leinster;—and he then possessed the rank which his descendant continues to enjoy, of the only Duke, the premier Marquis, and the premier Earl of Ireland. See KILDARE.

LEINSTER (MOUNT), a mountain on the mutual border of the counties of Carlow and Wexford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Newtownbarry, Leinster. Its summit is the point of junction of four parishes,—Kiltannel, in East Idrome, co. Carlow,—Barragh, in Forth, co. Carlow,—Templeshanbo, in Scarewalsh, co. Wexford,—and St. Mary's of Newtownbarry, co. Wexford. It is broad-based; somewhat peaked in its acumination; decidedly picturesque in its outline; and grandly featured as a background to a series of rich landscapes seen over foregrounds in the circumjacent lowlands of Carlow and Wexford; and it lifts its summit to the altitude of 2,610 feet above sea-level. It may either be viewed as the northern and loftiest section of the great chain of the Blackstairs mountains [see BLACKSTAIRS], or as the nucleus and monarch mass of a somewhat independent group, whose southern offshoots run into the Blackstairs mountains, and whose other offshoots form a kind of radii over a few adjacent miles of Carlow and Wicklow. The roads from Newtownbarry to respectively Borris and New Ross pass over part of the high grounds connected with Mount Leinster, and command charming views across the low country of Wexford to the Wicklow mountains. Mount Leinster-lodge is situated at the west base of the mountain, within the parish of Kiltannel.

LEITRIM,

The most north-easterly county of the province of Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the bay and the county of Donegal; on the north-east, by the county of Fermanagh; on the east, by the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan; on the south-east and the south, by the county of Longford; and on the west, by the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. Though partly washed by sea-water, it can hardly be called a maritime county; for it is touched by Donegal bay, over a distance of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it possesses, within that brief extent of coast, neither a port nor a fishing-village, nor even a coast-guard station. Its line of separation from co. Donegal, is the rivulet Bundoran, and from co. Fermanagh, is Loughs Melvin and Upper Macnean, and two rivulets which respectively feed them; its boundary-line with co. Cavan and co. Longford, is a series of alternating streams, watersheds, and artificial separations; its line of division from co. Roscommon, a length of 24 miles, is the Shannon and Lough Allen; and its boundary-line with co. Sligo is an alternation of artificial separations, with Mountkenney watershed, the lakes of Gill and Glin, and the small river Bunduff. Its outline is elongated and irregular; and may be variously regarded as a compressed and slightly truncated cone, and as a compressed and slender parallelogram. Its extreme length, in a direction half a point south of south-south-east, is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, at the northern extremity, is $2\frac{1}{2}$,—at the centre, or Lough Allen, $5\frac{1}{2}$,—midway between the centre and the north, 13,—and midway between the centre and the south, 15; and its area comprises 249,350 acres of arable land, 115,869 of uncultivated land, 3,396 of continuous plantations, and 23,748 of water,—in all, 392,363 acres.

Surface.—The surface of the central and northern divisions of the county, in a general view, is a part of a wide shelving slope which descends north-

ward, along Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Donegal, to the sea; and of the southern division, is part of a compound series of mountains, high pasturage grounds, and poor arable lands, disposed round the sources and early course of the Shannon. But if regarded more closely, and apart from connection with the adjoining counties, the section north of Lough Allen may be regarded as a picturesque series of alternate glens, mountain-ridges, valleys, and mountain groups; the section around Lough Allen, as an alpine lake-basin, completely separating the country on the north from that on the south; and the section south of Lough Allen, as first a mass of wild uplands, next an undulating, loughlet-dappled plain, and next a successional alternation of poor, lake-patched vales and hollows, with low, steep ridges of moorland pasture. The loftiest summits in the northern division have altitudes above sea-level of 1,712,* 2,007, 1,575, 1,238, 1,511, 1,324, 1,448, 1,447, 1,123, and 1,377; and the loftiest summits in the southern division, all in the near vicinity of Lough Allen, have altitudes above sea-level of 1,407,† 1,707, and 1,922.‡

"If variety is a beauty," says Dr. MacParks, "this county possesses it in an eminent degree,—for it not only exhibits extensive tracts of some of the best and worst lands in the world, but exhibits them arranged in picturesque disorder, interspersed with hill, dale, wood, water, and mountain, forming some beautifully bold and grand landscapes. The ride from Rusky to Carrick-on-Shannon, along the charming outlets of Drumsna, no traveller can pass without admiration and pleasure. The windings of the Shannon through a fertile country, the intrusion of the wooded peninsula on its course, the pretty copping of Shubeg and Shumore, as if designed by Nature as a foil to the lofty grandeur of the more distant mountain of Slieve-an-Garain, are objects which on the one hand arrest the avidity of every one's observation, while on the other the sloping ascent, the luxuriant and variegated swell of the part of the county Roscommon, called Teemore, seduces the fancy and the eye of curiosity to sweep it over and over. In travelling northward by Lough Allen on either side of the lake, one observes the country, though tolerably good for tillage, to have a grey, gloomy aspect, rising by a steep ascent from the verge of the lake for a distance of two, three, and four miles to the Black mountains, which almost all around the lake terminate the visible horizon. I say almost, for even the gloom of this part of the country is relieved by partial beauties, particularly in different delightful views about the entrance of the Shannon into and departure from the lake. Thus leaving the lake, and travelling northward toward the sea, the lands, for 5 or 6 miles on either side, seem to be but little, if anything, of a better quality than those last described; however, in advancing or rather descending northward, large portions of land of very superior quality appear dispersed about Dromahaire, Manor-Hamilton, and Glenarr, and the face of the country is not less various and picturesque than the other parts. The rides and views about Manor-Hamilton and Lurganboy are extremely pretty. "In advancing still nearer to the sea, a mixture of the best and worst lands still continues to diversify the country. But here scenes of superior design and dignity enrapture the beholder. The bay of Donegal opens to the view, while the alluviments of Lough Melvin seize the eye to gaze on its old ruins and wooded islands; and the stupendous mountains of Dartry and Benbulbin, rise to the clouds, as if eager to enjoy the surrounding scenery."

* Mount Dartree. † Bencroy. ‡ Slieve-an-Iora.

Waters.—Lough Melvin, on the north-east boundary, lies 90 feet above sea-level, and has within co. Leitrim an area of 4,460 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches. Upper Lough Macnean, on the eastern boundary, lies 172 feet above sea-level, and has within co. Leitrim an area of 636 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches. Lough Garadice, on the eastern boundary, lies 176 feet above sea-level, and has within co. Leitrim an area of 1,106 acres, 36 perches. The chief lakes and loughlets on the eastern boundary south of Garadice, and also on the southern boundary, are Glasshouse, Laheen, Rockfield, Drumhart, Cullies, Gulladoo, Beaghmore, South Tully, Gortermone, Doogary, Nabelwy, Cloonooose, Fearglass, Sallagh, and Drumshambo. The lacustrine expansions of the Shannon, below Lough Allen, and while the river is in contact with Leitrim, are Corr, Nanogue, Boderig, and Boffin; and the portions of these, and of the Shannon itself, within co. Leitrim, amount to an area of 1,912 acres, 3 perches. Lough Allen, situated on the western boundary, lies 159 feet above sea-level in summer and 163 in winter, and has an area within co. Leitrim of 7,536 acres, 12 perches. Lough Gill, situated on the western boundary midway between Lough Allen and the sea, lies 20 feet above sea-level, and has an area within co. Leitrim of 498 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches. Lough Glin or Glencar, situated on the western boundary $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lough Gill, lies 97 feet above sea-level, and has an area within co. Leitrim of about 190 or 200 acres. Six or seven of the interior lakes of the county have each an area of from 180 to 350 acres; but the others, though numerous, are in general very much smaller, and, exclusive of mere ponds, probably do not average more than between 30 and 50 acres. The principal ones in the northern division of the county are Glenade, Belhaven, Anarry, Carrigeencor, Lackagh, Mundkill, Arroo, Nabrack, Meenagraun, Adunny, and Barr; and the principal in the southern division are St. John's, Rinn, Scurr, Camagh, Carrickaport, Drumgilra, Bog, Cloonturk, Rooskey, Drumard, Cloonbonlagh, Cloonelivy, Cloonfinan, Cloonby, Cloone, Keeldra, Seltan, Rowan, Drumcollop, Adoon, Drumroosk, Donoghier, Cam, Little, Fort, Black, Carrigallen, Callougha, Cullies, Gulladoo, Killaneen, Corrachoo-eaun, Nacarriga, Drumkeelan, Lustia, Acres, Derrynahoo, Drumgorman, Carriskevy, Braw, Costrea, Kilmaddaroo, Headford, Adaff, Loughtown, Annaghery, Effrinagh, and Scardann. Excepting the Shannon after its efflux from Lough Allen, all the streams are of inconsiderable volume, and most of comparatively very brief length of run. The principal in the northern division of the county are the Drowes or Bunderan and the Duff or Banduff to Donegal bay; the Glenaniff, the Ballagh, the Lackagh, and the Kilcoo, to Lough Melvin; two rivulets to Upper Lough Macnean; the Shannon and the Diffagher to Lough Allen; and the Bonnet, the longest and much the most beautiful of the whole, to Lough Gill;—and the principal ones in the southern division of the county are the Yellow and the Stony rivers to Lough Allen; the Blackwater and the Dule to Lough Garadice; and the Aghacashel, the Eslin, and the Rinn to the Shannon. The chief mineral springs are those of Drumsna, Meelock, Athimonus, Cavan, and Oakfield. The first of these, and also several springs in the vicinity of Drumshambo, Castlecargan, and other places, are of the sulphureous kind; but the spas of Oakfield and Cavan—the latter on the neck of a peninsula at the head of Lough Allen—are chalybeate.

Climate.—The climate of Leitrim is aggregately colder than that of the southern counties of Ireland; and, owing to the great number and the height of its mountains, which draw down in vapours or break

into rain the clouds just sailing landward from the ocean, it is more raw and wet than even most parts of other counties in the same latitude. The southern division, however, is considerably more genial than the northern; and sheltered valleys with a kindly soil, even in the north, particularly within the basin of the Bonnet river and around Manor-Hamilton, have a vegetation so luxuriant as to indicate the absence of all unpropitious climate.

Minerals.—A tiny district of gneiss, passing into granite and mica slate, lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Manor-Hamilton, but is chiefly confined to the mountain of Benbo. A belt of mica slate, about 2 miles in mean breadth, and nearly insulating the previous formation, extends down the vale of the Bonnet river, from the immediate vicinity of Manor-Hamilton, to pass away into co. Sligo at Lough Gill, and eventually expand into the Ox mountains. Old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a tiny district in the southern environs of Drumshambo, and a still tinier one $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Drumsna. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate form two districts, each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in mean breadth, and extending respectively across the northern and the southern extremities of the county. Millstone grit, including white sandstones and shales with thin beds of limestone and coal, forms a great district of from 6 to 16 miles in length northward from the foot of Lough Allen, and extending quite across the county to continuations in Sligo and Fermanagh; and it also constitutes the upland patch of surface which figures conspicuously in the mountain-mass of Dartree. The coal formation, constituting a chief part of the coalfield of Connaught, and spreading out to continuations in the adjacent counties of Roscommon and Sligo, exhibits itself in several comparatively large patches and pendicles within the millstone grit district, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of Lough Allen. Floetz or carboniferous limestone is the surface rock of all the remaining parts of the county, both north and south of the millstone grit district, and constituting rather more than one-half of its entire area.

—The rocks of the millstone grit district possess more resemblance to the millstone grit of the north of England, than to most known coalfields. “The series reposes on the splintery limestone which forms the upper member of the carboniferous or floetz limestone field. First in ascending order occur thick beds of yellowish white quartzzy sandstone, with interposed beds of black shale. The edges of these strata present the appearance of terraces. Then succeeds a massive bed of shale, which in some parts of the series attains a thickness of 700 feet. The lower beds of this member consist of thin alternations of black shale with impure dark bluish grey argillaceous limestone, containing many of the fossils of the carboniferous limestone formation. The calcareous beds gradually grow thinner as they ascend, and at length disappear, their places being supplied by layers, and frequently by large flattened spheroids, of argillaceous ironstone. The shale associated with the ironstone contains frequent casts of marine organic remains. The beds of ironstone also grow thinner as they ascend, and at length disappear, leaving the upper portion of the shale of a uniform structure. The next member of the series after the massive shale is a stratum of yellow sandstone, in some parts of the district 250 feet thick, associated with beds of true millstone grit. Alternations of shale and sandstone containing beds of coal, succeed wherever the mountains are of sufficient altitude; for it would appear that such a formation had originally extended over the entire district, and that the absence of those members from the lower mountains

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we may simply hint in conclusion, and as a means of conjecturing most other deficiencies, that the instrument of tillage in almost universal use is the semi-barbarous loy or one-sided spade.—In 1841, the number of farmers in the county was 13,326 males and 180 females; of servants and labourers, 24,990 males and 624 females; of ploughmen, 10; of gardeners, 48; of graziers, 2; of herds, 203 males and 15 females; of care-takers, 20 males and 1 female; of land-agents, 2; of land-stewards, 23; of game-keepers, 3; of dairy-keepers, 2 males and 3 females. In the same year, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres each, was 9,373; of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,971; of from 15 to 30 acres, 877; and of upwards of 30 acres, 202.

Live Stock.—Few if any systematic efforts have been made for the improvement of the breeds of live stock. Bulls, but no cows, of one or two favourite breeds have been imported; and when these have died, the true breeds have been lost, and only the crosses of them with the native breeds have remained. Excepting a few yearlings which are raised by the small farmer, and which yield him little profit, nearly all the supplies of cattle are obtained from the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.—In 1841, the live stock on farms or holdings, not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 280 horses and mules, 242 asses, 2,146 cattle, 516 sheep, 3,600 pigs, and 27,040 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 385 horses and mules, 811 asses, 11,589 cattle, 1,897 sheep, 6,899 pigs, and 52,158 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,327 horses and mules, 1,290 asses, 23,190 cattle, 3,970 sheep, 9,511 pigs, and 68,014 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 620 horses and mules, 139 asses, 5,848 cattle, 1,448 sheep, 1,454 pigs, and 11,834 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 374 horses and mules, 33 asses, 2,648 cattle, 1,757 sheep, 348 pigs, and 4,309 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective value, are 2,986 horses and mules, £23,888; 2,515 asses, £2,515; 45,421 cattle, £295,237; 9,588 sheep, £10,547; 21,812 pigs, £27,265; and 163,355 poultry, £4,083. Grand total of value of live stock, £363,535.

Woods.—About 140 years ago almost the whole county was a continuous forest; and even about a century ago, a person might have travelled from Drumshambo to Drumkeeran, a distance of 10 miles, laying hold upon the branches of a close and uninterrupted series of trees. The portion of the forest on the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains was burnt to extinction in conducting iron-works on the banks of Lough Allen; and the many other portions are supposed to have been destroyed as common fuel, since the bogs, even about 40 years ago, had “only begun to be nibbled at around the edges for turf.” About the year 1770, a spirit of renovating the face of the country with wood succeeded the general indolence and want of taste; and from that year till the close of 1798, there were planted on eleven estates 145,384 trees,—so various in kinds as to include ash, planes, sycamore, beech, larch, elm, fir, eastern planes, white planes, laurels, palm-trees, oaks, chestnuts, Weymouth pines, poplars, philereas, silver fir, arbutus, laurustinus, alder, and plum-tree. In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 67 acres of oak, 74 of ash, 15 of elm, 40 of beech, 99 of fir, 2,822 of mixed trees, and 279 of orchards,—in all 3,396 acres; and of these, there were planted previous to 1791, 55 acres of oak, 23 of ash, 8 of beech, 2 of fir, 708 of mixed trees, and 44 of orchards. The number of detached trees, in 1841, was 181,145,—equivalent to 1,132 acres; and these added to the continuous plantations, exhibit a total of 4,528 acres of wood.

Trade and Manufactures.—In 1835, or on the annual average of years from 1826 till 1835, both inclusive, the sales of wheat at Carrick-on-Shannon amounted to 246 barrels, at Drumsna to 483, at Jamestown to 1,449, and at Fenagh to 2,228; the sales of oats at Carrick-on-Shannon to 2,160 barrels, at Drumsna to 8,987, at Drumshambo to 23,400, at Mohill to 5,200, at Dromod to 500, at Ballinamore to 3,565, and at Carrigallen to 160; and the sales of rye at Carrick-on-Shannon to 118 barrels. But these sales exhibit a seriously defective view of the corn trade of the county; for the sales at Dromabaire, Drumkeeran, and Manor-Hamilton, are returned along with those of Sligo. In 1802, the only noticeable establishments or appliances in any of the departments of manufacture, were 4 bleachfields, a considerable number of looms, comparatively numerous coarse potteries, about 50 corn-mills, and about half-a-dozen tuck mills.—The existing state of trade and manufactures will be best shown by the personal statistics of productive industry ascertained in the Census of 1841:—Millers, 59; bakers, 69; confectioners, 13; fishmonger, 1; egg-dealers, 68; cattle-dealers, 8; horse-dealer, 1; pig-jobbers, 13; corn-dealer, 1; butter-merchant, 1; huxters and provision dealers, 31; butchers, 73; victuallers, 15; grocers, 16; tobacconist, 1; flax-dressers, 74; carders, 21; spinners of flax, 6 709; of wool, 1,379; of unspecified classes, 13,214; winders and warpers, 9; weavers of linen, 247; weavers of woollen, 30; weavers of unspecified classes, 709; bleachers, 12; dyers, 9; clothiers, 4; skinner, 1; curriers, 3; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 126; boot and shoe makers, 540; tailors, 528; sempstresses, 413; dress-makers, 450; milliners, 60; lace-worker, 1; stay-makers, 2; knitters, 543; hatters, 9; bonnet-makers, 16; hair-dresser and barber, 1; leather-dealer, 1; hosier, 1; woollen-drafter, 1; dealers in old clothes, 9; rag and bone dealers, 10; architects, 2; builders, 8; brickmaker, 1; potters, 5; stone-cutters, 24; lime-burners, 6; bricklayers, 7; stone-masons, 250; slaters, 10; thatchers, 12; plasterers, 7; pavier, 1; quarrymen, 6; sawyers, 27; carpenters, 285; undertaker, 1; cart-makers, 14; cabinet-makers, 3; coopers, 246; turners, 2; mill-wrights, 9; wheel-wrights, 46; ship-wrights, 5; boot-tree and last maker, 1; pump-borer, 1; reed-makers, 3; card-makers, 2; brush-maker, 1; basket-makers, 7; broom-makers, 2; miners, 12; blacksmiths, 240; whitesmiths, 3; nailers, 122; cutlers, 2; braziers and coppersmiths, 4; plumber, 1; tin-plate workers, 23; tinkers, 19; machine-makers, 5; watch-makers, 5; coach and car makers, 5; saddlers, 4; harness-makers, 3; rope-maker, 1; letter-press printers, 5; bookbinder, 1; chandlers and soap-boilers, 3; painters and glaziers, 26; sieve-makers, 2; feather-dealers, 9; glass and delph dealers, 3; booksellers and stationers, 2; ironmongers, 3; merchants of unspecified classes, 20; dealers of unspecified classes, 214; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 93; shop-assistants, 48.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Ballinamore, Feb. 18, May 12, Aug. 18, Nov. 12.—Carrick-on-Shannon, Jan. 18, March 20, May 12, June 6, Aug. 11, Sept. 14, Oct. 22, Nov. 21, Dec. 16.—Carrigallen, April 20, May 7, Aug. 9, Oct. 8, Dec. 25.—Cloone, Feb. 12, April 5, May 26, June 13, July 10, Aug. 26, Sept. 29, Nov. 2, Dec. 20.—Drumkeeran, Jan. 27, March 8, April 20, May 27, June 24, July 18, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, Oct. 19, Nov. 11, Dec. 9.—Dromod, Jan. 1, March 28, May 16, June 29, Aug. 15, Oct. 10, Dec. 5.—Jamestown, May 28, July 8, Sept. 1, Dec. 20.—Leitrim, Jan. 22, Feb. 20, March 25, May 5, June 16, July 23, Sept. 1, Oct. 13, Dec. 1.—Longfield, May 17, Oct. 10, Dec. 28.—Lurganboy, May 15,

June 21, Aug. 21, Sept. 24, Oct. 21.—Newtown, first Saturday of every month, and Feb. 25, May 25, Aug. 25, Nov. 25.—Newtownmore, June 26, Oct. 15.

Communications.—A line of canal to connect the Shannon with the Erne, and the internal navigations of the west with those of the north-east, is proposed to be cut across Leitrim. See BALLINAMORE. The proposed railway from Dublin to Sligo passes up the left bank of the Shannon for some distance within Leitrim, and touches the towns of Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon. The nearest line of railway proposed by the Public Commissioners, is that from Dublin through the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh to Enniskillen. The county surveyor was appointed in October 1836; and he superintended the formation of 64 miles of new road previous to the close of 1841, and had then under his charge 652 miles of road. The chief roads within the county are the mail-lines from Dublin to Sligo through Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon, from Enniskillen to Sligo through Manor-Hamilton, from Sligo to Londonderry across the north end of the county, from Drumsna to Mohill, and from Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballinamore. The county has a large share in the advantages of the navigation of the Upper Shannon, and will eminently profit by the extensive improvements of the Shannon Navigation Commissioners.

Divisions and Towns.—The county is divided into two baronies in the north, and three in the south. Rosslogher and Dromahaire occupy respectively the north and the south of the northern division; and Carrigallen, Mohill, and Leitrim, occupy respectively the east, the south, and the north-west of the southern division. The two sets of baronies form two civil districts for the despatch of court-business by the county magistrates,—the district of Manor-Hamilton on the north, and the district of Carrick-on-Shannon on the south.—The act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred 4 townlands of the parish of Drumreilly from the barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, to the barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim,—pop., in 1841, 186; and four townlands of the parish of Mohill from the barony of Longford, co. Longford, to the barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim,—pop. 137. The barony of Carrigallen, as now constituted, contains the whole of two parishes and part of three other parishes; Dromahaire contains five whole parishes, and part of two other parishes; Leitrim contains two whole parishes, and part of three other parishes; Mohill contains part of four parishes; and Rosslogher contains the whole of one parish, and part of two other parishes. Dr. Beaufort, stating the total number of parishes at 17, assigns 10 to the diocese of Kilmore, and 7 to Ardagh,—each set containing 8 churches.—The towns and chief villages in Carrigallen, are Ballinamore, Carrigallen, and Newtownmore; in Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, Dromahaire, and part of Manor-Hamilton; in Leitrim, Drumsna, Drumsambo, Kiltoghert, Leitrim, Jamestown, Kesharrigan, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Mohill, Dromod, Cloone, Mohill, and Roosky; and in Rosslogher, Kiltyclogher, Kinlough, Lurganboy, and part of Manor-Hamilton.

Statistics.—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 242, of scholars 11,135, of male scholars 6,736, of female scholars 3,629, of scholars whose sex was not specified 770, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,147, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 27, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 7,757, of scholars whose religious connection was not known 1,204; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of

schools was 242, of scholars 12,472, of male scholars 8,010, of female scholars 4,153, of scholars whose sex was not specified 309, of scholars connected with the Established church 2,484, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 23, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 9,786, and of scholars whose religious connection was not known 179. The school and church statistics for 1834 are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be remotely conjectured by reference to the articles KILMORE and ARDAGH. At the close of December, 1841, the National Board had in full operation within the county 32 schools, conducted by 31 male and 12 female teachers, attended by 2,463 male and 1,974 female scholars, and aided during that year with £357 13s. 4d. of salaries, £6 for building, £39 1s. 2½d. of school requisites at half price, and £36 of free stock. In 1842, the number of persons committed for drunkenness was 24; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 158; and the number of committals on charges of felony was 45. Of the 457 persons committed for felony, 75 were charged with offences against the person, 75 with offences against property committed with violence, 118 with offences against property committed without violence, 9 with malicious offences against property, 3 with offences against the currency, and 177 with offences not included in the above categories. Of the 457 committed on these charges, 180 were convicted and 277 were acquitted and discharged. Of the 180 convicted, 2 were sentenced to death, 16 to transportation, 117 to imprisonment, 8 to pay fines, and 37 were either discharged on sureties or not sentenced. Of the 277 acquitted and discharged, 161 were found not guilty on trial, 78 had no bill found against them, and 38 were not prosecuted. At the close of 1842, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 3 second-rate head-constables, 26 constables, 124 first-rate sub-constables, 7 second-rate sub-constables, and 1 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1842, was £9,242 7s. 5½d. Two stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively Mohill and Manor-Hamilton. The assizes for the county are held at Carrick-on-Shannon; courts of quarter session, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Ballinamore, and Manor-Hamilton; and courts of petty session at Ballinamore, Carrigallen, Carrick-on-Shannon, Kesharrigan, Cloone, Dromod, Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, Drumsambo, Drumsna, Kinlough, Bundoran, Mohill, and Manor-Hamilton. The bridewells are at Carrick-on-Shannon, Manor-Hamilton, and Ballinamore; the county infirmary at Carrick-on-Shannon; the district lunatic, at Ballinasloe in co. Roscommon; the dispensaries at Ballinamore, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrigallen, Cloghan, Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, Drumsambo, Drumsna, Kinlough, and Manor-Hamilton; the law funds at Annaduff, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cloone, Clooncumber, Dromod, Lakefield, Mohill, Tullys, and Willsbrook; and the union work-houses at Carrick-on-Shannon, Manor-Hamilton, and Mohill.—The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £162,552; the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 84, £121,003; and the amount of Grand Juror presentments for 1842, £21,507.—The number of tenements valued for the poor-rate is 25,302, and of these, 15,740 were valued under £5,—6,708, under £10,—1,654, under £15,—520, under £20,—342, under £25,—128, under £30,—123, under £40,—75, under £50,—and 120, at and above £50.—Leitrim sent to the Irish parliament two members for

the county, two for Jamestown, and two for Carrick-on-Shannon; but it sends to the Imperial parliament only two members for the county. Constituency in 1841, 1,488; of whom 162 were £50 freeholders, 98 were £20 freeholders, 1,214 were £10 freeholders, 2 were £20 lease-holders, and 12 were £10 lease-holders.

Population in 1792, 50,000; in 1813, 94,095; in 1821, 124,785; in 1831, 141,524; in 1841, 155,297. Houses, in 1792, 10,026; in 1813, 17,899; in 1821, 21,762; in 1831, 24,200; in 1841, 25,912. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males 77,501; females, 77,796; families, 27,192. Inhabited houses, 25,912; uninhabited complete houses, 712; houses in the course of erection, 25. First-class inhabited houses, 152; second-class, 3,221; third-class, 11,340; fourth-class, 11,199. Families residing in first-class houses, 169; in second-class houses, 3,476; in third-class houses, 11,844; in fourth-class houses, 11,703. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21,663; in manufactures and trade, 4,067; in other pursuits, 1,402. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 508; on the directing of labour, 5,799; on their own manual labour, 20,479; on means not specified, 406. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 35,866; to clothing, 2,242; to lodging, 1,526; to health, 37; to charity, 1; to justice, 297; to education, 205; to religion, 71; unclassified, 1,239; without any specified occupation, 3,355. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 768; to clothing, 20,924; to lodging, 6; to health, 27; to education, 61; to religion, 2; unclassified, 3,134; without any specified occupation, 24,784. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 23,908; who could read but not write, 11,995; who could neither read nor write, 31,664. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,773; who could read but not write, 14,318; who could neither read nor write, 45,165. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,780; attending superior schools, 69. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 2,757; attending superior schools, 41. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 42; married, 53; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 36; married, 53; widowed, 11. Barristers, 3; attorneys, 5; clerk of the peace, 1; law-clerks, 3; excise officers, 68; inspector of weights and measures, 1; bailiffs, 29; gaol-keepers, 10; school teachers, 170 males and 45 females; ushers and tutors, 35 males and 4 females; governesses, 13; clergymen of the Established church, 20; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 34; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 6; sextons, 3; parish clerks, 3 males and 2 females.

History.—In pure Irish times, or before the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which now constitutes the county of Leitrim, formed the principality or petty kingdom of Breifne-O'Rourke, governed by the chief of the sept of O'Rourke, and named after that sept in order to be distinguished from Breifne-O'Reilly, the territory of the present county of Cavan. Events following Dermot MacMurrough, the king of Leinster's, abduction of Dervorgilla, the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, king of Breifne-O'Rourke, proved the occasion of MacMurrough's appeal to Henry, and of the consequent conquest of Ireland. Though all Breifne-O'Rourke is said to have been formerly granted at the Conquest to Hugh de Lacy, yet the O'Rourks maintained, not only possession of it but toparchical

control over it, and independence of the English authority till the reign of Elizabeth. Leitrim was first erected into a separate county, either in 1563, by Lord-deputy Sussex, or in 1565, by Sir Henry Sidney. Brian O'Rourke, the chief of his sept in the county, spurned the introduction of English law, annoyed and harassed Sir Richard Bingham, president of Connaught, and eventually, in 1588, rushed into open rebellion. He had in his pay a body of Munster auxiliaries, and was aided with the forces of the sept of MacSwiney; he held the castle of Dromahaire, till driven from it into Donegal by Sir Richard Bingham and the Earl of Clanrickard; he quarrelled, in Donegal, with his Munster auxiliaries, and took refuge for a season with his allies, the MacSwineys; and he finally fled to Scotland, and was delivered to the English, carried to London, and tried and executed for treason. In 1596, Tieve O'Rourke, the son of Brian, took part in the great rebellion of O'Donnell; in the course of a few months, he made submissions to the English government; in June 1597, he joined Maguire in rebellion, and shared in the successful attack upon an English force under Sir Conyers Clifford in a pass of the Curlew mountains; and in 1603, he made final submissions to the government, and sat peacefully down in possession, by English tenure, of an allotted remnant of his patrimonial estates. In 1615, numerous grants of land in Leitrim were made to English "undertakers." In 1641, Sir Owen O'Rourke, at the head of a force of the native Irish, seized all the military strengths of the county, excepting the castles of Manor-Hamilton and Carrickdrumrusk, and garrisoned them against the English government. In 1650, the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy held a synod at Jamestown, delegated agents to treat on their behalf with foreign powers, and framed a sentence of excommunication against the person and all the adherents of the Marquis of Ormond. The forfeitures which followed the long and great rebellion of the 17th century, extinguished the influence of the name of O'Rourke, and included almost all the lands which had remained with the native Irish up to the commencement of the rebellion; but the forfeitures which followed the wars of the Revolution do not appear to have affected so much as one estate in Leitrim. In 1798, the French invaders under General Humbert marched and counter-marched through Leitrim; and finally fought, sustained defeat, and surrendered at BALLINAMUCK: which see.

Antiquities.—A large cromlech occurs about half-a-mile north-east of Fenagh; and another at the road side, on the demesne of Letterfyan. The principal old military strengths, whether of the Irish or the English times, are O'Rourke's castle at Dromahaire, Sir William Villier's castle at Dromahaire, Jamestown-castle, Longfield-castle, Castlefore between Fenagh and Keshcarrigan, Castle-John on an island of Lough Skur, Cloncarrick-castle within half-a-mile of Carrigallen, the castles of O'Rourke and Park on the Leitrim banks of Lough Gill, Castlecar in Glencar about 3 miles from Manor-Hamilton, Dunganbuy-castle within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the sea, Woodford-house on the ruins of one of the O'Rourke castles, and Manor-Hamilton-castle. The principal monastic ruins or vestiges are those of Crevlea abbey on the Bonnet river near Dromahaire, Fionagh abbey in the parish of Fenagh, Jamestown friary, Annaduff abbey near Lough Boffin, Cloone abbey, Kilnaille abbey on the verge of Killowmawn lake, Moy abbey at Newtown on the border toward co. Cavan, Corragh and Tarmon abbeys on the banks of Lough Allen, the monastery or military fortress of the town of Leitrim, and the extinct or erased monasteries of Mohill, Coolkille, Doiremelle, and Oilean-ionan.

Inse.—Either the county or the town of Leitrim gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Clements. In 1783, Robert Clements, Esq., a descendant of Albert Clements, Marshal of France about the end of the 12th century, and eldest son of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Deputy-vice-treasurer of Ireland, was created Baron Leitrim of Manor-Hamilton; and respectively in 1793, and in 1796, he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Leitrim, and Earl of Leitrim. The family seats are Manor-Hamilton in co. Leitrim and Killadoon in co. Kildare.

LEITRIM, a barony in the north-west of the southern division of co. Leitrim, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Dromahaire; on the north-east by the barony of Carrigallen; on the east by the barony of Mohill; and on the south and west, by co. Roscommon. Its greatest length, southward, is 11½ miles; its greatest breadth is 7; and its area is 61,685 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 4,874 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. The northern district consists of a main part of the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains, and contains a summit of 1,922 feet of altitude above sea-level; the western and southern districts are part of the valley of the Shannon; and the central, eastern, and south-eastern districts are part of the great undulating plain and low hill-grounds of the county, profusely dappled with water. A portion of Lough Allen, to the amount of 1,717 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches, occupies the north-west corner of the barony; the river Shannon, occupying an aggregate area of 783 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches, traces all the western and southern boundary downward from Lough Allen; Lough MacHugh, covering an area of 41 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches, lies on the south-east boundary; and a large number of other lakes, principally situated in the interior, and individually of but small extent, occupy the whole of the remaining water area of the barony.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Kiltogher and Kiltubrid, and part of the parishes of Annaduff, Fenagh, and Mohill. Its towns and villages are Drumsna, Drumshambo, Kiltogher, Leitrim, Jamestown, Keshcarrigan, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 30,773; in 1841, 32,658. Houses 5,416. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,464; in manufactures and trade, 867; in other pursuits, 400. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,101; who could read but not write, 2,522; who could neither read nor write, 6,515. Females at and above 4 years of age who could read and write, 1,933; who could read but not write, 3,231; who could neither read nor write, 8,950.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Mohill, and partly within that of Carrick-on-Shannon. The total number of tenements valued is 5,291; and of these, 3,327 were valued under £5,—1,416, under £10,—336, under £15,—80, under £20,—40, under £25,—17, under £30,—28, under £40,—11, under £50,—and 36, at and above £50.

LEITRIM, a barony in the extreme south-east of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Kilcomel; on the north-east, by the barony of Longford; on the east and south, by Lough Derg; on the south-west, by co. Clare; on the west, by the barony of Loughrea; and on the north-west, by the barony of Athenry. Its length, southward, is 24 miles; its extreme breadth is 9½; and its area is 120,185 acres, 20 perches,—of which 10,777 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches are in Lough Derg, and 286 acres, 16 perches are in small lakes. The southern and south-western districts are part of the Slieve Baughta mountains,

with summits nowhere exceeding 692 feet in altitude above sea-level; the northern district and the western district north of the Slieve Baughta mountains, are part of the central tableau of the county, with an extreme elevation of about 400 feet; the north-eastern district is part of a great expanse of low, level country; and the eastern district, over nearly the whole length of Lough Derg, consists of the most scenic part of that picturesque, beautiful, and very extensive lake.—The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred two townlands of the parish of Inniscaltra from Upper Tulla in co. Clare, to Leitrim in co. Galway,—pop., in 1841, 182; on townland of the parish of Leitrim, and one of Kilmee, from Loughrea to Leitrim,—pop., 78; and the whole of the parish of Kilrickill, 7 townlands of Abbeygormacan, and 2 of Killoran, from Athenry to Leitrim,—pop., 2,128. The barony, as now constituted, contains the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Clonrush, Kileooly, Kilrickill, and Leitrim, and part of the parishes of Abbeygormacan, Dunry, Inniscaltra, Kilbarron, Killoran, Kilmee, Kilrickill, and Tynagh. The towns and villages are Woodford, Mount-Shannon, and Tynagh. Pop., in 1831, 28,209; in 1841, 32,590. Houses 5,302. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,491; in manufactures and trade, 732; in other pursuits, 272. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,105; who could read but not write, 2,021; who could neither read nor write, 8,297. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,478; who could read but not write, 2,093; who could neither read nor write, 10,626.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Loughrea, and partly within that of Scariff. The total number of valued tenements is 4,147; and of these, 2,603 were valued under £5,—890, under £10,—308, under £15,—93, under £20,—58, under £25,—39, under £30,—46, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 86, at and above £50.

LEITRIM, a parish in the barony of Leitrim, 4½ miles south-east by east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,098 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,688; in 1841, 1,502. Houses 296. A fair proportion of the surface consists of good tillage land; and the western district is rendered ornate with the woods on the demesne of Dalystown. A height on the western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 508 feet. The villages and chief hamlets are Leitrim, Kylebrack, Brekish, and Ballinamanragh. The village of Leitrim is the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, and of the ruins of an old church and castle; and, in 1831, it had a population of 280. The road from Loughrea to Mount-Shannon passes through the interior. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred the townland of Rafarn from the barony of Loughrea to that of Leitrim.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LICKMOLASSY [which see], in the diocese of Clogfert. Tithe composition, £54 14s. 7½d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £13 16s. 11½d., is appropriated to the use of Clogfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels of Killaneen and Kileooly, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,786; and a day school had on its books 68 boys and 33 girls.

LEITRIM, a parish partly in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, but chiefly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, and 3½ miles east by south of Kilworth, Mount. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Water-

ford section, 1,218 acres; of the Cork section, 5,910 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 2,579. Houses 392. Pop. of the Cork section, in 1831, 1,694; in 1841, 2,189. Houses 333. The surface occupies the peninsula between the Blackwater river and the Araglin rivulet; and consists partly of good arable land, but chiefly of pasture and mountainous ground. The road from Fermoy to Lismore passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILWORTH** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £230; and the latter are inappropriate in the Norcott family. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 2,477; and two hedge-schools had on their books 57 boys and 25 girls.

LEITRIM, a village in the parish of Kiltoghert, barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the western verge of the county, on the left bank of the Shannon, and on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton, 3 miles north by east of Carrick-on-Shannon, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Drumsambo. Though giving name to the county in which it lies, and laying claim to a considerable antiquity, it has long been an insignificant and obscure village. "If the town ever was of any note," said the county statist in 1802, "it is now, and has been for many years, so unpeopled and deserted, that scarce one remains there to tell anything about it." Its original or uncorrupted name was *Leathdroman*; and there figures, in monastic story and Romish hagiology, a St. MacLeigas, son of Cornac, and bishop of *Leathdroman*. Some slender vestiges remain of an ancient building which is variously supposed to have been a monastery and a fortalice, and which not impossibly may have been first the one and then the other. The bridge across the Shannon at Leitrim has 6 arches, and is 150 feet long and 13 wide; and it gives its name of *Battle-Bridge* to a hamlet on the Roscommon side of the river: see **BATTLE-BRIDGE**. About 400 yards above the village, a landing quay and harbour are to be constructed by the Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the River Shannon, to be the terminus of the steam navigation of the Upper Shannon, and to cost £3,110 0s. 6d. From this point upward to Lough Allen, a distance of nearly 4 miles, a towing path will be formed for tracking barges; and hence, downward to Killaloe, there will be an uninterrupted steam navigation of 115 statute miles. Fairs are held on Jan. 23, Feb. 20, May 5, June 16, July 24, Sept. 1, Oct. 13, and Dec. 1. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 274; in 1841, 406. Houses 66. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 39; in manufactures and trade, 25; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 29; on their own manual labour, 38.

LEITRIM (THE), a river of the parish of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is properly but the name which the Vartry river bears from Newrath Bridge to the sea, and has a run, as the Leitrim river, of only about a mile eastward, till, jointly with two or three rivulets from the north, it forms the long estuarial stripe of marine water between which and the sea extends the flat, sandy, elongated peninsula, called the Murrough, and known as the racing-ground of the town of Wicklow.

LEIXLIP, a parish, partly in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, and partly in the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. The Kildare section contains the town of **LEIXLIP**: see next article. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Kildare

section, 1,695 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 13 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in the river Liffey. Area of the Dublin section, 1,506 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches,—of which 18 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,624;* in 1841, 2,033. Houses 208. Pop. of the Dublin section, in 1841, 391. Houses 74. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kildare section, in 1841, 556. Houses 98. The land is aggregately of good quality; and the general surface is ornate and softly picturesque. The Liffey traces the south boundary of the Kildare section, and then flows between the two counties to the town of Leixlip; the Rye flows east southward through the Kildare section to the Liffey at Leixlip; and the Royal canal passes along the north border, and has its 13th lock on the western boundary. The seats and other noticeable objects within the Kildare section are Leixlip castle, Leixlip-house, Barnhall, Easton, Music-hall, Collinstown, Newtownhill, St. Catherine's Park, Ryevale-house, Wonderful Barn, the Salmon Leap upon the Liffey, the Aqueduct across the Rye, and the hamlet of Newtown; and those within the Dublin section, are Mount Pleasant, Glenwood, Westmanstown, and the Devil's Mills. The landscape of the parish has been pronounced "one of the most beautiful bits of scenery in the kingdom;" and, though destitute of all boldness and grandeur, possesses the recommendation of considerable variety. "From the bridge by which the Liffey is crossed," says Mr. Fraser, "the scenery is very striking. Below the long reach of the river, with its densely wooded banks, and above the broader expanse of water, on different levels, occasioned by the mill-dams, over which the castellated mansion of the Hon. George Cavendish, embosomed in lofty trees, is seen. The town, which principally consists of a good row of houses, on either side of the road, is watered on one hand by the Liffey, and on the other by the rivulet called the Rye, the latter falling into the Liffey at the head of the town. Above the castle, on the one side, is the beautiful sylvan glen through which the Liffey tumbles, forming, in its descent over the rocky ledges, the well-known and much frequented salmon-leap; and, on the other, is the deep and fertile valley through which the smaller river Rye peacefully meanders. These fortuitous circumstances, together with the various handsome villa residences around, render the vicinity of Leixlip highly attractive." The Salmon-leap occurs half-a-mile above the town, and is approached by a footpath which has been generously made across green fields and through private grounds. "The roar of the waterfall," says Mrs. Hall, "greets the ear" of a person approaching by the footpath; "and, through some skilfully formed breaks among the foliage that skirts the river, occasional glimpses of it are caught. The cataract is of great width, and very picturesque in character: the waters glide onward in a smooth but rapid current, and dash down the rocky steep,—a mass of spray and foam. The whole neighbourhood is beautiful; the river is lined with graceful trees, from its borders up the slopes of hills that ascend from either side." Leixlip castle, the seat of the Hon. George Cavendish, boldly crowns an eminence, and overhangs the Liffey immediately above the town; and it is flanked on the west and the east sides by respectively a circular and a quadrangular tower. The White family were formerly the occupants of this castle, and for many ages the proprietors of the town and manor of Leix-

* The Census of 1831 takes no notice of the Dublin section; and the Ecclesiastical Authorities agree with it in stating the total population at 1,624.

pipe-makers, 65; trunk-makers, 85; upholsterers, 223; feather-dressers, 59; bellows-makers, 58; coal-porters, 132; chimney-sweeps, 271; firemen, 49; pattern-drawers, 10; print-cutters, 28; lapidaries, 3; statuary, 15; figure-makers, 7; civil engineers, 258; land-surveyors, 424; clerk of work, 1; measurers, 34; road contractors and makers, 121; contractors, 3; manufacturers of sundries, 56; feather-dealers, 17; furniture-brokers, 41; delph-dealers, 73; dealers in sundries, 10; glass and china dealers, 6; stationers, 90; printsellers, 8; booksellers and stationers, 181; slate-merchants, 2; glass-merchants, 4; timber-merchants, 34; coal-merchants, 222; turf-merchants, 15; paper-merchants, 8; ironmongers, 243; perfumers, 17; artists, 133; portrait painters, 28; engravers, 164; seal-cutters, 13; musicians, 690; merchants of unspecified classes, 1,114; bankers, 36; brokers, 267; stockbrokers, 12; pawn-brokers, 129; agents, 404; auctioneers, 52; appraisers, 5; dealers of unspecified classes, 7,364; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 3,329; shop-assistants, 2,908; commercial travellers, 17; writing clerks, 5,395; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 191; apprentices of unspecified classes, 373; news-venders, 133; weigh-masters, 35; ship agents, 32; packet-drivers, 17; pilots, 112; sailors, 1,440; harbour-keepers, 19; boatmen, 702; light-house keepers, 11; lockgate-keepers, 113; toll-gate keepers, 110; railway officers, 25; coach and car drivers, 572; carriers, 10; car-owners, 30; car-men, 3,308; and sedan chairmen, 14.

Communications.]—Leinster is much richer in facilities of communication, at once with Britain, with its own interior, and with the rest of Ireland, than any other of the provinces. The communications by steam with Great Britain and Wales are much more numerous than those of either Ulster or Munster; and, with the exception of those to Scotland on the north, and those to Plymouth and London on the south, they are considerably more direct. The steam communications of Dublin with Liverpool are the most important in the kingdom; those of Dublin with Holyhead and of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Wexford with Liverpool, make a prominent figure; and those of Dublin with London, Bristol, and the Clyde, and of New Ross with England, are far from being trivial.—Within Leinster are the whole of the navigation of the Boyne, the whole of the navigation of the Barrow, the whole of the Royal Canal, all the branches, and by far the greater part of the main-line of the Grand Canal; along its western boundary extends the navigation of the middle and the lower Shannon, connecting it with all western Connaught and northern Munster; and along the inland part of its southern boundary extends the navigation of the Suir, connecting it with a considerable part of south-eastern Munster.—In 1838, the only completed railway within Leinster was the first in Ireland,—that from Dublin to Kingstown; the railways laid down by the Public Commissioners, were the southern main-trunk from Dublin to the vicinity of Maryborough,—the line from the end of the main-trunk to Kilkenny by Ballinakill, the ramifying line from the main-trunk toward respectively Limerick and Cork,—the line along the southern border of co. Kilkenny, connecting Waterford with Limerick,—the line from Dublin toward Armagh,—and the line from the preceding at Navan toward Enniskillen; the railways for which acts of parliament had been obtained were the line from Dublin to Kilkenny by way of Athy, and the line from Dublin to Drogheda along the coast; and the proposed railways, the surveys of which were laid before the Public Commissioners, were the line from Kingston to Bray,—the line from the Dublin, Athy,

and Kilkenny line at the vicinity of Carlow to Wexford,—the line from Dublin to Limerick by way of Kildare and Roscrea,—the line from Dublin to Athlone toward Galway,—the line from Dublin to Longford toward Sligo,—a line from Kells to Longford,—a line from Dublin toward Armagh, east of the route of the Commissioners' line,—a line from Navan to Drogheda,—and a line from Drogheda toward Newry and Portadown by way of Dundalk and Carrlingford. The most remarkable of the railway works constructed since 1838, is the brief line of atmospheric railway from Kingstown to Dalkey,—the first work of its class in existence, and likely to be a model for works of great extent and vast importance.

Divisions.]—The province of Leinster is politically divided into five eastern or maritime counties, three western or Shannon-bounded counties, and four interior or inland counties; the maritime counties, named from north to south, are Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford; the Shannon-bounded counties are Longford, Westmeath, and King's; and the inland counties are Kildare, Queen's, Carlow, and Kilkenny. The earliest constituent counties were Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford; but in their original constitution, Dublin included Wicklow, Meath included Westmeath and Longford, and Kildare included King's county and Queen's county. Meath was divided into Meath and Westmeath in the reign of Henry VIII., King's county and Queen's county were erected into separate counties in the reign of Philip and Mary, Longford was made a county in the reign of Elizabeth, and Wicklow was separated from Dublin in the reign of James I.—The political province includes the whole of the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, with its five bishoprics of Dublin, Kildare, Leighlin, Ferns, and Ossory; and includes also 61 whole parishes and part of two other parishes in the diocese and province of Armagh, part of two parishes in the diocese of Clogher and province of Armagh, part of one parish in the diocese of Kilmore and province of Armagh, 25 whole parishes in the diocese of Ardagh and province of Armagh, 223 whole parishes, or the total parishes except one, in the diocese of Meath and province of Armagh, 17 whole parishes of the diocese of Killaloe in the province of Cashel, and one whole parish of the diocese of Clonsfert in the province of Tuam.

Education.]—In 1834, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in Leinster was 3,492, of scholars 158,740, of male scholars 92,130, of female scholars 62,557, of scholars whose sex was not specified 4,053, of scholars connected with the Established Church 30,934, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 584, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissent 372, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 123,265, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 3,565; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 3,492, of scholars 161,031, of male scholars 94,405, of female scholars 64,502, of scholars whose sex was not specified 2,124, of scholars connected with the Established Church 30,484, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 559, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissent 485, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 126,591, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 2,909.—The educational and ecclesiastical statistics of 1834, are arranged under the diocesan divisions; and, as regards the main part of Leinster which constitutes the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, they are given

2s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Ferbane and Tessaurean, in the dio. of Meath; and is non-resident in Lemanaghan. A curate has a salary of £18 9s. 2d., and other advantages which are estimated in value at £98 15s. The church was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £138 9s. 2½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Ballinahown chapel in Kileleagh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 388 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, 2 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,509 Roman Catholics; 8 daily schools—one of which was supported by Mrs. Mullock, one aided with £2 from the curate and £14 from subscription, and one with £5 Irish from the rector, £5 and a premium from the London Hibernian Societies, and £13 from subscription—had on their books 258 boys and 149 girls; and 3 other daily schools were usually attended by about 97 children.

LEMANAGHAN, a bog, chiefly in the above parish, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the high grounds of Cor and Thumbeagh; extends, on the south, very nearly to the river Brosna; is bisected near the middle by a vale and a rill; exhibits on both its east and its west borders a few derries or islands; and is traversed south-westward by the road from Ballycumber to Ferbane. Elevation above the level of the Shannon, from 43 to 86 feet; depth of borings, from 15 to 32 feet; estimated cost of reclamation per acre, £2 9s. 0½d. Area of the Lemanaghan and Castle-Armstrong denominations of the bog, 2,410 acres, 34 perches; of the Lemanaghan, Chillugh, and Curraghalassa, denominations, 2,319 acres, 32 perches.

LENE, a lake. See LANE.

LENEY, a barony of the county of Sligo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Tyreragh; on the east, by the baronies of Carbery, Tiraghrill, and Corran; and on the south and west, by the co. of Mayo. Its length, south-westward, is 17½ miles; its breadth is from 3 to 10; and its area 121,685 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 1,062 acres, 37 perches are water. The north-eastern extremity, or narrowest part of the barony, rests on the head of Ballysadere bay; the surface in most of that small district, and along much of the south-east side, is champaign and comparatively ornate; the grounds of a considerable part of the interior are moorish; and the north-western side, from the near vicinity of Ballysadere bay all the way to the boundary with co. Mayo, and with a breadth of from 1½ to 4½ miles, is occupied by portions of the Ox Mountains and the Lurgan Hills, and is wildly and rather loftily upland. The principal summits have altitudes above sea-level of 1,238, 1,685, 1,332, 1,446, 1,208, 1,047, and 1,363, feet. The north-eastern division lies chiefly within the basin of the rivers Uncion and Avonmore; and the south-western division contains the sources of the Moy, and is drained almost wholly by that stream and its earlier affluents. Lough Templehouse lies on the south-east boundary; Lough Easky, on the north boundary; and Lough Salt, on the west border. Many small lakes variegate the interior, particularly in the west.—This barony contains part of the parish of Ballysadere, and the whole of the parishes of Achonry, Killoran, Kilmacteigue, and Kilvarnet. The towns and chief villages are Tobbercurry, Bellaghy, Cooloney, Aclare, Curry, and part of Ballysadere. Pop., in 1831, 32,849; in 1841, 37,096. Houses

6,650. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,523; in manufactures and trade, 884; in other pursuits, 410. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,515; who could read but not write, 2,002; who could neither read nor write, 10,357. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,303; who could read but not write, 1,773; who could neither read nor write, 12,837.—Leney barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Sligo, and partly within that of Swineford. The total number of tenements valued is 6,322; and of these, 3,847 were valued under £5,—1,672, under £10,—394, under £15,—159, under £20,—60, under £25,—43, under £30,—43, under £40,—23, under £50,—and 72, at and above £50.

LENEY, a parish in the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains the villages of BALLINALACK and BUMBRUSNA: see these articles. Length, west-north-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 1½ mile; area, 4,231 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches,—of which 175 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches are in Lough Owbel, 259 acres, 18 perches are in Lough Iron, and 23 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in the Inny river and in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,479; in 1841, 1,455. Houses 236. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,051. Houses 171. Pop., exclusive of Ballinalack, in 1841, 1,143. Houses 181. The surface nearly all consists of excellent land; and acquires much beauty from Loughs Iron and Owbel, which lie on the southern boundary. The seats are Claudagh-lodge and Lakeview. The church occupies a conspicuous site among beautiful pastoral heights in the north. Wilson's Hospital, though situated two or three hundred yards beyond the northern boundary, blends as a fine feature with much of the parochial landscape. Leney formerly contained a castle of the Gaynor family. The mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes through the interior.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate curacy, in the dio. of Meath. The tithes are compounded for £118 2s. 1d.; and belong to Sir John Bennet Piers, Bart., of Tristernagh Abbey. The inappropriate curacies of Leney, TEMPLEORAN, LECKEN, TYFERNON, and KILMACNEVIN [see these articles], constitute the perpetual curacy and separate benefice of Leney. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 6,625. Gross income, £128 8s. 1½d.; nett, £88 2s. 8½d. Patron, Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. The church was built in 1812, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10½d.; of which £323 1s. 6½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £507 13s. 10½d. was raised by parochial assessment, and £276 18s. 5½d. was contributed by Wilson's Hospital, and the Incorporated Society, in equal moieties, for the erection of separate galleries for the use of the schools belonging to these institutions in the union. Sittings 300; attendance, from 70 to 150, exclusive of the boys of Wilson's Hospital and the Charter School. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Lacken, Sonnagh, and Empor. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 292, and the Roman Catholics to 1,182; the Protestants of the union to 592, and the Roman Catholics to 6,036; 4 daily schools in the parish—one of which, at Ballinalack, was aided with £10 a-year, and other advantages from Mr. Gibbons, and one was a Charter school, endowed with an estate of from 200 to 300 acres at Farra—had on their books 137 boys and 38 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had on their books 379 boys and 124 girls.

LENNON (THE), a river. See LEANANE.

LEOGH, or LEOGHMACKIVOGUE, a denomination of the benefice of Burrisleigh, co. Tipperary, and dio. of Cashel, Munster. It figures in documents as a parochial chapelry; yet is not known to have any

actual existence except as a townland of the parish of Burrisleigh, in the barony of Eliogurty.

LERRHA. See **ABBEYLARA.**

LERRIG, or **LERRIGS**, a village in the parish of Kilmilly, barony of Clannaurice, 7 miles north by west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 723; in 1841, 116. Houses 22.

LERRING, one of three denominations of a bog, in the barony of Tyaquin, 3 miles north of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 3,249 acres. It is a pretty firm bog, divided or intersected by eskers. Of various streams which issue from it, some flow toward the Suck, and some in the opposite direction; so that the highest ground of the bog is part of the summit-line between the basin of the Shannon and that of Lough Corrib. The bog lies on limestone gravel, and has a mean depth of 10 feet. The other denominations than Lerring, are Richmond and Fidane; and the seats of Lerring and Richmond stand in the vicinity of respectively the northern and the southern margin. Estimated cost of reclaiming the bog, £3,510 10s.

LESKINFERE, **LESKINFERE**, or **CLOUGH**, a parish in the barony of Gorey, 3 miles south-west of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, north-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 5,380 acres, 2 roads, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,213; in 1841, 1,260. Houses 203. The land is in general of good quality. The river Bann traces the north-western boundary, and descends there from an elevation above sea-level of 175 feet to one of 150. The seats are Mountforest, Ballin-clay, Barnadown, and Moneylawn. The road from Dublin to Wexford traverses the interior; and on this road stands the little village of Clough, the site of the parish-church.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £318; glebe, £20. The rectories of Leskinfere, **BALLYCANNEW**, **MONOMOLIN**, and **KILTRESK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Leskinfere, and the corps of the treasurership of Ferns cathedral. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 5,056. Gross income, £1,131 7s.; nett, £973 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church of Leskinfere was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £1,250 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 300. There are churches also in Monomolin and in Ballycannew; and the former has been made the church of a perpetual curacy and separate benefice. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Monomolin. The Primitive Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 50 to 70. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, including 24 Dissenters, amounted to 551, and the Roman Catholics to 685; the Protestants of the union, exclusive of Monomolin, to 953, and the Roman Catholics to 2,176; a daily school in the parish was salaried with £7 from the rector, and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—was usually attended by about 25 children; and 2 other daily schools in the union, exclusive of one in Monomolin, had on their books 33 boys and 23 girls.

LESLIE CASTLE. See **DONAGH**, co. Monaghan.

LETTERBREEN, the site of a dispensary within the Poor-law union of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The dispensary is placed in a poor cabin; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119, and made 4,200 dispensations of medicine.

LETTERKENNY, a market and post town, in the parish of Conwall, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the south margin of the barony, on the left bank of the river Swilly, and

at the intersection of the road from Strabane to Dunfanaghy with that from Rathmelton to Stranorlar, 6 miles south-south-west of Rathmelton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Raphoe, 10 north of Stranorlar, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Strabane, 19 south-east by south of Dunfanaghy, and 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dublin. It stands on the side of a steep hill, and consists principally of one long straggling street. Its harbour is a mile distant, at the head of the estuary of the Swilly, and admits vessels of 150 tons burden. See **BALLYRAINE**. One bridge spans the river at Letterkenny; and another, called the Port Bridge, in the vicinity of Ballyrairie, and at the end of the navigation. In Letterkenny are the church of Conwall, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel; adjacent to it, on the right bank of the Swilly, is the church of Leek; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above it, in the glen of the Swilly, are the ruins of the old church of Conwall. The immediate environs of the town consist of a highly romantic, broken, and rocky country, interspersed with woods and demesnes, and blending at certain points with a magnificent general landscape of a large part of Lough Swilly and its mountain screens; and though the valley of the Swilly or band of low ground terminates a little above Ballyrairie, the glen of the Swilly, in its general character above Letterkenny, exults in the frolics of a wild river, and the expressive contour of picturesque banks and declivities. In the vicinity are Mr. Boyd's beautifully situated demesne of Ballymacool, Mr. Stewart's highly improved seat of Rockhill, the rector of Conwall's agreeable residence of Glendooen, and Mr. Chambers' picturesque and richly wooded demesne of Foxhall. Letterkenny is the only town within a great extent of country which possesses any good shops; and it supplies the more northerly parts of the county south of Lough Swilly with most of the miscellaneous articles of retail trade. Its disadvantageous position in reference to the harbour, however, exerts a very repressing influence upon its general markets and expansive prosperity. Fairs are held on May 12, July 10, Aug. 11, and Nov. 8. The town is the head-quarters of one of the seven districts of the county constabulary force; and it is the regular seat of quarter sessions, and the seat every Wednesday of petty sessions. The bridewell contains two day-rooms, two yards, and five cells; and is kept in a regular and creditable condition.—The Letterkenny Poor-law union ranks as the 127th, and was not declared till after 17th April, 1841. It lies all in co. Donegal; and comprehends an area of 101,998 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 25,322. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Castleway, 2,235; Magheraley, 2,238; Kincraigy, 2,645; Manor-Conyngham, 1,916; Searor, 492; Temple Douglas, 3,009; Edemascan, 1,762; Gortnavern, 1,518; Carrickatimpan, 444; Gartan, 982; Ballymacool, 1,496; Killymosney, 1,348; Coravaddy, 1,491; and Letterkenny, 3,796. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians 21; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the Letterkenny division, 2 by each of the divisions of Castleway, Magheraley, Kincraigy, Manor-Conyngham, and Temple Douglas, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Coravaddy, Magheraley, Kincraigy, and Manor-Conyngham, lie within the barony of Raphoe; the divisions of Letterkenny, Killymosney, and Ballymacool, lie partly in the barony of Raphoe, and partly in that of Kilmacrenan; and the remaining divisions lie wholly within the barony of Kilmacrenan. Our latest reports exhibit the valuation of all the Raphoe districts, but do not exhibit the valuation of any of the Kilmacrenan districts. Total number of townlands

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on the south-west, by the hills of Dugan and Aulmore; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 14,244 acres, and occupies about one-third of the mainland of Kilgavower parish. Its greatest depth is 42 feet; and its medium depth 9 feet. It is in general a very soft bog of the nature of quagmire; it rests on a gravelly bottom of sand and waterworn granite stones; and it is drained, north-westward, by the Lewisburgh and the Carrownisky rivulets. Estimated cost of reclamation, £15,206 8s.

LEWISBURGH (TAX), a rivulet of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It rises on the north side of the Farnnagar mountain, gathers early volume from two small headstreams in the parish of Aughavil, and runs north-westward, through Lewisburgh bog in the parish of Kilgavower, to the Atlantic Ocean, a little below the village of Lewisburgh. Its length of course is between 7 and 8 miles. A harbour could be formed at its mouth, by running out a curved jetty from its west side, and would cost about £1,600. The rivulet is also called the Bun-owen.

LEWISBURGH, a village in the parish of Kilgavower, barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the Lewisburgh rivulet and on the coast-road from Westport to the mouth of Killery Harbour, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Clare Island, and 10 west by south of Westport. It is a poor and deeply secluded place; but might become a prosperous fishing village, with the aid of a suitable harbour at the mouth of the rivulet. It is the site of a church and a Roman Catholic chapel; and within 2 miles of it, from the north-east round to the east, are Boathaven-lodge, Boathaven quay, Boathaven coast-guard station, Old Head-lodge, a school, Kilgavower-lodge, Kilgavower church in ruins, and Ballinamona-lodge. Fairs are held on May 1, June 1, Oct. 1, and Dec. 8. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 448. Houses 77. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24; in manufactures and trade, 43; in other pursuits, 25. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 45; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 10.

LEYNY. See **LENEXY.**

LICK. See **BEAL.**

LICKBLA, a parish in the barony of Demifore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 8,837 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches,—of which 89 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,064; in 1841, 2,394. Houses 306. The river Inny traces the north-west boundary; the rivulet Glorie runs north-westward through the interior; and Lough Bane lies on the north-west border. A very large proportion of the surface, chiefly from the Inny inward, is bog; but most of the remainder is fertile arable land. A height in the bogs near the Inny has an altitude above sea-level of 246 feet; and a hill nearly in the centre of the parish has an altitude of 601. The seats are Webbsbrook, Newcastle, and Rockbrook. The road from Castle-Pollard to Finma passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **RATHGRAFF** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £153 16s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial for £123 1s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Westmeath. The Roman Catholic chapel at Carlanstown, nearly in the centre of the parish, has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Castle-Pollard, Boherbuy, and Tullystown. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 45 Churchmen, 9 Presbyterians, and 2,049 Roman

Catholics; and two daily schools—one of which at Carlanstown was salaried with £8 8s. and other advantages from the Duke of Buckingham—had on their books 93 boys and 52 girls.

LICKERRIG, a parish in the baronies of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Athenry section, 267 acres, 22 perches; of the Dunkellin section, 2,524 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches; of the Loughrea section, 1,677 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 331 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches lie detached a little to the north-east. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,205; * in 1841, 1,191. Houses 178. Pop. of the Athenry section, in 1831, 33; in 1841, 50. Houses 6. Pop. of the Dunkellin section, in 1831, 838; in 1841, 794. Houses 124. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1831, 334; in 1841, 374. Houses 48. The surface consists, in general, of good land; and is profusely embellished with the united plantations of Dunsandle and St. Clarens,—the former the extensive demesne of James Daly, Esq.; and the latter the beautiful seat of James Burke, Esq. Among objects of local interest are the ruins of a church, a chapel, and five castles. The road from Loughrea to Athenry passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCONICKNY** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £23 7s. 1d.; glebe, £5 5s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £46 3s. 1d.; and are appropriated to the bishop and the dean of Clonfert. The church of the benefice is situated in Lickerrig, and was built in 1816, by means of a gift of £333 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilconeran. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 58, and the Roman Catholics to 1,140; a Protestant Sunday school at Kilmoleen was usually attended by about 18 children; and a National day school was salaried with £16 for the master and £14 for the mistress, and had on its books 120 boys and 126 girls.

LICKETSTOWN, a village in the parish of Portnascully, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands near the left bank of the Suir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Grann, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ west of Waterford. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 137. Houses 21.

LICKFIN, a parish in the barony of Slieveardagh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 679 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 464; in 1841, 548. Houses 91. The surface is partly embellished with the small demesne of Lickfin; and it lies immediately south-west of the Slieveardagh coal-pits.—This parish is part of the benefice of Killenaule, in the dio. of Cashel; but is not noticed in the Reports of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 473; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LICKLAY and CARNAKELY, a bog in the baronies of Athenry and Kilmacnel, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, eastward, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,607 acres. The bog is cut into two divisions by the road from Athenry to Grange and Attymon. The division north of the road declines to the river Moyne, lies chiefly on a flat bedded

* But the Ecclesiastical Authorities state it at only 1,128.

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south, and part of the east and west, is the summit-line of mountains; and over all the remaining spaces, is a broken series of artificial demarcations. The outline of the county is proximately a parallelogram, extending east and west. Its greatest length, westward, is $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, southward, is $24\frac{1}{2}$; and its area comprises 526,876 acres of arable land, 121,101 of uncultivated land, 11,575 of continuous plantations, 2,759 of towns, and 18,531 of water,—in all, 680,842 acres.

Surface.—The Slievephelim mountains—a continuation of the Keeper group in Tipperary, and the southern abutment of the range which extends in the direction of north-east by north to the north end of the Slievebloom mountains—occupy all the north-east corner of Limerick, from the immediate vicinity of the Shannon eastward to the county of Tipperary, with a mean breadth of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles; and their chief summit, Croghan, is situated nearly in their centre. The western abutment of the Galtee mountains occupies a space of about 60 square miles in the extreme south-east of the county; and lifts, as its principal summits, Knocktinise and Slieveragh in the interior, Leadenry on the southern boundary, and Galteemore on the eastern boundary,—the last 3,008 feet above sea-level. The Castle-Oliver hills—nominally a distinct group, but so slenderly separated from the Galtees as to be strictly a continuation of them with the intervention of a water-course—occupy the southern border over a further distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the vicinity of Charleville, and have for their chief summit Seafin, whose altitude above sea-level is 1,706 feet. The Mullaghareirk mountains, and congeries and summits which bear other names,—all of a moorish, boggy, and wild upland character, and forming part of the great alpine expanse of 900 square miles in area, whose other parts spread away through much of Cork and Kerry,—these mountains commence on the boundary with Cork, 10 miles west of Charleville, and constitute all the district thence to the margin of with Kerry westward, and almost to the margin of the Shannon northward, or a territory of about 15 miles by 9, whose eastern skirts adjoin the villages of Newcastle and Shanagolden, and whose principal summits in the south are Kiltane, Commeryconnell, Mullaghinish, and Kiltinte, and in the interior and the west are Knocknabarna, Meenyeen, Rooska, Drumada, Knockfinisk, Ballygetman, and Knocklagee. Except over about 11 miles in the east, and about the same distance in the south, the county is thus fortified in all other parts than along the Shannon with a frontier bulwark of mountains; and, even in the principal intervals both on the east and on the south, it has a sufficiency of single hills and groups of large knolls to induce a comparatively cool system-maker to represent it as protected by a complete and continuous cordon of mountains. The country included within this vast natural rampart, or the whole of the interior and of the northern border of the county, may, in a general view, be regarded as one great plain, and even strictly defined, is a champaign expanse, composed of a series of rivulet basins, somewhat parallel to one another, and all slowly descending to the Shannon. So flat is a large portion of the plain, in its middle parts and inward from the Shannon, that its natural division into river basins, or its actually consisting of a series of valleys, cannot, upon any excursive view of its landscape, be detected by the naked eye. All the other portions of the great plain, however, are more or less diversified,—generally the portions nearest the flat district or the Shannon, with mere undulations, and the portions nearest the mountains, with bold tumulations and

considerable insulated hills. Several minor heights relieve the flatness of the plain immediately south of the quondam county of the city of Limerick. The hill of Knockruea, and the conical hills of Palas, Knockdirk, and Killeely, are situated within a brief distance of one another, in the low part of the eastern border of the county, about midway between the Slievephelim and the Galtee mountains. Knockfenel, one of several small hills which form and screen the basin of Lough Gur two or three miles west of Killeely, commands a panoramic view of a circle of the surrounding plain so rich and so extensive as to enjoy the reputation of being the greatest tract of arable land unincumbered with bog in Ireland. The steep hills of Knockferina and Ballinruan, the former lifting its summit 951 feet above sea-level, are situated in the vicinity of the village of Ballingarry; and a considerable aggregate of comparatively high ground intervenes between them and both the southern and the western mountains. The isolated hill of Knockpatrick, though sufficiently near the northern abutment of the western mountains to blend with them in several views of the general landscape, yet occupies a somewhat curious place between Shanagolden and the Shannon, and possesses quite enough of character to be a marked feature in the country.—Some of the upland outlines and openings of the county present considerable opulence of scenic character; but hardly any can pretend to sublimity, and much less to a combination of that most impressive element with roughness and romance, or with boskiness and beauty; and most are either common-place and tame pastoral grounds, remarkable for nothing but their height, or cold, dreary, repulsive aggregations of lofty moorland and shivering bog. The lowlands of the county are wondrously rich in all such scenery as is most admired by a native of the most characteristic districts of England, or the few most champaign parts of Scotland; and the country immediately upon the Shannon is, in the central parts, exquisitely soft and not a little luscious, and, in the extreme parts, an imposing combination of gorgeousness and brilliance.

Waters.—The only lakes of either considerable size or interest are Coolapish in the barony of Coonagh, and Gur in that of Small County; and even the mere loughlets and ponds are few in number, and unobtrusive in character. The Shannon, though strictly a river over part of its course along the boundary, and but slenderly an estuary over the remainder, is so voluminous, deep, and open, as to impart to Limerick, while an inland county, very nearly all the advantages and characters of a maritime one. The Mulkern river, descending from the eastern portion of the Slievephelim mountains, and drawing early accessions from the conterminous mountains of Tipperary, runs west-north-westward along the whole of the northern border, receives great affluence from the Newport river approaching it from the Tipperary region of the Keeper mountains, and pours a large volume of water into the Shannon about 3 miles above the city of Limerick. The Groody rivulet rises in the vicinity of Cahirconlish in the barony of Clanwilliam, and runs 7 miles north-westward to the Shannon about a mile above Limerick; and another rivulet rises 4 miles west of the Groody, and runs about 7 miles northward and west-north-westward to the Shannon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Limerick. The Maig rises within co. Cork not far from Charleville; runs prevailing northward across co. Limerick to the Shannon at a point 7 miles below the city; cuts the great plain of the county, or rather the county itself, into two nearly equal parts; receives as its chief tributaries the Looba from

Inse.—Either the county or the town of Leitrim gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Clements. In 1783, Robert Clements, Esq., a descendant of Albert Clements, Marshal of France about the end of the 12th century, and eldest son of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Deputy-vice-treasurer of Ireland, was created Baron Leitrim of Manor-Hamilton; and respectively in 1793, and in 1796, he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Leitrim, and Earl of Leitrim. The family seats are Manor-Hamilton in co. Leitrim and Killadoon in co. Kildare.

LEITRIM, a barony in the north-west of the southern division of co. Leitrim, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Dromahaire; on the north-east by the barony of Carrigallen; on the east by the barony of Mohill; and on the south and west, by co. Roscommon. Its greatest length, southward, is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 7; and its area is 61,665 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 4,874 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. The northern district consists of a main part of the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains, and contains a summit of 1,922 feet of altitude above sea-level; the western and southern districts are part of the valley of the Shannon; and the central, eastern, and south-eastern districts are part of the great undulating plain and low hill-grounds of the county, profusely dappled with water. A portion of Lough Allen, to the amount of 1,717 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches, occupies the north-west corner of the barony; the river Shannon, occupying an aggregate area of 783 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches, traces all the western and southern boundary downward from Lough Allen; Lough MacHugh, covering an area of 41 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches, lies on the south-east boundary; and a large number of other lakes, principally situated in the interior, and individually of but small extent, occupy the whole of the remaining water area of the barony.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Kiltoghert and Kiltubrid, and part of the parishes of Annaduff, Fenagh, and Mohill. Its towns and villages are Drumsna, Drumshambo, Kiltoghert, Leitrim, Jamestown, Keshcarrigan, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 30,773; in 1841, 32,658. Houses 5,416. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,464; in manufactures and trade, 867; in other pursuits, 400. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,101; who could read but not write, 2,522; who could neither read nor write, 6,515. Females at and above 4 years of age who could read and write, 1,953; who could read but not write, 3,231; who could neither read nor write, 8,950.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Mohill, and partly within that of Carrick-on-Shannon. The total number of tenements valued is 5,291; and of these, 3,327 were valued under £5,—1,416, under £10,—336, under £15,—80, under £20,—40, under £25,—17, under £30,—28, under £40,—11, under £50,—and 36, at and above £50.

LEITRIM, a barony in the extreme south-east of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Kilconnel; on the north-east, by the barony of Longford; on the east and south, by Lough Derg; on the south-west, by co. Clare; on the west, by the barony of Loughrea; and on the north-west, by the barony of Athenry. Its length, southward, is 24 miles; its extreme breadth is $9\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 120,185 acres, 20 perches,—of which 10,777 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches are in Lough Derg, and 286 acres, 16 perches are in small lakes. The southern and south-western districts are part of the Slieve Baughta mountains,

with summits nowhere exceeding 692 feet in altitude above sea-level; the northern district and the western district north of the Slieve Baughta mountains, are part of the central tableau of the county, with an extreme elevation of about 400 feet; the north-eastern district is part of a great expanse of low, level country; and the eastern district, over nearly the whole length of Lough Derg, consists of the most scenic part of that picturesque, beautiful, and very extensive lake.—The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred two townlands of the parish of Inniscaltra from Upper Tulla in co. Clare, to Leitrim in co. Galway,—pop., in 1841, 182; one townland of the parish of Leitrim, and one of Kilmeeen, from Loughrea to Leitrim,—pop., 78; and the whole of the parish of Kilrickill, 7 townlands of Abbeygormacan, and 2 of Killoran, from Athenry to Leitrim,—pop., 2,128. The barony, as now constituted, contains the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Clonrush, Kilcooly, Kilrickill, and Leitrim, and part of the parishes of Abbeygormacan, Duniry, Inniscaltra, Kilbarron, Killoran, Kilmeen, Kiltickill, and Tynagh. The towns and villages are Woodford, Mount-Shannon, and Tynagh. Pop., in 1831, 28,209; in 1841, 32,590. Houses 5,302. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,491; in manufactures and trade, 732; in other pursuits, 272. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,105; who could read but not write, 2,021; who could neither read nor write, 8,207. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,478; who could read but not write, 2,093; who could neither read nor write, 10,626.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Loughrea, and partly within that of Scariff. The total number of valued tenements is 4,147; and of these, 2,603 were valued under £5,—890, under £10,—308, under £15,—93, under £20,—58, under £25,—39, under £30,—46, under £40,—24, under £50,—and 86, at and above £50.

LEITRIM, a parish in the barony of Leitrim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 4,098 acres, 2 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,688; in 1841, 1,562. Houses 286. A fair proportion of the surface consists of good tillage land; and the western district is rendered ornate with the woods on the demesne of Dalystown. A height on the western boundary has an altitude above sea-level of 508 feet. The villages and hamlets are Leitrim, Kylebrack, Brekish, and Ballinamanragh. The village of Leitrim is the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, and of the ruins of an old church and castle; and, in 1831, it had a population of 280. The road from Loughrea to Mount-Shannon passes through the interior. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred the townland of Rafarn from the barony of Loughrea to that of Leitrim.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LICKMOLASSY [which see], in the diocese of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £54 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £13 16s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is appropriated to the use of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to chapels of Killaneen and Kilcooly, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,786; and a pay daily school had on its books 68 boys and 2 girls.

LEITRIM, a parish partly in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, but chiefly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Kilworth, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Water-

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lip. Sir Nicholas White of Leixlip, who died in 1654, married a daughter of Lord Moore, and was buried in Leixlip church. The castle afterwards passed by purchase, along with the estate, to the Right Hon. William Conolly; and, while in possession of his family, it was the occasional residence of Primate Stone, Lord Townshend, and other eminent persons. The aqueduct of the Royal canal across the vale of the Rye is the largest structure of its class in Ireland, and was built at an enormous expense,—in compliment, it is said, to the late Duke of Leinster, who wished the canal to pass close to his town of Maynooth. "Leixlip spa," of temporary and surreptitious but very great fame, is noticed as follows by the author of the Tour in Connaught: "Just beneath the bridge that carries the road over the canal, is one of the most beautiful and abundant spring wells in Ireland. If it had been in old times it would have been sanctified, as most such are in Ireland—but it burst out for the first time from the depths of the earth on the excavation of the canal; and as it was discovered in winter, and its deep-seated source caused it to appear warmer than other more superficial springs, so immediately there were attributed to it virtues of no ordinary degree, and the crowds that in faith (for the Irish are rich in that cardinal virtue) resorted to it were enormous. While the credulity lasted, the harvest of coach and noddy owners (for jaunting cars were not yet in fashion) was immense: strings of carriages, miles long, might be seen on Sundays issuing from Dublin, containing crowds anxious to apply internally or externally its healing waters; and attestations of its curing the blind, restoring the palsied, strengthening the lame, came before the public every day. But, alas, the powers of ridicule were brought to bear against it, and one wicked wight drew a caricature in which he represented a broken down noddy as washed by the Leixlip spa water, and all its spokes and shafts, under the mopping of the jarvey, becoming strong and straight. This, certainly, was a pity; and no one in the world was served by dissipating such an innocent and salutary delusion, and after all it is not only a beautiful but an extraordinary spring; for, if you believe all the neighbours, not a fish or frog will live in its waters, and though there be a flocculent, rusty-coloured, ocherous matter constantly rising to the surface of the well, exactly similar to that which is found in springs strongly impregnated with iron, yet no test, either gallic acid, or prussiate of potash, can detect any iron; but in the centre of this flocculent matter is found a very red little worm about half an inch long, which all those who have still faith in the salubrity of the well, say, is the sovereignest remedy alive for a sore leg: nay more, let any one who has drank over night from 15 to 20 tumblers of punch, and whose head is so hot that it makes the water fizz into which it is plunged, let him, I say, but take a quart or two of the water of this spring on the following morning, and he will lose all his whisky fever, and walk home as cool as a cucumber."—Leixlip parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £133 11s. The rectories of Leixlip, LUCAN, STACUMNIE, and CONFOY, the vicarage of ESKEB, and the curacy of ALDERG [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Leixlip. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 4,673. Gross income, £677 9s. 4d.; nett, £526 7s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice includes the perpetual curacy of LUCAN. The church is situated in the town of Leixlip. Sittings 500; attendance, from 150 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300 at one service and 700 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Maynooth. In 1831, the

Protestants of the parish amounted to 186, and the Roman Catholics to 1,438; the Protestants of the union to 314, and the Roman Catholics to 2,084. two daily schools in the parish had on their books 92 males and 53 females; and two infant schools in the parish—the one for the children of the poor, the other for the children of the middle and upper classes, and the former supported by subscription—were attended on the average by 9 boys and 57 girls.

LEIXLIP, a post and market town, in the parish of Leixlip, barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands at the confluence of the Liffey and the Rye, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone. 1½ mile west-north-west of Lucan, 3¼ miles east-south-east of Maynooth, and 8½ west by north of Dublin. It chiefly extends in a single street along the Dublin and Athlone road. Its only public buildings are the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the bridge across the Liffey,—the first a respectable building in the pointed style of architecture. It owes considerable importance to its site on the great thoroughfare to Connaught, to the vicinity of some manufactures, and especially to its environment with the rich scenery noticed in the preceding article; but, except in connection with these circumstances, it possesses hardly any trade. Fairs are held on May 4 and Oct. 9. Area, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,159; in 1841, 1,086. Houses 136. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6; in manufactures and trade, 66; in other pursuits, 173. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 93; on their own manual labour, 131; on means not specified, 6.

LEMANAGHAN, or KILNAGARENATH, a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, 3½ miles north-east by east of Fermagh, King's co., Leinster. Length, westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, exclusive of a long but very narrow southerly projection from the south-east corner, 4½; area, 19,615 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,787; in 1841, 5,806. Houses 1,002. A large proportion of the surface is bog; a portion is pasture with a dry limestone soil; a portion is meadow; a portion is demesne ground; and only a comparatively minor section is arable land. Cor Hill, situated on the west border, has an altitude above sea-level of 378 feet; and Bellair Hill, situated in the north-east, has an altitude of 413 feet. The river Brosna traces part of the eastern boundary, runs across the south-east wing, and then traces a small part of the southern boundary. The Grand Canal passes across the south-east wing. The road from Dublin to Loughrea traverses nearly the longest part of the interior; and on this road, at the extreme east of the parish, stands the village of BALLYCUMBER: which see. The principal hamlets, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Ballyneigh, 76; Bellair, 81; Grogan, 298; and Lemanaghan, 290. The seats are Ballycumber-house, J. W. Armstrong, Esq.; Prospect-house, Charles Holmes, Esq.; Moorock-house, G. A. Holmes, Esq.; Bellair-house, Thomas Homan Mullock, Esq.; Castle-Armstrong, Mr. Armstrong; Doon-castle, R. J. C. Mounsey, Esq.; Corbea-house; Kilnagarenath-house; Hollybrook; Birdsville; Moorock-lodge; and Twickenham-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of an abbey, a church, Lemanaghan-castle, Togher-castle, and Esker-castle,—the two last situated in Dean demesne. Lemanaghan-castle was the ancient seat of a chief branch of the O'Molloys.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £416 7s. 8d.; glebe, £98 15s. Gross income, £515 2s. 8d.; nett, £461

* But these figures are exclusive of the Protestants and the Roman Catholics within the perpetual curacy of Lucan.

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actual existence except as a townland of the parish of Burrisleigh, in the barony of Eliogurty.

LERHA. See **ABDEYLARA.**

LERRIG, or **LERRIGS**, a village in the parish of Kilmoily, barony of Clanmaurice, 7 miles north by west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 723; in 1841, 116. Houses 22.

LERRING, one of three denominations of a bog, in the barony of Tyaquin, 3 miles north of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 3,249 acres. It is a pretty firm bog, divided or intersected by eskers. Of various streams which issue from it, some flow toward the Suck, and some in the opposite direction; so that the highest ground of the bog is part of the summit-line between the basin of the Shannon and that of Lough Corrib. The bog lies on limestone gravel, and has a mean depth of 10 feet. The other denominations than Lerring, are Richmond and Fidane; and the seats of Lerring and Richmond stand in the vicinity of respectively the northern and the southern margin. Estimated cost of reclaiming the bog, £3,510 10s.

LESKINFERE, **LISKINFERE**, or **CLOUGH**, a parish in the barony of Gorey, 3 miles south-west of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 5,380 acres, 2 roads, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,213; in 1841, 1,260. Houses 203. The land is in general of good quality. The river Bann traces the north-western boundary, and descends there from an elevation above sea-level of 175 feet to one of 150. The seats are Mountforest, Ballin-clay, Barnadown, and Moneylawn. The road from Dublin to Wexford traverses the interior; and on this road stands the little village of Clough, the site of the parish-church.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £318; glebe, £20. The rectories of Leskinfere, **BALLYCANNEW**, **MONOMOLIN**, and **KILTRESK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Leskinfere, and the corps of the treasurership of Ferns cathedral. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 5,056. Gross income, £1,131 7s.; nett, £973 17s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church of Leskinfere was built in 1831, by means of a loan of £1,250 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 300; attendance, from 200 to 300. There are churches also in Monomolin and in Ballycannew; and the former has been made the church of a perpetual curacy and separate benefice. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Monomolin. The Primitive Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 50 to 70. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish, including 24 Dissenters, amounted to 551, and the Roman Catholics to 685; the Protestants of the union, exclusive of Monomolin, to 953, and the Roman Catholics to 2,176; a daily school in the parish was salaried with £7 from the rector, and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—was usually attended by about 25 children; and 2 other daily schools in the union, exclusive of one in Monomolin, had on their books 33 boys and 23 girls.

LESLIE CASTLE. See **DONAGH**, co. Monaghan.

LETTERBREEN, the site of a dispensary with in the Poor-law union of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The dispensary is placed in a poor cabin; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119, and made 4,200 dispensations of medicine.

LETTERKENNY, a market and post town, in the parish of Conwall, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the south margin of the barony, on the left bank of the river Swilly, and

at the intersection of the road from Strabane to Dunfanaghy with that from Rathmelton to Stranorlar, 6 miles south-south-west of Rathmelton, 6½ north-west of Raphoe, 10 north of Stranorlar, 13½ north-west of Strabane, 19 south-east by south of Dunfanaghy, and 115½ north-north-west of Dublin. It stands on the side of a steep hill, and consists principally of one long straggling street. Its harbour is a mile distant, at the head of the estuary of the Swilly, and admits vessels of 150 tons burden. See **BALLYRAINE**. One bridge spans the river at Letterkenny; and another, called the Port Bridge, in the vicinity of Ballyrairie, and at the end of the navigation. In Letterkenny are the church of Conwall, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel; adjacent to it, on the right bank of the Swilly, is the church of Leck; and ½ mile above it, in the glen of the Swilly, are the ruins of the old church of Conwall. The immediate environs of the town consist of a highly romantic, broken, and rocky country, interspersed with woods and demesnes, and blending at certain points with a magnificent general landscape of a large part of Lough Swilly and its mountain screens; and though the valley of the Swilly or band of low ground terminates a little above Ballyrairie, the glen of the Swilly, in its general character above Letterkenny, exults in the frolics of a wild river, and the expressive contour of picturesque banks and declivities. In the vicinity are Mr. Boyd's beautifully situated demesne of Ballymacool, Mr. Stewart's highly improved seat of Rockhill, the rector of Conwall's agreeable residence of Glendooen, and Mr. Chambers' picturesque and richly wooded demesne of Foxhall. Letterkenny is the only town within a great extent of country which possesses any good shops; and it supplies the more northerly parts of the county south of Lough Swilly with most of the miscellaneous articles of retail trade. Its disadvantageous position in reference to the harbour, however, exerts a very repressing influence upon its general markets and expansive prosperity. Fairs are held on May 12, July 10, Aug. 11, and Nov. 8. The town is the head-quarters of one of the seven districts of the county constabulary force; and it is the regular seat of quarter sessions, and the seat every Wednesday of petty sessions. The bridewell contains two day-rooms, two yards, and five cells; and is kept in a regular and creditable condition.—The Letterkenny Poor-law union ranks as the 127th, and was not declared till after 17th April, 1841. It lies all in co. Donegal; and comprehends an area of 101,998 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 25,322. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Castleway, 2,235; Magheraloy, 2,238; Kineraigy, 2,645; Manor-Conyngham, 1,916; Seacor, 492; Temple Douglas, 3,009; Edenacarra, 1,762; Gortavern, 1,518; Carriekatinpan, 444; Gartan, 982; Ballymacool, 1,496; Killymosney, 1,348; Coravaddy, 1,491; and Letterkenny, 3,766. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians 21; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the Letterkenny division, 2 by each of the divisions of Castleway, Magheraloy, Kineraigy, Manor-Conyngham, and Temple Douglas, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The divisions of Coravaddy, Magheraloy, Kineraigy, and Manor-Conyngham, lie within the barony of Raphoe; the divisions of Letterkenny, Killymosney, and Ballymacool, lie partly in the barony of Raphoe, and partly in that of Kilmacrenan; and the remaining divisions lie wholly within the barony of Kilmacrenan. Our latest reports exhibit the valuation of all the Raphoe districts, but do not exhibit the valuation of any of the Kilmacrenan districts. Total number of tithes 41;

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banks showed, at a little distance, the town and castle of Askeaton; and at a greater distance, the 'Hill of Truth,' so celebrated throughout this part of the country as the resort of the fairies or 'good people.' The river, after we passed the estuary of the Fergus, suddenly contracts to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; and Begh castle, an old black ruin, and near to it the domain of Castletown, and still farther the fine ruin of Carrigaguinal castle situated on a bold rock, present themselves successively. These are all on the Limerick side; but on the side of Clare, the objects of attraction are still finer,—particularly Bunratty castle, which, together with a new mansion, lies in a deep recess, surrounded by wood, and with fine a green behind. All the remainder of the distance to Limerick, the views are full of beauty. High, sloping, and finely cultivated hills, a little back from the river, with handsome houses and more than one old ruin nearer to the banks, are seen on the Clare side; while Cooper-Hill and Tervae, two fine domains, lie embosomed in wood on the other bank. The river has now gradually contracted; and the two last of its reaches up to Limerick are not more than from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth. Limerick is not seen, until the last reach of the river be entered; and owing to the absence of spires and architectural eminences, the city does not show to great advantage." No hill or sufficiently high rising ground exists in the vicinity, to command a view of the city or its environs; but the tower of the cathedral, situated in the very centre of the town, discovers the street-alignment and the superficial outline with minute detail, and lifts the eye along the tortuous windings of the Shannon, and athwart a large portion of the counties of Limerick and Clare. A whole series of views, from the lower quays on the re-united stream below the island, and from intersections of the principal street of the New Town by the streets which lead down to the river, are not a little interesting in both their foregrounds and their perspectives. "At every opening to the westward, salubrious breezes from the Shannon inspire health and vigour; and a walk to the quays is amply compensated by the scenes of busy traffic there presented, and the various enlivening prospects which meet the eye. Here the packet-boat from Kilrush is landing her joyous passengers, whose nerves have been braced, and spirits exhilarated, by some weeks' residence on the shores of the Atlantic, at Kilkee or Malbay. There turf and fish boats are discharging their cargoes, which are rapidly conveyed by Herculean porters to the dwellings of the consumers, amidst various specimens of Munster wit, sometimes delivered in the native language, and sometimes in Anglo-Irish. On the west are seen the distant towers of Carrigogunnel castle, and the Pool, where the larger ships ride at anchor in perfect security, while many a skiff cuts the blue wave: on the east appear the mill of Curragour, built in 1672, and its rapid current, which roars and eddies amidst rocks of various shapes and sizes—the bridge of Thomond, hoary with age, and the ivy-mantled turrets of King John's castle, backed by the mountains of Clare and Tipperary."

Interior of the town.—The suburb of Thomond-Gate consists principally of one street, about 1,000 yards in length, deflecting from the end of Thomond Bridge, and extending northward in a line parallel to the river,—another street, about 1,100 yards in length, branching from near the south end of the former, and extending north-westward along the old north road to Ennis,—and two other streets, respectively about 450 and 500 yards in length, intersecting the first street at right angles, and running parallel to each other, and westward from the river. This

suburb, though populous, is incompact, of village character, airy in alignment, but malodorous in atmosphere, and not over-pleasing in appearance.—English-Town commences 250 yards north of Thomond-Bridge; extends 600 yards along the main stream of the Shannon, with a mean breadth of about 350 yards; and then expands eastward and southward to the Abbey river, occupying all the remaining part of the island, forming nearly a triangular figure of 700 yards on the north side, 600 on the south-east, and 500 on the south-west, and measuring about 400 yards along the bisecting line in continuation of the northern part of the town. The entire of English-town is thus about 1,000 yards in length, and from a few yards to 350 in breadth; it is everywhere compact to the degree of almost oriental density; and, though abounding to absolute profusion in lanes and alleys, its only great or even considerable thoroughfares are two sinuous yet somewhat parallel lines from end to end of the town, or from the northern extremity to Ball's Bridge, and a bent or slightly curved line eastward from the New Bridge, and in continuation of the principal thoroughfare of the New Town. "The English town," says a writer already quoted, "has all the antiquated appearance of a close-built fortress of the latter part of the 17th century: its venerable cathedral, narrow streets, and lofty houses, chiefly built in the Dutch or Flemish fashion, are said to give it a considerable resemblance to Rouen in Normandy. This gloom is however relieved at various openings by a view of the cheering waters of the Shannon, while the vicinity of the canal, and the verdant fields and gardens which skirt the borders of the Abbey river, afford a pleasant promenade to its dense population." Irish-Town is contemporaneous with English-Town principally along the south-west side, and the part of the south point of the latter's triangular division; it is, of course, separated from English-Town by the Abbey river, but it has no visible separation, except distinctiveness of character, from the New Town; and it extends 1,200 yards south-eastward from the main stream of the Shannon, with a breadth which almost regularly increases from 400 to 1,050 yards. Its south-east end consists of three parallel and tapering sections, separated by large and irregular open areas; is chiefly a modern extension of the old part of the town; and contains several straight, airy, and comparatively good, but generally short, streets. Its main part, comprising its central district and its north-west end, is very similar in character to English-Town, but even more irregular, yet has a good street along the line of the Dublin mail-road, a large open area round the cathedral, and a curious serpentine line of thoroughfare, conducting from the end of Ball's Bridge, and called successively Broad-street, Mungret-street, and High-street.—English-Town, and the main part of Irish-Town, are jointly known as the Old Town of Limerick, and are noticed in the following terms by three recent writers: "The old city was formerly considered as a principal fortress, and as an important military position: it was called the key of Munster, was surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, now in ruins." "The old town 'which Shanon,' saith Camden, 'a most famous river, by parting his chanell, compasseth round about,' is picturesque, narrow, and dirty. the houses high, with peculiar old-fashioned gable-ends toward the street." "A person entering the city by the old town, and taking up his quarters there,—a thing, indeed, not likely to happen,—would infallibly set down Limerick as the very vilest town he had ever entered." But lest the last of these quotations should be thought over-coloured, we add the official statement of a parliamentary re-

Slieveareagh and past Kilmallock, the Morning Star from the eastern base of the Castle-Oliver hills and past Bruff, and the Cammogue from the Clanwilliam part of co. Tipperary, and past Hospital and Six-Mile-Bridge; washes with its accumulated waters the ancient town of Adare; and, thence to the Shannon, a distance of about 10 miles, is navigable for coasting craft, and has drawn the attention of the Commissioners for improving the Shannon's Navigation. The Washpool rivulet, a stream of less than 4 miles in length, drains the interior of the barony of Kenry north-north-westward to the Shannon. The Deel, very nearly equal in both length and volume to the Maig, rises within co. Cork 6 or 7 miles west-south-west of Charleville; runs partly north-westward but chiefly northward along the western border of the great plain of Limerick; receives a large number of small tributaries, the principal of which is the Skeagh; washes the towns of Rathkeale and Askeaton; falls into the Shannon at a point 8 miles west of the mouth of the Maig; and is navigable, over a distance of 3 miles, from its own embouchure into the interior. Four noticeable rivulets, the longest of which has a run of 6 miles, and three of which wash respectively Shanagolden, Loughill, and Glin, run northward to the Shannon between the Deel and the boundary with Kerry. The watershed of the western mountains ascends southward at a distance of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the boundary with Kerry; and the numerous mountain-rills which flow from the declivities on its west side, belong to the basins of the Galy and the Feale,—the latter tracing much of the boundary with Kerry, and washing the mountain-girt and sequestered little town of Abbeyfeale.

Minerals.—A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitutes the higher regions of the Slievephelim and the Galtees districts. Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and clay slate, constitutes a broad zone round the Galtees division of the preceding formation. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitute a narrow belt round the declivities of the Galtees, and a broader belt round the declivities of the Slievephelim mountains; and, together with old red sandstone—the latter usually in a zone round the former—they constitute six considerably large minor districts from 1 mile to 12 miles north and north-west of the base of the Galtees. Old red sandstone also occupies a small place on the north-western declivities of the Galtees mountains. The coal formation constitutes a small patch a little west of Pallasgreen; and, especially, it constitutes a great district in the extreme west of the county, nearly identical in area with the western mountains, but extending some miles eastward on the southern border, and altogether forming part of the Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Clare coal-tract,—probably the most extensive in the three kingdoms. Crystalline greenstone protrusions occupy twelve different localities, aggregately large though individually small, in the moiety of the county east of the Maig; and they present their most remarkable appearance in the hills of Pallas, Knockdirk, and Killeely.—The floetz limestone formation, in south-westward continuation of the vast central limestone field of Ireland, is the surface rock in every part of the county not occupied by these other formations.—The alternation or mutual interposition of the greenstone protrusions and the limestone rocks is very distinct, in both small pendicles and great masses, in the hills of Pallas, Knockdirk, and Killeely, the escarpments of the hills exhibiting the interstratification of laminæ and thin strata of limestone with the trap, and the adjacent country exhibiting numerous low parallel ridgy heights of out-

cropping greenstone in alternation with little flats or hollows of undisplaced limestone. Pallas hill greatly resembles the remarkable hill of Croghan in King's county, as to both structure and fertility [see KING'S COUNTY]; and it also exhibits a façade about 70 feet high of columnar basalt, laid bare to the extent of about 180 feet by quarrying, consisting of irregular pillars chiefly pentagonal and hexagonal, and all superimposed upon the amorphous greenstone. The west side of this hill displays likewise an outcropping of red iron claystone; and the hills of Knockdirk, Killeely, and Knockrun, contain in several varieties a formation of felspar porphyry. A quarry of fine maroon-coloured marble, capable of being raised in blocks of any reasonable size, occurs about 7 miles from the city of Limerick on the road to Askeaton; and abundant quarries of black marble, of an inferior quality, and generally used as a building-stone, occur in the more immediate vicinity of the city. The coal of the great coal district occurs, as at Killa-naule, in troughs; and, owing to the undulations of the surface, and the rapid dip of the strata, it requires to be mined in the same manner as metallic veins. The coal has been observed in six beds; but it is generally of a slaty structure, much softer than the coal of Tipperary or Kilkenny, and fit chiefly for the burning of lime; and it has hitherto been worked only at Newcastle and Loughill. Iron, copper, and lead ores, occur in various places in the eastern division of the county; but they do not at present engage the attention of the miner.

Soils.—A westward continuation of "the Golden Vale," which comes in from Tipperary, and constitutes the greater part of the eastern half of the great plain of Limerick, is surpassingly rich in soil, and exceeds almost every spot of Great Britain in fertility. The tract extends from the sources of the Mulkern to the Maig; it forms an area of about 160,000 acres, it is equally suitable for tillage and grazing, but is chiefly used in the latter; it is so rich that one acre is sufficient to fatten a sheep and the largest bullock; and its soil is a rich, mellow, crumbling, calcareous loam. The "corcasses," as they are provincially called, extend 15 miles along the Shannon, from the vicinity of the city of Limerick to the embouchure of the Deel; they have a soil of yellow or blue clay, thickly covered with a rich black mould, and are similar in position and character to the corcasses of the valley of the Fergus [see CLARE, COUNTY OF]; they are productive of heavier crops of wheat than any other grounds in Ireland; and their produce in potatoes sometimes amounts to 2,200 stones per Irish acre. The soil of the remaining districts of the great plain is generally light and sweet, excellent for tillage, and productive of a rich herbage for sheep and dairy cattle. The soil of the mountains in the south and east of the county varies from both deep and shallow bog to brown soil lying on clay or stone,—the latter moderately deep and not naturally wet, and often cultivated high up the steep acclivities. The western and south-western mountains contain a great proportion of deep, black bog, and are to a vast extent uncultivated; yet they possess a considerable aggregate of black, swampy land, upon a subsoil of clay or cold stone, and present large tracts of shallow bog, and sloping deep bog, which might be somewhat easily reclaimed, and portions of which have very recently been brought into cultivation.

Agriculture.—An official and minute report before us of the agricultural condition of the baronies of Coshlea and Lower Connello; and we adopt the account of the former as a fair average view of the agriculture of the whole county, on account of Coshlea containing a considerable proportion of the

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22 horses and mules, 2 asses, 19 cattle, 6 sheep, 25 pigs, and 83 poultry,—on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 8 horses and mules, 11 cattle, 12 sheep, 5 pigs, and 25 poultry,—and on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 27 cattle, 5 sheep, 3 pigs, and 7 poultry; and within all the rural districts of the county, there were, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 1,138 horses and mules, 724 asses, 2,616 cattle, 4,363 sheep, 17,746 pigs, and 120,314 poultry,—on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,294 horses and mules, 289 asses, 3,274 cattle, 4,869 sheep, 7,619 pigs, and 58,366 poultry,—on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,643 horses and mules, 238 asses, 13,932 cattle, 11,481 sheep, 15,546 pigs, and 96,835 poultry,—on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 4,664 horses and mules, 327 asses, 20,073 cattle, 12,590 sheep, 16,684 pigs, and 80,732 poultry,—and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 5,761 horses and mules, 729 asses, 36,140 cattle, 24,199 sheep, 15,967 pigs, and 66,360 poultry. Total of the classes of live-stock together with their respective value, in the liberties of the city of Limerick, 509 horses and mules, £4,072; 50 asses, £50; 611 cattle, £3,971; 73 sheep, £80; 1,720 pigs, £2,150; and 3,650 poultry, £491;—in the other civic districts, 189 horses and mules, £1,512; 16 asses, £16; 102 cattle, £663; 40 sheep, £44; 578 pigs, £722; and 1,230 poultry, £31;—and in the rural districts, 17,500 horses and mules, £140,000; 2,307 asses, £2,307; 76,035 cattle, £494,227; 57,502 sheep, £63,252; 73,562 pigs, £91,953; and 422,607 poultry, £10,565. Grand total of value of live stock in the liberties of the city of Limerick, £10,414; in the other civic districts, £2,988; in the rural districts, £802,304.

Woods.—The low lands of the county are almost all too rich to be profitably disposed in plantation-grounds; so that, except on the demesnes of the numerous landed proprietors, the amount of woods is very far from being in keeping with the generally opulent appearance of the surface. In 1841, the plantations or continuous woods within the county comprised 280 acres of oak, 302 of ash, 73 of elm, 104 of beech, 603 of fir, 8,539 of mixed trees, and 1,674 of orchards,—in all, 11,575 acres; and of these there were planted, previous to 1791, 49 acres of oak, 132 of ash, 31 of elm, 40 of beech, 31 of fir, 3,148 of mixed plantations, and 509 of orchards. In 1841, also, the total number of detached trees was 490,038,—equivalent to 3,063 acres; so that the grand total of woods was 14,638 acres.

Manufactures and Trade.—An excellent cider is made in various districts, particularly around Adare, Rathkeale, and Croom. Very large quantities of butter are made throughout the county, and though most of the exported portions of it are shipped at Limerick, a considerable proportion from the southern districts is sent to Cork. Flour-making, weaving, wool-combing, linen-bleaching, paper-making, tanning, and various other departments of manufacture, possess a considerable aggregate importance; but, in common with the numerous departments of artisanship, trading, and miscellaneous productive industry, they will be best exhibited as to both amount and classification, in a view of the personal statistics of the employed population as exhibited in the Census of 1841. We must premise, however, that the following vidimus of these statistics is exclusive of the liberties of the city of Limerick:—Millers, (60); maltster, 1; brewers, 4; barm-maker, 1; bakers, 133; confectioners, 11; salters, 2; salt-manufacturers, 3; tobacco-twisters, 2; fish-mongers, 8; egg-dealers, 35; fruiterers, 8; cattle-dealers, 20; horse-dealers, 5; pig-jobbers, 26; salesmasters, 2; corn-dealers, 2; seedsmen, 3; butter merchants, 2; huxters and provision dealers, 53;

butchers, 80; poulterer, 1; victuallers, 174; grocers, 19; wine-merchants, 2; flax-dressers, 18; carders, 63; spinners of flax, 2,077; of wool, 3,821; of unspecified classes, 7,893; factory workers, 5; winders and warpers, 29; wool-dressers, 17; weaver of cotton, 1; of corduroy, 10; of linen, 253; of woollen, 114; of unspecified classes, 896; manufacturers of thread, 3; of worsted, 6; bleachers, 10; dyers, 11; clothiers, 4; cloth-finishers, 7; corduroy-cutter, 1; skimmers, 7; curriers, 4; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 89; boot and shoe makers, 1,494; tailors, 1,196; sempstresses, 1,040; dress-makers, 966; milliners, 43; lace-workers, 14; stay-makers, 10; comb-maker, 1; knitters, 659; hatters, 13; bonnet-makers, 41; straw-worker, 1; glovers, 7; hatter-dresser and barber, 1; leather-dealers, 2; flax-dealer, 1; hosiers, 2; haberdashers, 4; linen-draper, 12; woollen-draper, 31; vendors of soft goods, 43; rag and bone dealers, 19; architects, 4; builders, 8; brick-makers, 10; potter, 1; stone-cutters, 62; lime-burners, 14; stone-masons, 446; slaters, 5; thatchers, 89; plasterers, 15; paviors, 7; quarrymen, 21; sawyers, 42; carpenters, 1,315; cart-makers, 22; cabinet-makers, 21; coopers, 366; turners, 7; mill-wrights, 7; wheel-wrights, 37; ship-wrights, 6; block-maker, 1; boot-tree and last maker, 1; reed-makers, 3; basket-makers, 6; broom-makers, 6; miners, 18; iron-founder, 1; blacksmiths, 870; whitesmiths, 17; nailers, 139; cutlers, 2; tool-makers, 2; gun-smiths, 4; braziers and copper-smiths, 2; wire-worker, 1; bellhanger, 1; plumbers, 2; tinplate-workers, 45; tinkers, 17; machine-maker, 1; watch-makers, 8; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 2; coach and car makers, 5; saddlers, 19; harness-makers, 34; paper-makers, 25; letter-press printers, 2; book-binders, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 17; painters and glaziers, 79; fishing tackle maker, 1; sieve-maker, 1; feather-dresser, 1; land surveyors, 70; measurer, 1; road contractors and makers, 10; feather-dealers, 43; booksellers and stationers, 2; ironmongers, 13; merchants of unspecified classes, 25; dealers of unspecified classes, 474; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 473; shop assistants, 103; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 29; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 3.—The returns of the corn-trade for 1835 omit Glin and Croom, and give only a partial view of Askeaton; yet they are too interesting to farmers and corn-dealers to be omitted. The sales of wheat, in barrels of 20 stones each, amounted to 132,608 barrels in Limerick, 25 in Newcastle, 8,900 in Rathkeale, 2,457 in Shanagolden, 6,122 in Kilmallock, 20,750 in Cahoonish, and 7,820 in Askeaton; the sales of oats, in barrels of 14 stones each, amounted to 321,226 barrels in Limerick, 4,285 in Kilfinnan, 1,607 in Newcastle, 1,931 in Rathkeale, and 8,342 in Greenville; and the sales of barley, in barrels of 19 stones each, amounted to 36,953 barrels in Limerick, 26 in Newcastle, and 243 in Rathkeale.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Abbeyfeale, June 20, Oct. 18; Abington, Jan. 3, Feb. 4, March 2, April 22, May 27, Aug. 31, Nov. 18; Adare, Jan. 20, Feb. 20, March 27, April 27, May 27, Sept. 15, Oct. 14, Dec. 15; Ardagh, May 11, Aug. 14, Nov. 21; Ardpatrick, March 17, April 26, Sept. 22, Nov. 17; Castleconnel, April 20, June 1, July 16, Oct. 4; Castletown, Feb. 11, April 17, Nov. 3, Dec. 1; Cluggin, May 13, Sept. 24; Croom, May 4, June 22, Sept. 1, Dec. 8; Dromon, June 12 two days, Aug. 18, Sept. 23, Dec. 14; Herbertstown, Jan. 12, March 17, June 28, Aug. 26, Nov. 7; Kilfinnan, May 19, Aug. 9, Oct. 25; Kilmallock, Feb. 21, March 25, June 9 and 12, July 6, Nov. 2, Dec. 4; Kilmore, April 20, Aug. 15, Nov. 1, Dec.

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Connel lie within the divisions of Cappaghme within the barony of Killokennedy and Kils Lower Tulla; the division within the barony of L that of Upper Tulla; th within the baronies of I ratty; and the division barony of Lower Bunra tenements in the boro 7,503,—in the Clanwill Owneybeg districts, 78 tricts, 934,—in the Sn in the Lower Bunratty Tulla districts, 1,612,— 162,—in the entire unio 5,891 were valued unde 1,540, under £15,—762, —375, under £30,—628, —and 1,039, at and above value of the property re total number of persons 521 are rated for a val 1,670, not exceeding £2 —1,108, not exceeding £5. The workhouse 16, 1839,—to be compl £10,000 for building a for fittings and conting 11 acres, 1 rood, 14 p compensation to occup rent of £70,—and to 1 The date of the first ad 20, 1841; the total ex 1843, was £15,436 17s. expenditure was £2,146 half-year from the date house, the expenses fo amounted to £1,579 1 penses to £2,480 1s. half-year, the expenses amounted to £2,914 17s to £1,812 18s. 7d. Th the north side of the riv mond Bridge; and the there every Wednesda within the union, and are the County of Lim Limerick Infirmary or Limerick fever hospit Limerick, Broadford, C Clarina, Cratloe, Doo Murroe, Patrick's-Wel 1839-40, these charities subscriptions, £3,751 1 and £927 7s. 6d. from o 19s. 8d.; and they expe ries to medical officers, 3 and £3,205 0s. 6½d. £5,254 18s. 11½d.

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jects from the Shannon about 100 yards above the mouth of the Abbey river. The quay on the English side of the Abbey river is called George's Quay; that above Ball's Bridge on the Irish-Town side is called Lock Quay; and that between Ball's Bridge and New Bridge, Charlotte's Quay; and these are all situated above the entrance of the Limerick navigation from the Shannon, and belong properly to the canal. The quay before the Custom-house is called Custom-House Quay; and the quays whence to the westward, are called Archer's, Honan's, Hervey's, Russel's, and Kelly's Quays; but the former ones of these form an interrupted and irregular series of mere wharves. Previous to the great recent projects for improving respectively the harbour

Limerick and the navigation of the Shannon, the quays were encumbered with the disadvantages, most menacing to the city's commerce, of admitting vessels of no greater than 300 tons burden at the best state of the tide, and of being left dry, to overlook a mere strand, at low water; nor were these disadvantages more than very slenderly mitigated by the assistance of good anchorage, 4 miles below, for vessels of 800 tons. The bold plans, however, were conceived and formed by the proposed improvers of the river, of erecting completely across the river, immediately below the termination of the quays, such a weir as should cause a constant depth of from 16 to 23 feet of water over a considerable distance above, and of constructing within that distance, or between Wellesley Bridge and the Custom-House, a floating dock for the use of all such vessels as are more especially exposed to damage from lying aground. The improvements include also the construction of locks at the ends of the weir, and of a foot-bridge along the top; the construction of a bascule or a Swivel-bridge at the south end of Wellesley Bridge; the transmutation of the irregular series of wharves into a continuous train of quays; the construction of a tide-basin and a lock between the end of Wellesley Bridge and the entrance of the Floating-Dock; the construction of two graving-docks opposite the two ends of the weir; and the formation of long embankments and esplanades, immediately below the weir, and along the margin of both banks of the river, and of low lands which were used to be inundated by the tides. "The Limerick Bridge Commissioners"—as the Board of Directors for building Wellesley Bridge and improving the harbour of Limerick are called—were incorporated by act of parliament in 1823, and were empowered to borrow from the Commissioners of the Loan Fund any sum they might require, on a mortgage of tolls, rates, and duties. The harbour dues were doubled between 1823 and 1833, in consequence of the increase of trade; and in the latter year, they amounted to about £2,000, but they were all mortgaged to the Board of Works, with the reservation of £300 a-year for salaries to officers.

The Diocese.—The see of Limerick is alleged to have been founded in the 6th or the 7th century, by St. Munchin; but it makes no figure in authentic record or probable tradition till at least the 12th century. Gille or Gilbert, who is loosely known to have been a prominent actor in the great ecclesiastical events of his day, and who died about the year 1140, was bishop of Limerick. Three of his successors, Harold, Torgesius, and Briccius, are called Ostmen. William Casey, the first Protestant bishop of the diocese, was deprived in 1556 and restored in 1571. Dr. Knox, the present bishop, and Dr. Jebb, his immediate predecessor, and the author of well-known works on sacred literature, are both names of great distinction.—Patrick, who figures obscurely as bishop of Limerick in the first half of the 12th century, is

said to have been consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. Harold or Erroll, an Ostman, became bishop of Limerick in 1151. Torgesius, also an Ostman, became bishop in 1152, and assisted at the synod convened by Cardinal Paparo at Kells. Briccius was in the see in 1179, and was one of the Irish prelates who assisted at the council of Lateran in 1179 and 1180. Donat O'Brien, a descendant of the regal family of O'Brien, died in possession of the see in 1207. Geffry was directed by King John to be elected bishop by the clergy of Limerick in 1207, and is known to have been in possession of the see in 1217. Edmund died bishop of Limerick in 1222. Hubert de Burgh, previously prior of Athassel abbey in the county of Tipperary, became bishop in 1222, conducted a bold but unsuccessful measure for making the episcopal power in a great measure independent of the crown, and died in 1250. Robert of Emly was appointed to the see in 1251, and died in 1272. Gerald de Mariscall, previously archdeacon of Limerick, became bishop in 1272, recovered some large and valuable possessions which had been illegally alienated from the see, and died in 1301. Robert Dondovenald or Dondonyl succeeded to the see in 1302, and died in 1311. Eustace Delewe or Waters, previously dean of Limerick, became bishop in 1310, and died in 1336. Maurice Rochfort became bishop in 1337, and died in 1353. Stephen Lawless, previously chancellor of Limerick, became bishop in 1354, and died in 1359. Stephen de Valle, previously dean of Limerick, became bishop by papal provision in 1360, received while in the see the appointment of lord-treasurer of Ireland, resigned the bishopric in 1369, and was afterwards translated to the see of Meath. Peter Curragh or Creagh became bishop in 1369, and resigned in 1400. Cornelius O'Dea, previously archdeacon of Killaloe, was appointed to the see of Limerick in 1400, and resigned in 1426. John Mothel, an Augustinian canon of Kells in the county of Kilkenny, was appointed to the see of Limerick by papal provision in 1426, and resigned in 1458. William Creagh became bishop by provision in 1459, recovered the lands of Donaghmore which had been alienated from the see, and died in 1472. Thomas Arthur became bishop in 1472, and died in 1486. Richard was appointed by papal provision to the see in 1486, but died before he could avail himself of the appointment. John Dunow, previously canon of Exeter, and then ambassador from Henry VII. to the court of Rome, was made bishop of Limerick by papal provision in 1486, but died in 1448 before he had any opportunity of visiting his see. John Folan, previously canon of Ferns, and then procurator for the archbishop of Armagh at the court of Rome, was made bishop of Limerick by papal provision in 1489, and died in 1521. John Coyn or Quin obtained possession of the see contrary to the wishes of the king in 1522, and resigned in 1551. William Casey became bishop in 1551, was deprived in 1556, became bishop again in 1571, received a coadjutor in the see in 1588, and died in 1591. Hugh or Ulic Lacy was appointed to the see by Pope Paul IV. at the instance of Queen Mary in 1557, and resigned in 1571. John Thornburg, previously dean of York, and chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, became bishop of Limerick in 1593, held his deanery and another preferment in commendam with the bishopric, resigned the latter in 1603, and was afterwards translated to successively the sees of Bristol and Worcester. Bernard Adams was appointed to the see of Limerick in 1604, held along with, *pro hac vice tantum*, the see of Killfenora, from 1606 till 1617, and died in 1625. Francis Gough, previously chancellor of Limerick, became bishop in 1626, and died in 1634. George Webb, previously

for the materials of the old church. Sittings 300; attendance, from 250 to 300. The city Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of about 2,500. The Roman Catholic chapel in the Bunratty section, has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilquane. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 195 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 3,873 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools had on their books 68 boys and 356 girls. One of the schools was under the superintendence of the nuns of the Presentation convent, and was salaried with £40 from the National Board, and had on its books 320 girls; and two of the schools were salaried with respectively £30 and £26, besides perquisites; from the trustees of the late Mrs. Villiers.

Parish of St. Nicholas.—This parish is partly in the borough of Limerick, and partly in the baronies of Clanwilliam and Pobblebrien. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the borough section, 319 acres; of the Clanwilliam section, 1,510 acres; of the Pobblebrien section, 59 acres. The aggregate area includes 64 acres of water; and the Pobblebrien section is uninhabited. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,374; in 1841, 3,290. Houses 420. Pop. of the borough section, in 1841, 2,067. Houses 218. The urban district is part of the old town of Limerick; and the rural district extends southward thence, and contains Rathurd-castle and an ancient fort.—St. Nicholas' is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £216 18s. 5½d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 436 Churchmen, 23 Protestant dissenters, and 6,156 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 200 boys, and 97 girls. One of the schools was Dr. Hall's male free school, salaried with £37; one was Dr. Hall's female free school, salaried with £21; one was the Poors'-house male free school, salaried from the Poors'-house funds with £12; and one was the Poors'-house female free school, salaried from the Poors'-house funds with £20.

Parish of St. Patrick.—This parish is partly in the borough of Limerick, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Limerick, and partly in the barony of Lower Bunratty and county of Clare. It includes the district in the suburbs of Limerick denominated the Chapelry of Singland; and it bears in the Bunratty section the name of the Kilquane district. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the borough section, 722 acres,—of which 83 acres are water. Area of the Clanwilliam section, 793 acres. Area of the Bunratty section, 3,894 acres,—of which 85 acres are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,331;* in 1841, 4,132. Houses 656. Pop., in 1841, of the borough section, 885; of the Clanwilliam section, 1,166; of the Bunratty section, 2,081. Houses in the three sections, respectively 139, 203, and 314. The surface is bisected by the Shannon. One half of the land south of the river is upland, or what is provincially termed mountainous; and the other half is all profitable. The section north of the river contains the village of ANDNACRUSHA [which see], and the mansions and villas of Stream-Mount, Springhill, Annegrove, Ballyglass, Fairyhill, Queenville, Queensborough, and Whitehall.—St. Patrick's is a rectory, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, exclusive of the Kilquane district, £341 10s. 8d. The rectories of St. Patrick, CAHIRAVALLA, and EMLYGRENNAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of St. Patrick, and the corps of the treasurership of Limer-

ick cathedral. The parishes are not contiguous. Pop., in 1831, 3,794. Gross income, £701 10s. 8d.; nett, £541 3s. 5d.;—but these sums are exclusive of respectively £80 6s. 2d., and £69 10s. 4½d., specially connected with the treasurership. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sine-cure rectory and prebend of Kilmacdonough, in the dio. of Cloyne. Within the parish of St. Patrick is the perpetual curacy of KILQUANE: which see. Two curates for the occasional duties of Cahiravalla and Emlygreennan have each a salary of £5. There is no church except that of Kilquane. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Patrick has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of St. John and Kilmurry. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilquane and Cahiravalla. In 1834, the parishioners of St. Patrick's, exclusive of the curacy of Kilquane, consisted of 51 Churchmen, 7 Protestants dissenters, and 2,360 Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by about 300 children; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 74 boys and 29 girls.

LIMERICK.

A post, market, and sea-port town and borough, a city, and the capital of Western Munster, stands on the river Shannon, 8 miles north-east by north of Adare, 11½ north by west of Bruff, 12 south-south-west of Killaloe, 14 north-east of Rathkeale, 14 east-north-east of Askeaton, 18 south-east by east of Ennis, 19½ south-west of Nenagh, 20½ north by east of Charleville, 29 east by north of Tarbert, 4½ north-east of Tralee, 51 north of Cork, and 94 south-west by west of Dublin.

Site and Environs.—The town stands upon low ground, at an insulating division of the Shannon, and in the midst of an extensive plain. The island embraced by the stream is a mile long, and 700 yards broad; extends from north to south; and has the main volume of the Shannon on its west side, and a lesser volume, called the Abbey or Salmon-Wen river, on the east. The suburb of Thomond-Gate stands on the west bank of the main stream, opposite the island; the division of the city called English-Town, occupies the south end of the island; the division called Irish-town stands on the right bank of the Abbey river opposite the foot of the island, or the south side of English-Town; and the large, modern, and beautiful division called New-Town-Pery, or abbreviatedly the New Town, extends south-westward, up slightly ascending ground from contact with Irish-Town. The great circumjacent plain has a medium elevation of but a few feet above the level of high water; yet it possesses such fertility of soil, luxuriance of vegetation, excellence of culture, and profusion of embellishment, as to be eminently, though in the very softest sense, beautiful. The entire approach to the city, over a distance of many miles, along the mail-road from Dublin, is first grandly brilliant at the skirts of the Keeper Mountains, and then luscious and meltingly lovely after it debouches into the plain; the approach down the Shannon from Killaloe, boasts the magnificent scenery around Castle-Connell and at Doonas, and afterwards luxuriates among the greenest meadows, and the most golden fields, till it enters the city; and the approach by navigation up the Shannon is thus noticed by Mr. Inglis: "The view at Achish Island was most captivating. The deep woods of Caharon and Mount Trenchard were behind; the green islands and more distant hills of Clare on one side, with the estuary of the river Fergus stretching far to the left; while on the Limerick side, a recess in the

* But this is exclusive of 2028, in the perpetual curacy of Kilquane.

ick's, Limerick and Moonaleen; 3. Cahirnarry,—onaghmore and Knokea; 4. Glenroe,—Glenroe id Ballyorgan; 5. Newcastle,—Newcastle; 6. hanagolden,—Shanagolden, Robertstown, and Balbahill; 7. Kildimo,—Kildimo and Whiteforge; 8. athcahill,—Rathcahill and Templeglantin; 9. Patrick's-Well,—Ballybrown and Lurrage; 10. Casemahon,—Mahoonagh and Feohanagh; 11. Askeaton,—Askeaton and Ballystien; 12. Parteen,—Parteen and Ardnacrusha; 13. Stone Hall,—Stone Hall, few Stone Hall and Cappagh; 14. St. Mary's,—imerick; 15. Croom,—Croom and Ballinabanogue; 16. Crough,—Crough and Kilfinny; 17. St. Michaels,—Limerick; 18. Rathkeale,—Rathkeale; 19. Ballygran,—Ballygran, Feenagh, and Kilmeedy; 20. Abbeyfeale,—Abbeyfeale; 21. Cratloe,—Cratloe nd Six-mile-Bridge; 22. Ballingarry,—Ballingarry, Knockfirina, and Shanaraha; 23. Bruff,—Bruff, Brange, and Meamus; 24. Loughmore,—Rahine and Trebora; 25. Ardagh,—Ardagh; 26. Kilmallock,—Kilmallock and Ballingaddy; 27. Effin,—Effin, Ballymacshaunboy and Garrvenderk; 28. Adare,—Adare; 29. Ashford,—Killeady and Tournafulla; 30. Coolcappagh,—Coolcappagh and Kilcoleman; 31. Fedamore,—Fedamore and Manister; 32. Glin,—Glin and Loughill; 33. Knockaderry,—Knockaderry and Clounceagh; 34. Drumeckolher,—Drumeckolher and Broadford; 35. Athea,—Athea; 36. Rockhill,—Bruree, Rockhill, and Coleman's-well; 37. Kilfinnin,—Kilfinnin and Ardpatrik; 38. Dromin,—Dromin and Athlacca; 39. Ballinvana,—Ballinvana, Bulgadin, and New Bulgadin; and 40. St. Munchin,—St. Lelia, and Thomondgate.

Municipal Affairs.—Limerick is a borough by prescription; and has charters of John, Earl of Morton, 20 Edward I., 1 Henry IV., 1 Henry V., 2 and 8 Henry VI., 2 Henry VII., 6 Edward VI., 17 and 25 Elizabeth, 6 James I., and 4 George IV. A proclamation by Charles I. in 1671, placed the borough under the "New Rules," and hence made the approbation of the Lord-lieutenant and Council necessary to the valid appointment of the corporate officers: and the Act 4 George IV., c. 126, is entitled "An Act for the better government of Limerick, and the due appropriation of the public revenues thereof," is usually called the Limerick Regulation Act, and enacts several regulations and provisions for the government of the corporation. The limits of the old municipal borough were those of the quondam county of the city, including the island of Inniscattery, opposite Kilrush, near the mouth of the Shannon, and involved an admiralty jurisdiction over "so much of the river Shannon and its creeks, banks, and rivulets, as extends from three miles north-east of the city to the mouth of the main sea." The limits of the new municipal borough are quite extensive enough to admit of extension on the west, the north, and the south; they include also all the open as well as the edificed part of King's Island; and they extend $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by rather more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ and comprise an area of 2,618 acres,—of which 134 acres are tideway. The corporation, according to charter, is entitled "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Limerick;" and consists of a mayor, two sheriffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen, burgesses, and freemen. The corporation, under the new arrangement, consists of 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, elected by the five wards of Thomond Bridge on the right bank of the Abbey river and the Shannon, Patrick-street bounded by Bedford-row on the west and High-street on the south, John-street bounded by High-street on the north and Upper William-street on the west, Glentworth-street bounded by Bedford-row on the east and Mallow-street on the west, and Richmond-Place

all west of Mallow-street and Careys-road. The courts held within the city are the assizes, quarter-sessions, petty-sessions, and a civil bill court by authorities apart from the corporation; and a court of pleas of debt to an unlimited amount, and a court of conscience for pleas under 40s., by the corporation itself. The city is the station of a resident magistrate, and of a constabulary county inspector; and the head-quarters of the south-west military district, and of the constabulary force for a district comprising the 9 stations of Limerick, Annacotty, Ballinacurra, Ballysimon, Castle-Connell, Corbally, Lock-Quay, Roxborough, and Thomondgate. The number of resident freemen in 1833, registered under the Reform Act, was 271; the number who voted at the contested election of 1820, previous to the passing of the Limerick Regulation Act, was 441; and the number admitted between the passing of that Act and 1833 was 89. Twenty-one bodies exist as guilds of different trades, but do not appear to have ever exercised any corporate right. In 1833, the old town was flagged and paved in so deplorably bad a manner as to present a marked contrast in its carriage-ways to the new town; some parts of it were lighted and watched at the expense of private parties, and the parish of St. John by a voluntary public assessment amounting to about £130 a year, but all other parts were destitute of both lighting and watching; and the new town, or rather the parish of St. Michael, enjoyed the benefit, and exhibited the effects, of an act of parliament specially relating to it, and entitled "An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the parish of St. Michael, in the liberties of the City of Limerick, and adjoining the said city, and for preventing and removing nuisances therein." During the year ending March 1832, the assessment for the purposes of this Act relating to the parish of St. Michael, amounted to £3,004 6s. 1d.; the watching was effected by 26 watchmen, aided by a party of the county constabulary, and cost £546 2s. 1d.; the lighting was by gas, and cost £487 3s. 6d.; and the paving, cleansing, and watering of the streets cost £593 2s. The revenues of the corporation of the city, in 1832, amounted to £598 6s. 8d. from houses and lands, £3,706 from tolls and customs, and £114 10s. from the cleansing of the streets,—in all, £4,418 16s. 8d.; the total receipts and disbursements during the aggregate of the years 1824–1833 amounted to respectively £34,311 4s. 7½d., and £30,795 6s. 7½d.; and the total receipts and expenditure of the year ending in March 1843, amounted to respectively £4,464 10s. 10d., and £4,271 16s. 1½d. The following observations occur near the close of the report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations: "It is to be regretted that the contest, so long maintained by the Common Council against the rights of the citizens of Limerick, and the strong feelings of jealousy and hostility thereby created on both sides, have hitherto retarded the improvement of this important city. The usurpations of the Council, for a long series of years, were defended at all hazards, and a fruitless waste of the corporate revenues took place in the endeavours of that powerful body to preserve uncontrolled its political superiority and exclusive management of the corporate affairs, with apparently a total disregard of the interests and welfare of the large community, for whose benefit the public institutions were created and those revenues designed. Their improvident neglect and still more censurable disposal of the corporate estates, the secrecy of their proceedings, their apparent devotion to the interests of a particular family, and studied exclusion of the general body of the citizens from their proper municipal station, have afforded

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tinued its original character as a remedial institution for cases both of accident and of general disease. But though the hospital cost Mr. Matthew Barrington nearly £10,000, and was bestowed as a mere gift upon the poor of the city, and is the chief infirmary to which those of them in disease have access, it is so marvellously ill-supported that, at the close of 1840, it could admit to its spacious accommodation for 120 patients no greater a number than 16, and was compelled to refuse admittance to persons in eminent need of infirmary relief. Though the grand jury presentments nominally allot £1,400 a-year to it, yet, owing to peculiarities in the local assessment, only £200 are actually raised and granted; and, in 1839-40, it had a total income from all sources of £593 18s. 2d., expended £576 6s. 1d., and admitted 308 patients. The shameful inadequacy of support to the institution prompted the governors in 1840 to make an unanimous declaration of opinion, that provision ought to be made for it on the principle of the poor-law rates; and incited its singularly benevolent and munificent founder to devise a method of general relief to the poor, which shall be noticed in our section on "Charitable Institutions." The hospital building is a comparatively plain yet tasteful structure of three stories; and consists of a centre and two rectilinear wings.—The county of Limerick infirmary is a very spacious structure, capable of accommodating 104 patients. Though intended principally for the county of Limerick, it admits some patients from the city; and, by a strange paradox, it is represented in one report, and even in one sentence, as sufficient for the district, and yet as refusing admission to many fit objects for want of room. In 1839-40, it received £119 14s. from subscription, £1,489 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £300 2s. 11d. from other sources,—in all, £1,908 18s. 9d.; expended £159 2s. in salaries of medical officers, £117 6s. 9d. on medicines, and £1,205 19s. 7d. on contingencies,—in all, £1,482 8s. 4d.; and admitted 669 intern patients, and administered to 12,960 extern patients.—The Limerick Fever Hospital was not originally intended for its present purpose; and as it existed at the close of 1840, it would have required the expenditure of at least £500 to keep it in tolerably habitable condition. It gives very considerable relief to the fever patients of the city, and of a district of 8 or 10 miles around; and it never refuses admission to any fit object. In 1839-40, it received £36 4s. 6d. from subscription, £1,200 from public grants, and £362 5s. 9d. from other sources,—in all, £1,598 10s. 3d.; it expended £190 in salaries to medical officers, £170 1s. 11d. for medicines, and £1,334 15s. 10d. for contingencies,—in all, £1,694 17s. 9d.; and it admitted 2,184 patients.—The Fever and Lock Hospital was founded in 1781, by Lady Harstonage; and is said to have been the earliest institution of its class in the United Kingdom.—The Lying-in Hospital is conducted in a hired and not very suitable building; and it is supported wholly by subscription, and frequently languishes from paucity and even destitution of funds.—The Limerick Dispensary serves for both the city and its immediate environs; and, in 1839-40, it received £301 2s., expended £254 7s., and administered to 13,303 patients.

Miscellaneous Public Buildings.—“King John,” says Stanihurst, “was so pleased with the agreeableness of the city, that he caused a very fine castle and bridge to be built there.” The castle has withstood all the sieges and the vicissitudes which the city has endured; it possessed great magnitude and strength, yet was not remarkable for the character of either its site or its architecture; it has generally

been one of the objects most coveted by belligerent parties in Ireland; and, though now no longer a fortress or an undilapidated pile, it continues to present one front to the river, and another to a recently opened thoroughfare in the immediate vicinity of the east end of Thomond Bridge, and to display in both fronts a massiveness, a might, and a hoary antiquity, which produce a deep impression on a lover of the picturesque.—Some remnants of the ancient city walls, and some isolated bastions, still exist to challenge the notice of the antiquary; but the walls lost their continuousness, and were even formally destroyed about the year 1768, to make way for the extension of the town. Yet, in 1691, General Témash, in taking possession of Irish-Town, is said to have found the military works “exceedingly strong;” and, in 1750, the walls not only continued to stand, but boasted so many as seventeen gates.—The celebrated Treaty Stone, though not a “building,” may here be noticed: it derives its name from having been the spot on which the far-famed treaty of Limerick was signed in October, 1691; and it is a large stone near the Thomond-Gate end of Thomond Bridge, and usually figures, in the estimation of strangers, as one of the ‘lions’ of the city.

A barrack, consisting of three sides of a square, and containing accommodation for 400 men, stands within the remains of King John's castle; and artillery and infantry barracks, for about 1,600 men, are situated in Irish-Town. The Exchange was built in 1778; and has a handsome portico, and a commodious hall. The Custom-House, situated near the New-Town end of the New Bridge, and on the peninsular point at the confluence of the Abbey river with the main stream of the Shannon, is a handsome structure, and was built in 1769 at the cost of £8,000. The Chamber of Commerce was erected in 1805. The Assembly-house, situated on Charlotte Quay, was built in 1770, at the cost of £4,000, and has eventually been converted to the purposes of a theatre. The Linen Hall, and the Corn and Butter Markets, are situated in Irish-Town. The square at the end of Harrington-street, and south-south-east of Richmond-place, is railed round and planted, and the pillar in its centre has a fluted shaft, and is surmounted by a statue of the Hon. Spring Rice.

Charitable Institutions.—The Limerick *Mont de Piété*,* or Charitable Pawn-office, the earliest institution of its class in the United Kingdom, and the model which hundreds of other institutions will probably copy, was founded by Matthew Barrington, Esq., the beneficent erector of Barrington's Hospital. The mere building displays a dome, statues, and Grecian pillars which render it a chief architectural ornament of the city; but the institution itself possesses a species of interest with which no performances of the artist can effect a rivalry. Mr. Barrington, discovering to his surprise that a shamefully inadequate support was given by the public to the hospital or infirmary which he had founded, and knowing that many hospitals in the large towns of Italy, France, Belgium, and Holland, are supported by *Monts de Piété*, resolved to attempt the introduction of these institutions to Ireland. In October 1836, he explained his views to a few of the most influential citizens of Limerick, and was gratified to find his purpose appreciated and unanimously supported. Debentures, varying from £5 to £500, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., were

* The French name *Mont de Piété* is borrowed from the Latin one *Mons Pietatis*; and the latter was originally adopted in Italy, in allusion to the collections made by the private Christians for the poor,—these collections having borne the designation of *Montes* or *Mounts*, and the inventor of the Charitable pawn fund having added the word *Pietas* to give the institution a religious character.

March away with all the honours of war; and that those who might choose to remove from Ireland, should be permitted to retire with their effects to any country except Great Britain, in ships provided or that purpose at the expense of the English government. The civil articles amounted to 13, the military to 29. Fourteen thousand Irish, availing themselves of the permission to go beyond sea, bid farewell for ever to their native country."

The city now ceased to be the theatre of wars, and began to make a slow but steady progress in peaceful prosperity. In 1696, the mayor, at his own expense, lighted the public streets with lamps. In 1697, a market-house was substituted for the castle in the centre of Irish-Town. In 1717, quays were constructed along part of the Abbey river. About 1760, great facilities to trade were created by the making of new roads, and the commencing of the Limerick navigation. In 1761, the New bridge was constructed to facilitate intercommunication between English-Town and Irish-Town. In 1766, additional quays were erected on the Abbey river. And, in 1796, commenced on the ground then called South Prior's Land, the splendid and far-spread improvements of the building of Newtown-Pery, or the New Town of Limerick.—The noble family of Pery receive from Limerick the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland. Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq., said to have been a descendant of ancestors who resided in Brittany, was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1771 to 1785, and at his retiring from his post, was created Viscount Pery of New-Town-Pery. In 1806, the second Viscount, the son of the first, died without issue, and the peerage became extinct. In 1790, the Right Rev. William Cecil Pery, brother of the first Viscount, consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1781, and translated to the see of Limerick in 1784, was created Baron Glentworth of Mallow. In 1813, the second Baron, the only son of the Bishop, was made Viscount and Earl of Limerick, in the peerage of Ireland; and, in 1815, he was made Baron Foxford in the peerage of Great Britain.

LIMERICK NAVIGATION, the navigable communication between the Lower Shannon at Limerick, and the Middle Shannon at Killaloe, cos. Limerick and Clare, Munster. Its length is 12 miles; its aggregate of still water or artificial cut, is 6½; its rate of lockage is 7 feet; and the cost of its construction was £123,559 16s. 1d. It commences at the mouth of the Abbey river; ascends that stream to a point 150 yards above Ball's Bridge; crosses a peninsula of the Shannon, about one statute mile east-south-eastward, to a point on the Shannon nearly a mile above Athlunkard Bridge; ascends the Shannon ¼ of a mile to the vicinity of Plassy Lodge; passes north-north-eastward through the greater part of the parish of Kiltonanlea, within the county of Clare; re-enters the Shannon at a point 1½ mile below O'Brien's Bridge, and ascends the stream to a point within 1½ mile of Killaloe; and finally traverses the east border of the parish of Killaloe, at a very brief mean distance from the river, to the immediate outskirts of the city of Killaloe. The amount of traffic on the navigations is glanced at in the preceding article on **LIMERICK**; and its connection with the important navigation above it will be noticed in the article on the river **SHANNON**.

LIMERICK RAILWAYS, two great works proposed and planned by the Public Commissioners on Railways, the one to connect the city with respectively the town of Tarbert and the south-western ramifications of the Dublin railways, and the other to connect it with the city of Waterford. The former has received the name of the Shannon railway, and will be noticed under the word **SHANNON**; which

see. The Limerick and Waterford Railway is identical with the eastern part of the Shannon Railway to Donoghill, a distance of 23 statute miles from Limerick; and is there 309 feet above sea-level, and about 5 miles north of Tipperary; it next proceeds 3 miles and 40 chains on a dead level to Donoghill; next 4 miles down an aggregate descent of 72 feet to the vicinity of Golden-Bridge; next 3 miles down a total descent of 18 feet to Hemmingstown; next 2 miles up a total rise of 24 feet to the vicinity of New Inn; next 3 miles and 40 chains up a total rise of 35 feet; next 2 miles and 16 chains up a total rise of 29 feet to Woodruffe; and next 5 miles and 64 chains down a total fall of 203 feet to the vicinity of Clonmel. "From the river Suir," says Mr. Vignoles in his report to the Commissioners, "the railway proceeds to rise gently, and crosses the Cork line, about midway between Cashel and Cahir, at 104½ miles from Dublin, and 36 from Limerick. It then proceeds to a summit on the road from Cahir to Clonmel, being there 307 feet above the high water of Dublin bay, 41 miles from Limerick, and near Woodruffe demesne, from whence it has been conducted to fall into the course of the original projected railway from Waterford to Limerick, as laid out by the late Alexander Nimmo, the celebrated engineer; the direction and inclination of which line is followed, falling from the summit near Woodruffe at the rate of 1 in 151, to near Clonmel. Beyond that city no line has been explored by me, but either the route from Clonmel to Waterford designed by Mr. Nimmo, or that afterwards proposed by Mr. George Stephenson, might be taken; or a line to pass Clonmel on a higher level could be found, and with gradients probably not exceeding 16 feet per mile. The whole distance, from Limerick to Waterford, by either route, would be about 73 miles; namely, 23 miles along the Shannon line to Donoghill, near Tipperary, 20 miles from Donoghill to the junction with the original Limerick and Waterford line, 4 miles farther to Clonmel, and 26 miles from Clonmel to Waterford." The estimated cost of the railway from Donoghill is £178,099 *in toto*, or £7,417 per mile.

LINAAN, or **LINGAN** (THE), a rivulet chiefly of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It rises on the east side of Slievenaman, and flows 5 miles east-south-eastward through the interior of Tipperary, and 6 miles south by eastward along the boundary between Tipperary and Kilkenny, to the river Suir, at a point 1½ mile below Carrick-on-Suir.

LINANE, a small bay near the east side of the entrance of Lough Swilly, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Shedid Port and it are the only places of safety for fishing craft near Dunaff Head, but both are so much exposed to westerly winds as to be unsafe for large vessels in heavy gales.

LINGAN. See **LINAAN**.

LINN. See **GLYNN**, co. Antrim.

LISADILL. See **LISSADILL**.

LISANAW. See **LIXNAW**.

LISANE. See **LISSAN**.

LISBELLAW, a village in a detached part of the parish of Cleenish, barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the road from Maguire's-Bridge to Enniskillen, 3 miles north-west by west of Maguire's-Bridge, and 4 south-east of Enniskillen. It is a pleasant and improving place; has fairs on May 11, June 20, and Nov. 11; and is the site of a chapel-of-ease, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a district dispensary. The chapel-of-ease was built 53 years ago, by Lord Ross, at his private cost, and has 250 sittings. The Presbyterian meeting-house belongs

Connel lie within the barony of Clanwilliam; the divisions of Cappaghmore, Doon, and Abington lie within the barony of Ownybeg; the divisions of Killokenedy and Killeely lie within the barony of Lower Tulla; the division of Kilfinaghta lies partly within the barony of Lower Tulla and partly within that of Upper Tulla; the division of Kiltonanlea lies within the baronies of Lower Tulla and Lower Bunratty; and the division of Killeely lies within the barony of Lower Bunratty. The number of valued tenements in the borough of Limerick districts is 7,503,—in the Clanwilliam districts, 1,519,—in the Ownybeg districts, 782,—in the Pobblebrien districts, 934,—in the Small County districts, 354,—in the Lower Bunratty districts, 593,—in the Lower Tulla districts, 1,612,—in the Upper Tulla districts, 162,—in the entire union, 13,459; and of this total, 5,891 were valued under £5,—2,241, under £10,—1,540, under £15,—762, under £20,—601, under £25,—375, under £30,—628, under £40,—382, under £50,—and 1,039, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £228,970 1s. 0d.; the total number of persons rated is 14,784; and of these, 521 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,670, not exceeding £2,—1,555, not exceeding £3,—1,108, not exceeding £4,—and 756, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 16, 1839,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £10,000 for building and completion, and £2,830 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 11 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, obtained for £70 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £70,—and to accommodate 1,600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 20, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £15,436 17s. 5d.; and the total previous expenditure was £2,146 14s. 2½d. During the first half-year from the date of the opening of the workhouse, the expenses for clothing and maintenance amounted to £1,579 17s. 3d., and all other expenses to £2,480 1s. 2d.; and during the second half-year, the expenses for clothing and maintenance amounted to £2,914 17s. 3d., and all other expenses to £1,812 18s. 7d. The workhouse is situated on the north side of the river, half-a-mile west of Thomond Bridge; and the Board of Guardians meet there every Wednesday. The Medical charities within the union, and available for its population, are the County of Limerick Infirmary, the City of Limerick Infirmary or Barrington's Hospital, the Limerick fever hospital, and 12 dispensaries at Limerick, Broadford, Cahircoulsh, Castle-Connell, Clarina, Cratloe, Doonas, Fedamore, Kilpeacon, Murroe, Patrick's-Well, and Six-Mile-Bridge. In 1839-40, these charities received £982 13s. 3d. from subscriptions, £3,751 18s. 11d. from public grants, and £927 7s. 6d. from other sources,—in all, £5,661 19s. 8d.; and they expended £1,320 5s. 6d. in salaries to medical officers, £729 12s. 11d. for medicines, and £3,205 0s. 6½d. for contingencies,—in all, £5,254 18s. 11½d.

Condition of the Lower Classes in the City.—The Old town of Limerick was noticed in our descriptive section on the interior of the city, as eminently squalid, filthy, and repulsive; it has, for a considerable series of years, had the painful reputation of exceeding every other town of Ireland in the wretchedness of its inhabitants; and, even if abatements should be made for some over-colouring in the dismal accounts usually given of it by tourists and other observers, it may well be quoted as furnishing a large specimen of the very acme of those evils of starvation, disease, and putridity which render the poorest seats of Irish population so many segregations of charnel-houses of the living. That we may

not be suspected of exaggeration, we shall exhibit the social condition of the old town, as it figures on the impartial pages of Mr. Inglis. "In Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, and in other towns which I have visited," says he, "I have made it a part of my duty to inquire into the condition of the poor; and having been informed by those upon whom I thought some reliance was to be placed, that I should find more and deeper destitution in Limerick than in any place which I had yet visited, my inquiries in Limerick were prosecuted with all the care which I was capable of bestowing, and I regret to say, that I found too dreadful confirmation of the very worst reports. I spent a day in visiting those parts of the city where the greatest destitution and misery were said to exist. I entered upwards of 40 of the abodes of poverty; and to the latest hour of my existence, I can never forget the scenes of utter and hopeless wretchedness that presented themselves that day. I shall endeavour to convey to the reader some general idea of what I saw. Some of the abodes I visited were garrets, some were cellars, some were hovels on the ground-floor, situated in narrow yards or alleys. I will not speak of the filth of the places; that could not be exceeded in places meant to be its receptacles. Let the worst be imagined, and it will not be beyond the truth. In at least three-fourths of the hovels which I entered, there was no furniture of any description, save an iron pot; no table, no chair, no bench, no bedstead,—two, three, or four little bundles of straw with, perhaps, one or two scanty and ragged mats, were rolled up in the corners, unless where these beds were found occupied. The inmates were some of them old, crooked, and diseased; some younger, but emaciated, and surrounded by starving children; some were sitting on the damp ground, some standing, and many were unable to rise from their little straw heaps. In scarcely one hovel could I find even a potato. In one which I entered I noticed a small opening, leading into an inner room. I lighted a bit of paper at the ember of a turf which lay in the chimney, and looked in. It was a cellar wholly dark, and about 12 feet square; two bundles of straw lay in two corners; on one sat a bedridden woman; on another lay two naked children,—literally naked, with a torn rag of some kind thrown over them both. But I saw worse even than this. In a cellar which I entered, and which was almost quite dark, and slippery with damp, I found a man sitting on a little saw-dust. He was naked: he had not even a shirt: a filthy and ragged mat was round him; this man was a living skeleton; the bones all but protruded through the skin: he was literally starving. In place of forty hovels, I might have visited hundreds. In place of seeing, as I did, hundreds of men, women, and children, in the last state of destitution, I might have seen thousands. I entered the alleys, and visited the hovels, and climbed the stairs at a venture. I did not select; and I have no reason to believe that the forty which I visited, were the abodes of greater wretchedness than the hundreds which I passed by. I saw also another kind of destitution. The individuals I have yet spoken of were aged, infirm, or diseased; but there was another class fast approaching infirmity and disease, but yet willing and able to earn their subsistence. I found many hand-loom weavers, who worked from 5 in the morning till 9 at night, and received from a taskmaster from half-a-crown to four shillings a-week. Many of these men had wives and families; and I need scarcely say that confinement, labour, scanty subsistence, and despair, were fast reducing these men to the condition of the others, upon whom disease and utter destitution had already laid their hands. The sub-

street, called Long Stone-street, irregularly edified, winding in alignment, and neither very airy in character nor pretending in appearance. The principal street is continuous with Long Stone-street, and extends first 300 yards eastward by the Market-house, and next 400 yards east-south-eastward to the Lagan; but, over the middle part of its north side, it is identical with an open and rather spacious triangular area around the Market-house,—and over the lower part of the same side, it is unedified, and flanks a great and pleasant expanse of promenading ground which extends parallel with the river. Castle-street deflects at such an angle from the Main-street in the western vicinity of the Market-house, as to form one of the three sides of the market area; and it thence ascends 530 yards north-eastward, overlooking the upper side of the great promenading ground, and leading out the public road toward Belfast. A series of buildings, arranged in the form of three sides of a pentagon, presents its three faces toward respectively the Main-street, the Market area, and Castle-street, encloses in its centre the parish-church, and expands its open portion toward the public promenading ground. A considerable aggregate of short but straight and somewhat airy streets wings the south side of Main-street; and two rather long alleys, called Antrim-lane and Jackson's-lane, ascend from the body of the town toward the north. The plan or street-arrangement of both the body of the town and its out-skirts is thus decidedly unfavourable to pleasing effect; and the suburb on the Down side of the river has a poor and even pitiful appearance. Yet Lisburn possesses a high character for agreeableness and beauty—so much so as often to have been pronounced one of the most handsome towns in Ireland. It owes its effect, however, to cleanliness, to evidences of comfort, to a rapidly sloping site, to the exquisite grouping which the buildings in and around the market area present to the main thoroughfares, and to the fine features and happy situation of the public promenade.

Public Buildings.—The parish-church is the cathedral of the diocese of Connor; yet possesses few architectural pretensions, and is conspicuous chiefly for its spaciousness, and for its being surmounted by a handsome spire of cut stone,—an erection of much later date than the church itself. Two remarkable monuments occur in the church; the one to the memory of Lieut. Dobbs, who was killed off Carrickfergus bay on April 4, 1778, in an action with Paul Jones; and the other to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who was for some time bishop of Down and Connor, and died here in 1667.—The Presbyterian meeting-house is plain but large; the other meeting-houses have not any remarkable feature; and the Roman Catholic chapel is a neat structure.—The Castle of Lisburn, a fine building of its class, was erected in 1610, by Lord Conway, who had obtained from James I. a grant of the lands of Kilulagh, and may be viewed as the founder of the town; it served both as a fortalice and as a palatial residence, and had attached to it a range of gardens; and in 1707, it was destroyed by fire, and its gardens formed into a public promenade. Part of the garden walls are still standing; the great terrace forms an agreeable walk, being well sheltered from the north by plantations, and pleasantly overlooking the river; and the grounds contain two gigantic elms called “the two sisters,” and are all kept in excellent order.—The Market-house is a large and handsome edifice with a cupola; and about 45 years ago, its interior was enlarged by the Marquis of Hertford, and partly fitted up as a suite of Assembly rooms.—The Linen-hall, for the sale of brown linen, is a good building.—The County of Antrim

infirmary, situated at Lisburn, was not originally intended for an hospital, but has been admirably adapted to the purpose, and is now a very healthy, well managed, and efficient institution. Though the house is capable of containing 50 beds, and is greatly too small to serve for the county, the governors have been obliged, by paucity of funds, to reduce the number of beds to 30. In 1839, the infirmary received 471 7s. 1d. from subscription, £580 1s. 10d. from public grants, and £51 3s. 4d. from other sources,—in all, £711 12s. 3d.; it expended £181 16s. 11d. in salaries to medical officers, £87 11s. 3d. for medicines, and £739 8s. 1d. for contingencies,—in all, £988 16s. 4d.; and it admitted 512 intern patients, and had recommended to it 1,716 extern patients.—The Lisburn Fever Hospital is a well-managed institution, supported partly by subscription, but chiefly by assessment levied off the manor of Lisburn,—the property of the Marquis of Hertford; and in 1839, it received £342 12s. 3d., expended £296 4s. 3d., and admitted 233 patients.—Six free houses for destitute widows are maintained by a bequest of Mr. Williams.—The principal schools of the town are the free school for males, attended by from 200 to 250 scholars; the free school for females, attended by upwards of 200 scholars; 2 infant schools, supported by the Ladies of Lisburn; and the Quakers' school, situated on Prospect Hill, and affording education, clothing, and board, to upwards of 40 children, the sons and daughters of Quakers.

Poor-law Union.—The Lisburn Poor-law union ranks as the 5th, and was declared on Jan. 8, 1839. It lies partly in co. Down, and partly in co. Antrim; and comprehends an area of 186 square miles or 119,300 acres, which contained in 1831 a pop. of 72,436. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop. in 1831, are Lisburn, 5,745; Lisroe, 1,613; Knocknadona, 1,900; Maghauagall, 1,182; Magheramisk, 1,700; Glenavy, 2,779; Ballyscolly, 2,265; Legatarriff, 2,165; Tullyrusk, 1,274; Island-Kelly, 2,575; Derryaghy, 2,666; Malone, 1,651; Breda, 3,644; Ballymacbrenan, 2,681; Drumbo, 3,176; Killany, 1,570; Saintfield, 3,091; Ouley, 2,881; Drumbeg, 1,977; Blaris, 2,606; Mage, 3,435; Hillsborough, 3,724; Ballyworphy, 2,662; Annahilt, 3,735; Glasdrumman, 2,708; Dromara, 3,083; and Ballykeel, 3,633. The guardians are 9 ex-officio and 29 elected; and they meet every Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The total number of tenements valued is 13,893; and of these, 7,327 were valued under £5,—652, under £6,—529, under £7,—492, under £8,—505, under £9,—388, under £10,—606, under £12,—539, under £14,—235, under £15,—236, under £16,—368, under £18,—278, under £20,—495, under £25,—301, under £30,—376, under £40,—183, under £50,—and 323, at and above £50. The total of the nett annual value of the property rated is £129,908 10s.; the total number of persons rated is 14,152; and of these, 3,953 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,417, not exceeding £2,—892, not exceeding £3,—751, not exceeding £4,—and 798, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 7, 1839,—to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £6,200 for building and completion, and £1,358 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for £742 of purchase-money, and £42 of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Feb. 11, 1841; the total expenditure thence, till Feb. 6, 1843, was £6,906 11s. 1d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,341 5s. 2d.—Several charitable bequests made for the benefit of the poor of Lisburn, are placed

to have possessed nearly the same shape as the existing central parts, with the exception of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Market-house. An English traveller, noticing the town as it existed in 1635, says, "Linsley-Garvin, about 7 miles from Belfast, is well seated; but neither the town nor country thereabouts were planted (inhabited), being almost all woods and moorish, until you come to Dromore." On Nov. 28, 1641, little more than a month after the breaking-out of the great rebellion, the king's forces under Sir George Rawdon obtained at Lisburn a signal victory over the insurgent Irish under Sir Phelim O'Neill, Sir Con Magenis, and General Plunkett. In 1662, the inhabitants of the town were rewarded for their loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II., by the erection of their church into the cathedral of the diocese, and the bestowal upon them of a right to send two members to parliament. In 1699, Mr. Lewis Cromelin, a French refugee, obtained a patent for establishing a manufacture of linen in the town, and a grant of £60 a-year for the support of a French minister. In 1707, the town, in common with the castle, was burned to the ground; about 1775, it began to experience a brief period of rapid extension and increasing prosperity; in the earlier part of the present century, it seems to have been stationary; and of late years it has again revived, so as to be now in a flourishing condition.

LISCANOR, a bay. See **BALLYELLA**.

LISCANOR, a village in the parish of Kilmaree, barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the north side of Ballyella or Liscanor bay, and on the new coast-road of the county, 2½ miles west-north-west of Lehigh, and 4½ west of Ennistymon. It has been entirely formed since 1775; and contained, in 1814, nearly 200 houses, about 10 of which were slated, and about 40 inhabited by fishermen. It stands on the estate of General Sir Augustin Fitzgerald. A pier at the village is exposed to the force of the Atlantic, and has been several times much injured; but it possesses much comparative value in consequence of the bold and dangerous character of the neighbouring line of coast, and affords considerable shelter to small craft, and is much used for the purposes of trade. The cost of constructing it was £3,031. "The plan of the harbour," says an official report published in 1836, "was originally made by Mr. Nimmo, and was designed to have an interior excavated basin, and a pier extending 600 feet from the root to low water-mark. Exclusive of the objections to interior excavation, which the unsuccessful result of the experiment that had been made afforded, the objection on account of expense caused the Board to order a plan on a more limited scale. The plan consists of a pier in continuation of the work that had been commenced, embracing a natural lough, and the only portion of anchorage-ground which the place affords, nearly all the remainder being rock. This pier measures 527 feet in length; and there was also a breakwater pier 120 feet in length." The village is a coast-guard station; and, in 1839, the district belonging to that station employed in the fisheries 42 row-boats and 122 fishermen. Not far to the west of the village commence the magnificent cliffs of **MOHER**: which see. In the vicinity of the village are the ruins of Liscanor-castle, and the mansions and villas of Rock-lodge, Moher-house, and Birchfield,—the last the seat of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 506; in 1841, 562. Houses employed chiefly in agriculture, 26; in manufactures and trade, 72; in other pursuits, 17.

Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 22; on their own manual labour, 84; on means not specified, 6.

LISCARROL, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It contains a village of the same name: see next article. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,028 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,135; in 1841, 2,249. Houses 356. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,469; in 1841, 1,499. Houses 230. The surface is gently hilly, and is drained by the head-stream of the river Awbeg; yet consists in general of good land, without any mixture of waste ground. The road from Mallow to Newcastle, and that from Kanturk to Charleville, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILBRIN** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £127; and the latter are inappropriate. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Churchtown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 2,100; and three daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board—had on their books 158 boys and 44 girls.

LISCARROL, a village in the parish of Liscarrol, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands at the intersection of the two principal roads of the parish, 4½ miles north-west of Buttevant, 6 north-east by north of Kanturk, and 6½ south-west of Charleville. About 30 years ago, an extraordinary well existed somewhere in the vicinity of the village, so deep that the plunge of a stone thrown into it was not heard till after an interval of 16 seconds; but it seems to have been covered over and forgotten, or at all events is for the present lost to topography. The castle of Liscarrol, whose ruins and history are the chief notabilia of the village, is a massive mouldering pile, greatly dilapidated, yet majestic in its remains. It forms a rectangle of 240 feet by 120, and was 30 feet high in its walls, and flanked by six great towers, four of which were circular and two quadrangular. Its south entrance was defended by strong outworks; and connected with it or near it were some subterranean passages, most of which are now closed. The castle is popularly ascribed to King John, and appears, at all events, to have been erected soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest. It was subsequently much altered from its original form, and was very long the property of the Barrys; but it eventually passed to the Percevals; and, in the civil wars which commenced in 1641, it was one of the chain of fortresses which Sir Philip Perceval garrisoned and maintained for the defence of his Munster property, and was surrounded by him with a strong covert way and other devices of modern fortification. In 1642, its garrison were besieged by an Irish army, said to have been 7,000 strong; and, after defending it during 13 days, they surrendered upon conditions honourable to their bravery. On the day following the surrender, an English army, said to have consisted of only 2,000 foot and 400 horse, arrived at the village, and confronted, fought, and vanquished the successful besiegers. The Irish army contained Lords Mountgarret, Roche, Muskerry, and several other noblemen; and the English army was commanded by Lord Inchiquin, and contained, among other distinguished persons, Lords Barrymore, Dungarvan, Kinnalmenky, and Broghill, and Mr. Francis Boyle, afterwards Lord Shannon. Lord Kinnalmenky fell in the action; and Mr. Boyle, then only 19 years of age, carried off the body of his brother at the hazard of his own life. In 1646, the castle was again be-

chaplain to Charles I., became bishop in 1634, and died in 1641. Robert Sibthorp, previously bishop of Kilfenora, was appointed to the see of Limerick in 1642, but never received from it any emolument, and died in 1649. Edward Synge, previously dean of Elphin, was appointed to the see of Limerick in 1660, with a clause in his patent permitting him to hold in *commendam* the sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and he resigned in 1663, and was translated to the united sees of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. William Fuller, previously dean of St. Patrick's and treasurer of Christ-church, Dublin, was appointed to the sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, in 1663—these sees becoming at that date permanently united—and was translated in 1667 to the see of Lincoln. Francis Marsh, previously dean of Armagh and archdeacon of Dromore, became bishop in 1667, resigned in 1672, and was translated to successively the sees of Kilmore and Dublin. John Vesey, previously dean of Cork, became bishop in 1672, and was translated in 1678 to the see of Tuam. Simon Digby, previously dean of Kildare, became bishop in 1678, and was translated in 1691 to the see of Elphin. Nathaniel Wilson, previously dean of Raphoe, became bishop in 1691, and died in 1695. Thomas Smith, previously chanter of Clogher, became bishop in 1695, and died in 1723. William Burschow became bishop in 1625; Dr. James Leslie, in 1755; Dr. John Averell, in 1770; Dr. William Gore, previously bishop of Elphin, in 1772; Dr. William Cecil Pery, previously bishop of Killalla and Achoury, in 1784; Dr. Thomas Barnard, previously bishop of Killaloe, in 1794; Dr. Charles Warburton, previously dean of Clonmacnoise, in 1806; Dr. Thomas Elrington, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, in 1820; Dr. John Jebb, previously archdeacon of Emly, in 1822; and Dr. Edmond Knox, soon after the death of Dr. Jebb.—The dio. of Limerick, as has already been incidentally noticed, had permanently annexed to it in 1663 the united diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and, preserving this great annexation, and consequently including a very large extent of territory, it is the only Irish diocese, excepting Meath, which was not affected by the Act of 1833.—The episcopal palace stands at the west end and on the north side of Henry-street, in close juxtaposition with the residence of the Earl of Limerick,—the two palatial mansions presenting one great but plain façade of brick masonry, and sending off a comparatively small conjoint demesne from their rear to the Shannon.

The episcopal incomes from the three sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, are not distinguishable from one another, but exist in a state of consolidation; and, estimated on an average of three years ending on December 31, 1831, they amount to £5,368 13s. 5d. gross, and £4,973 9s. 1d. nett. The economy fund of the cathedral of Limerick yields a gross annual income of £1,384 4s. 10d.; and this is expended partly in the liquidation of old debts, partly in repairing and ornamenting the cathedral, and partly in the usual provisions for the choir. The dignitaries of the diocese of Limerick, together with the gross amount of income derived from the benefices which form the corps of their several dignities, are the dean, £1,568; the precentor, £1,050; the chancellor, £1,247 13s.; the treasurer, £752 17s. 8d.; the archdeacon, £620 17s. 8d.; the prebendary of St. Munchin, £455 13s. 8d.; the prebendary of Donaghmore, £92 6s. 1d.; the prebendary of Ballycabane, £173; the prebendary of Kilpeacon, £341 8s. 3d.; the prebendary of Tullybracky, £463; the prebendary of Killeedy, £529; the prebendary of Dysert, £75; the prebendary of Ardara, £200; the prebendary of Crough, £200;

16s. 11d.; the prebendary of Effin, £339; and the prebendary of Athnett, £35. The dignitaries of Ardfert constitute a separate chapter, and are noticed under the word ARDFERT: which see.

The diocese of Limerick, exclusive of the united diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, comprehends the greater part of the county of Limerick, and a small part of the county of Clare. Dr. Beaufort, estimating the whole to comprise 306,950 acres, and to contain 88 parishes and 26 churches, assigns 234,450 acres, 85 parishes, and 25 churches to co. Limerick, and 12,500 acres, 3 parishes, and 1 church to co. Clare. The portion of co. Limerick excluded is a belt of from 3½ to 10 miles broad along the whole of the extreme east; and the portion of co. Clare excluded is a district of 8 miles by 4 in the immediate vicinity of the city. The length of the diocese westward, is 27 Irish or 34 English miles; its breadth is 17 Irish or 21 English miles; and its area is 371,425 acres, 3 roods, 29½ perches. Pop. in 1831, 228,777. Parishes, 79; chapelry, 1; benefices, 57; sinecure benefice, 1; resident incumbents, 38; non-resident incumbents, 20. Total compositions belonging to the benefices, £16,904 5s. 2½d.; glebes, £1,642 4s. 4d. Gross income, £12,118 8s. 3d.; nett, £16,292 5s. 4½d. Patron of 2 benefices, the Crown; of 22, the diocesan; of 9, the incumbents; of 23, laymen and corporations; of 2, alternate parties. Appropriate tithes, £1,475 0s. 1d.; impropriate tithes, £4,969 8s. 1½d. Superintending curates, 30; gross amount of their salaries, including £100 for the discharge of occasional duties on the part of 16 of them, and excluding additional advantages enjoyed by 5, £1,204. Benefices with churches, 38; without churches, 20. Total of churches, 25; sittings, 8,330. Cost of building 24, and of enlarging and repairing 3 of these churches, £25,034 13s. 8d. of which £8,953 16s. 11d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £8,299 13s. 10d. was borrowed from that Board, £6,900 was given by private donations, and £881 2s. 9d. was raised by parochial assessments. Total of churches, according to the Report of the Commissioners on Public Instruction, 42; of other places of worship belonging to the Establishment, 2; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1; of meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, 9; of Roman Catholic chapels, 78. In 1834, the population consisted of 11,122 Churchmen, 85 Presbyterians, 101 other Protestant dissenters, and 246,302 Roman Catholics; 8 benefices contained no members of the Established church, each of 11 benefices not more than 20, each of 15 benefices not more than 50, each of 9 benefices not more than 100, each of 8 benefices not more than 200, each of 9 benefices not more than 500, each of 3 benefices not more than 1,000, and each of only 2 benefices upwards of 1,000. In the same year, 219 daily schools had on their books 7,788 boys, 4,904 girls, and 87 children whose sex was not specified; 12 other daily schools, which furnished no lists of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 696 children; 168 of the total of 231 schools were supported wholly by fees, and 6 partly or wholly by endowment or subscription; of the latter, 11 were in connection with the National Board, 3 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and 4 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Limerick continues to be unannexed; and, in 1838, was divided into 40 parishes. The number of parochial clergy, 38, and of curates or coadjutor clergy 62. The bishop's parishes are St. John's and St. Patrick's. The only friaries or convents in the diocese seem to be those in the city. The names of the 40 parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are, 1. St. John's, Limerick; 2. St. Jo-

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other just causes of complaint against the Common Council, and strongly demonstrate the impolicy of vesting the sole management of public concerns in a self-elected and irresponsible body. Although partially controlled by the Regulation Act, the Council has succeeded in still preserving a large share of its former power by the influence acquired in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, and the difficulties existing, under present arrangements, to the acquisition of the freedom."

Statistics.—On Jan. 1, 1843, the constabulary force of the city consisted of 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 1 second-rate head-constable, 8 constables, 31 first-rate sub-constables, 5 second-rate sub-constables, and 1 mounted policeman; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1842, was £3,764 11s. 8½d. The city sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,893; of whom 1,362 were £10 householders, 4 were £10 freeholders, 8 were £10 leaseholders, 71 were £20 freeholders, 131 were freemen, 172 were 40s. freeholders, 138 were £50 freeholders, 1 was a £20 rentcharger, and 6 were £20 leaseholders. During 1842, the number of persons committed on charges of felony was 99; the number of cases before magistrates and petty sessions was 336; and the number of persons committed for drunkenness was 249. Of the 99 persons committed on charges of felony, 12 were charged with offences against the person, 5 with offences against property committed with violence, 75 with offences against property committed without violence, 2 with offences against the currency, and 5 with offences not included in the above categories. Fifty-six of the 99 were convicted, and 43 were acquitted and discharged; 12 of the 56 were sentenced to transportation, 39 were sentenced to imprisonment, and 5 were not sentenced, or were discharged on sureties; 19 of the 43 were found not guilty on trial, 18 had no bill found against them, 5 were not prosecuted, and 1 was bailed and not tried.—Pop. of the city, in 1841, 48,391. Males, 21,436; females, 26,955; families, 9,686. Inhabited houses, 5,255; uninhabited complete houses, 596; houses in the course of erection, 15. First-class houses, 961; second-class, 2,393; third-class, 1,435; fourth-class, 466. Families residing in first-class houses, 2,344; in second-class houses, 5,019; in third-class houses, 1,806; in fourth-class houses, 527. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,851; in manufactures and trade, 4,653; in other pursuits, 2,182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 631; on the directing of labour, 4,642; on their own manual labour, 3,829; on means not specified, 584. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 2,131; to clothing, 1,515; to lodging, 2,518; to health, 77; to charity, 5; to justice, 192; to education, 104; to religion, 60; unclassified, 5,119; without any specified occupation, 1,736. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 329; to clothing, 2,872; to lodging, 74; to health, 44; to charity, 7; to justice, 1; to education, 63; to religion, 13; unclassified, 3,652; without any specified occupation, 11,871. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,072; who could read but not write, 2,410; who could neither read nor write, 5,904. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,393; who could read but not write, 4,739; who could neither read nor write, 12,003. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 2,332; attending superior schools, 400. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 2,085; attending superior schools, 291. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 38; widowed,

6. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 45; widowed, 17. Physicians, 20; surgeons, 18; dentists, 4; apothecaries, 31; druggists, 4; midwives, 13; nurse-tenders, 31. Barristers, 3; attorneys, 29; clerks of the peace, 2; excise-officers, 45; bailiffs, 10; gatekeepers, 19; civic officers, 10. Inspector of schools, 1; school-teachers, 36 males and 37 females; ushers and tutors, 46 males and 3 females; governesses, 2; teachers of music, 12 males and 1 female; teachers of dancing, 6; teachers of drawing, 2. Clergymen of the Establishment, 13; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian minister, 1; Independent ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 30; ministers of religions whose denominational connection was not specified, 2; missionary, 1; nuns, 13; parish clerks, 5; sextons, 2.

History.—Limerick is supposed by some writers to have been the Regia of Ptolemy, and to have possessed comparative importance in the 5th century, and enjoyed the distinction of a visit from St. Patrick. The Danes, however, are the earliest natives whom really authentic record exhibits in connection with the place; and are admitted, at all events, to have been the first who fortified it. These enterprising people assailed it in 812, and in subsequent periods; they became masters of it about the middle of the 9th century; and they were conquered by Brian Boromh toward the close of the 10th century. The kings of Thomond now adopted Limerick as the seat, or at least as one of the seats of their government; and Donald O'Brien, the individual of them who reigned in the time of Henry II., made a prominent figure in the wars of the Anglo-Norman invasion, conquest, and settlement. See LIMERICK (COUNTY OF). In 1195, the first provost of the city, under the English administration, received his appointment. Early in the 13th century, King John gave the borough its first extant charter, visited the town, established a mint in it, and built the Castle and Thomond Bridge. The city now became the retreat of many English settlers, and began to experience a great and rapid increase of prosperity. In 1314, Edward Bruce burnt the suburbs; and in 1316, he made the city the rendezvous of his Irish allies. About 1318, a grant of murage was obtained for extending and strengthening the fortifications; soon afterwards, the new suburb of Irish-Town was walled round; in 1401, a tholsel or town-house was built; in 1495, John's Gate was erected, and the fortifying of Irish-Town completed; and in 1500, a vaulted pier was constructed to serve the double purpose of a bastion and a quay. During the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, when the country was so much agitated, first with the rebellions of the Earl of Desmond, and next with the commotions which followed the Reformation, Limerick was strictly and uniformly loyal; and during the same reigns, it appears, from extant maps which were then made of it, to have been defended by King John's castle at the end of Thomond Bridge, by 24 towers upon the walls of English-Town, by towers at the several gates of Irish-Town, and by Dromore castle situated at the centre of Irish-Town, and consisting of 12 towers, lofty walls, and strong outworks.

At an early period of the civil wars which began in 1641, the Roman Catholics under Lord Mounsey and Ikerrin captured Limerick; in 1643, they erected towers and ramparts within St. John's Gate, and a consequence materially strengthened the fortifications of Irish-Town. In 1645, the city became the seat of the supreme councils of the Roman Catholics, and during several succeeding years, it was the scene of violent outrages and commotions. In 1651, the city

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to the General Assembly, and is in the Clogher Presbytery. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the Roman Catholic parish of Enniskillen. The dispensary is within the Enniskillen Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, received £97 18s., and expended £90 10s. 6d. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 242; in 1841, 260. Houses 43.

LISBUNNY, or **LISBONEY**, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, 1½ mile east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,393 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,442; in 1841, 1,141. Houses 184. The surface consists in general of good arable and pasture land. The seats are Woodbine-lodge, Watson-house, Rathnaleen-cottage, Islandbawn-house, and Knockalton-house; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a church, a monastery, and two castles. The road from Nenagh to Roscrea traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILMORE [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,513; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LISBURN, or **BLARIS**, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, and partly in the baronies of Upper Castlereagh and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The Massarene and Castlereagh sections contain the town of LISBURN: see next article. Length, west-south-westward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Massarene section, 2,827 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches,—of which 28 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are water. Area of the Castlereagh section, 3,064 acres, 7 perches,—of which 20 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are water. Area of the Iveagh section, 4,805 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches,—of which 19 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 13,249; in 1841, 15,015. Pop. of the rural districts of the Massarene section, in 1831, 2,090; in 1841, 2,692. Pop. of the rural districts of the Castlereagh section, in 1831, 2,506; * in 1841, 2,368. Pop. of the Iveagh section, in 1831, 3,435; in 1841, 3,671. Houses, in 1841, in the rural districts of the Massarene section, 396; in the rural districts of the Castlereagh section, 409; in the whole of the Iveagh section, 595. The river Lagan traverses the interior of the parish, tracing the boundary between co. Antrim and co. Down; and the Ulster railway in one direction, and the great north road between Belfast and Dublin, also traverse the interior, combining with the Lagan navigation to afford unusual affluence in facilities of communication. The parochial surface presents, in the aggregate, a rich, well-cultivated, and opulent appearance; yet though consisting wholly of arable land, a considerable portion of it is of indifferent quality. Very many of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture. The principal mansions and villas are Carnbane, Blaris-lodge, Wellington-lodge, Blundell-hill, Shamrockville, Sprucefield, Carlton-house, Myrtle-hill, Culcavy-cottage, and Orrfield.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £700. Gross income, £703; nett, £616 4s. 10d. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The incumbent holds also the vicar-generalship of Down and Connor. One curate has a salary of £75, and the surplice fees; and another has a salary of £50. The church was built upwards of a century ago. Sitzings 700; attendance, from 300 to 600. Two school-houses are used as places

of worship in connection with the Establishment, and have each an attendance of from 150 to 200. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 300 to 600; the Quakers' meeting-house, by 100; the Old Connection Wesleyan meeting-house, by from 150 to 200; the New Connection Wesleyan meeting-house, by from 50 to 100; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by from 300 to 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 6,783 Churchmen, 4,466 Presbyterians, 160 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,468 Roman Catholics; and 17 daily schools—three of which were salaried with respectively £30, about £9, and about £70 from subscription, one with £5 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and one with £5 from that association and £30 from a local committee—had on their books 736 boys and 548 girls.

LISBURN,

A market and post town and a parliamentary borough partly in the Castlereagh section but chiefly in the Massarene section of the parish of Lisburn, counties Down and Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Lagan, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Belfast, 3½ miles north-north-east of Hillsborough, 6½ east-north-east of Moira, 6½ south-south-west of Belfast, and 73½ north by east of Dublin.

Environs.—The country immediately around Lisburn is one of the most lovely districts in the north of Ireland,—at once beautiful, ornate, and brilliant,—rich in softly picturesque foregrounds and close scenes, and grandly imposing in the tints and features of hill and mountain perspective. The environs in the direction of Hillsborough and Moira constitute one of the finest sections of fertile, undulating, villa-sprinkled surface of northern, western, and central Downshire; and those toward Belfast combine the foregrounds of the most luscious part of the valley of the Lagan with some of the best grouped backgrounds of the Massarene and Belfast mountains,—and have acquired so just and general a fame for their scenery as to be the favourite resort of the wealthier townspeople of Belfast, both in excursions of private pleasure, and on occasions of showing “the lions” of Ireland to strangers from Great Britain. “The country around Lisburn,” says Mr. Atkinson, “is highly improved; but, in the direction of Belfast, it is one continued chain of plantation beauty. We think it is scarcely possible to bring any country to a state of higher perfection than this district of Antrim. A minute description of all the works of art and nature which combine to produce this perfection would be incompatible with the limits of a sheet; but when the reader presents to his imagination a magnificent landscape, bounded in front by the Belfast mountains, watered by the river Lagan, besprinkled with beautiful villas, birch-yards upon the mountain sides, glistening in the dancing ray; cottages white as snow, with cropped hedges enclosing gardens bending under the weight of their productions; valleys teeming with the gifts of Ceres, and all in full view of the traveller, over a charming road, which passes through demesnes and villas of incomparable beauty; forming one continued chain of rich plantation from Lisburn to Belfast,—he will have formed some idea of the country, to whose natural and artificial history we are now introducing him.”

Interior.—The town extends, in its greatest length, from west to east; and flings its suburb, or eastern extremity, or co. Down section, on the left bank of the Lagan, at a point where the river is flowing toward the south-south-west. The west end of the town, over a distance of 750 yards, consists almost wholly of a range

* The Castlereagh section does not exhibit any portion of the town as in this section, and the houses of 1841 exist in it as a part containing a population of 47.

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under the control of the rector and curates; but, together with ordinary donations and subscriptions, have usually been disbursed by a Voluntary Association called the Lisburn Philanthropic Society. In 1832, the income of that Association was £401 0s. 8½d.; of which £324 9s. 10½d. was from subscriptions, £20 from donations, £1 from fines, and £55 10s. 10d. from interest on legacies.

Manufactures.—On an island in the Lagan, within the borough limits, are extensive vitriol works. The iron works so often alluded to in Capt. Lawson's History of the Rebellion of 1641, are now extinct. The linen manufacture appears to have been very early introduced to Lisburn; it received a strong impulse at the settlement of immigrants from France, on occasion of the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685; and it was established in a fine and now celebrated form, about 75 years ago, by the late William Coulson, the father of the present proprietors of the extensive and far-famed damask manufactory, situated within the precincts of the quondam gardens of Lisburn castle. "Many of the looms of Messrs. Coulson's establishment," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "are not inferior in capacity of single work, or in number of designs, to those of Germany; in some parts of which country, the manufacture has been in progress for centuries. The damask linen of Germany may have been considered as unrivalled, and certainly was so under its old draw-loom system. The Jacquard frames are, however, in many cases, more particularly common table-linen, becoming prevalent; but they ought not perhaps to supersede altogether the system of cordage, for the most comprehensive designs and heraldic bearings. The Jacquard frames are now in the course of adoption at the Lisburn manufactory for some of its patterns; and thus either species of machinery can be applied there, according as it may appear best suited to the work in contemplation. There is one particularity in the usage of this establishment which deserves attention,—that no yarn but hand-spun yarn is used in its superior fabrics. This increases the trouble of the manufacture, but is said to be conducive to its durability,—the continuity of the fibres rendering the texture strong, and the cloth of firmer body. In the composition of designs, the late Walter Coulson was peculiarly successful; and indeed his whole management of this establishment was as energetic and admirable as his private life was pure and beneficent." The principal manufacturing establishments, additional to Messrs. Coulson's factory and the vitriol work, are Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s extensive linen establishment, Mr. Barbour's extensive thread manufactory, the flax-spinning mills of respectively Messrs. Richardson and Co. and Messrs. Stewart and Savage; the flour-mills of respectively Messrs. Richardson and Co. and Mr. Samuel Kennedy; and the brewery of Mr. Graham. The bleachyards in the vicinity of Lisburn are among the most extensive in Ireland.

Trade.—Large quantities of agricultural produce, provisions, and manufactured goods, are sold at the weekly markets; and the general retail trade is very extensive. The weekly markets are held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on July 21, and Oct. 5. The chief inn is that of Mr. George Davies, and Mr. Richard Robinson. A branch office of the Northern Bank was established in 1835, and continued to be in operation in 1844. Railway trains start from the Lisburn station of the Ulster railway for Belfast, three times on Sunday, and five times every other day; and the fares of the three classes of each train are respectively 9d., 6d., and 4d. The other facilities of communication enjoyed by the town, are the Lagan navigation for goods,

and the vehicles on the great north road for passengers.

Municipal Affairs.—A patent of 3 Charles I., created in favour of Viscount Conway, the manor of Kilulagh, within which Lisburn is situated; and a charter of 14 Charles II. granted to the inhabitants the right of sending two members to parliament. The ancient borough limits and those established by the Boundary Act are very nearly co-extensive. As no municipality was created by the town's charter, the borough has existed only for parliamentary purposes. Originally all the inhabitants, and in later times, the great body of them, subject to the restrictions from time to time prevailing, first under the popery laws, and afterwards under the several statutes in reference to pot-walloping boroughs, exercised the right of voting at elections of members of parliament; and the constituency is now composed of 45 (Irish currency) inhabitant householders, under the act of 35 George III., and £10 (British currency) householders, under the Reform Act of 2 and 3 William IV. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament; and the number of voters registered up to Dec. 1834, was 91. The seneschal of the manor of Kilulagh is the returning officer. A manor-court is held every third Wednesday; a court-leet in May and October; a court of petty-sessions, every Tuesday; and the Consistorial Court of Down and Connor every second Monday. The manor-court has jurisdiction to £20, and for debts to 40s. The town is a constabulary station in the Belfast district.

Statistics.—Area of the co. Antrim section of the town, 204 acres; of the co. Down section, 27 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,218; in 1841, 6,284. Houses 921. Pop., in 1841, of the co. Antrim section, 5,807. Houses 828. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 239; in manufactures and trade, 761; in other pursuits, 170. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 65; on the directing of labour, 648; on their own manual labour, 444; on means not specified, 13. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,243; who could read but not write, 549; who could neither read nor write, 543. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,057; who could read but not write, 1,025; who could neither read nor write, 729. Pop. of the co. Down section, in 1841, 477. Houses 93. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 71; in other pursuits, 14. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 38; on means not specified, 1.

History.—Lisburn was originally called *Linsley-Garvin*, probably from its founder; and continued to bear that name, in the corrupted form of *Linsgarrey*, till 1641. In consequence of its geographical position, on an important pass of the Lagan, it was regarded as a valuable station between the native Irish and the English of the Pale. Its proprietor in the later Irish times—or the proprietor at least of the territory of Kilulagh, in which it stands—was an O'Neill of the family of Tyrone. Lord Conway, who obtained a grant of Kilulagh from Charles I., was, however, the virtual founder of the modern town; and, though he induced a number of English and Welsh families to settle in it, and protected its population by the erection of his castle, he does not seem to have ever stimulated it to the size of more than a mere village. A map of it, believed to have been drawn after he had fairly settled it, and still or recently preserved in the Marquis of Hertford's office, exhibits it as consisting of the castle and 33 other tenements; and shows the nucleus of the town

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sieged by an Irish force under Lord Castlehaven; and probably through treachery rather than through cowardice, it surrendered without firing a shot; but in 1650, it was retaken by Sir Hardress Waller.—The village of Liscarrol is in itself a poor, dirty, obscure place. Fairs are held on March 25, May 1, May 31, Aug. 31, Oct. 21, and Nov. 19. Area, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 666; in 1841, 750. Houses 126. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 47; in manufactures and trade, 86; in other pursuits, 18. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 72; on their own manual labour, 70; on means not specified, 6.

LISCARTON, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan, 2 miles north-west of the town of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 7 furlongs; area, 1,303 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, 229; in 1841, 318. Houses 52. The surface consists wholly of profitable land; and is, to a very large extent, included within Liscarton demesne. The seats are Bachelor's-lodge and Liscarton-castle,—the latter the fine residence of Thomas Gerrard, Esq. Liscarton-castle is partly a modern residence, and partly the remains of an ancient military strength; and is alleged to have originally been a monastery. An arched gateway, belonging to considerable outworks which defended it, stands about 60 yards from the main body of the building; and the foundation of the outworks themselves were not long ago traceable along the east. The parish is traversed from end to end by the road from Navan to Kells.—Liscarton is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ANDBRACCAN** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithe composition is returned *in cumulo* with that of the other parishes of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 222.

LISCLEARY, a parish in the barony of Kerrycurryhy, 6 miles south by east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,305 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,400; in 1841, 1,432. Houses 238. The surface consists of part of the valley and southern screen of the Annabuoy river.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate but suspended benefice in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £93 6s. 8d.; nett, £88 13s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate performs the occasional duties for a salary of £10. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £116 13s. 4d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Liscleary. A licensed house was used in 1834 as the parochial place of worship, and had an attendance of 16. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 89, and the Roman Catholics to 2,820; and a hedge-school had on its books 45 boys and 25 girls.

LISCOLMAN, a parish on the western border of the barony of Shillelagh, and of the county of Wicklow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Tullow, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,483 acres, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 754; in 1841, 639. Houses 90. The Derreen rivulet traces the western boundary, and at the same time divides co. Wicklow from co. Carlow; and it leaves the parish at an elevation of 256 feet above sea-level. A small affluent of the Derreen has an elevation, very nearly at the centre of the parish, of 275 feet. The seats are Liscolman-house, Knockloe-house, and Rath-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **AGHOLD** [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £100;

• The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the pop., in 1831, at 2,501.

and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 000, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LISCORMICK. See **AGLISHCORMICK**.

LISDEEN, a hamlet in the parish of Kilferagh, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1841, 45. Houses 7.

LISDOWNY, a village in the parish of Ahamey, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the road from Freshford to Durrow, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Ballyragget, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ north of Freshford. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, is a constabulary station, and gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory. The other chapels of the parish are at Clontubrid and Whitegate. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 162; in 1841, 134. Houses 23.

LISELTIN. See **LISSELTIN**.

LISFINNY, a demesne and an old castle, on the southern margin of the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, half-a-mile north of Tallow, barony of Coismore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. The demesne is the property of Captain Croker, and was not long ago tastefully improved. The castle stands on the side of a gentle declivity, which rises from the margin of the river Bride; it is supposed to have been built by the Earl of Desmond; it has undergone little change during the last 50 years, and is not very much dilapidated; it consists of a strong square tower, 84 feet in height; and its summit commands a delightful view of the valley of the Bride, upwards of 20 miles in length, gemmed with villas, sheeted with luxuriant crops, and dappled at intervals with freakish revealments of the river, looking like small silvery lakes amidst scenes of verdure and woodland.

LISGENAN, LISSQUINAN, or GRANGE, a parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Youghal, Munster. It consists of a main body and a detached portion, the latter half-a-mile east of the former, and both resting their south end upon the sea. Length of the main body, south-south-westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Length of the detached district, southward, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the whole, 5,709 acres, 3 roods; of the detached district, 1,076 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,195; in 1841, 2,527. Houses 363. The land averages in value from 20s. to 25s. per acre. The main body is drained across its north end by the rivulet Lickey, and rests a small part of its south end upon the head of Whiting bay. The broadest portion of the detached district expands upon the shore. The principal residences are Knocknageragh in the main body, and Paulsworth in the detached district.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KINSALABEG** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £1 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400, and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 900 and 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ardmore and Ballymacart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 2,275; and 3 parochial schools were attended, on the average, by about 172 children.

LISGOOLD, a parish in the barony of Barrinmore, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Middleton, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,154 acres. Pop., in 1831, 893; in 1841, 929. Houses 145. The declivity is to the south-south-east. Fairs are held on May 1, June 25, Nov. 1, and Dec. 21.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio.

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man Catholics of the parish to 1,503, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 1,675; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 34 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from Mrs. Leslie, and one with £5 from the vicar, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—were attended on the average by 336 children.

LISLIVANE, a village in the parish of Abbeymahon, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 121. Houses 22.

LISMACUE, a demesne, the old family-seat of W. Baker, Esq., in the parish of Templeneiry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south east of Tipperary, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. The woods of the demesne blend with those of Bansha-castle and Spring-house to produce as rich a sylvan landscape as any in the county of Wicklow.

LISMAKEERY, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Askaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,032 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,268; in 1841, 1,056. Houses 164. The surface is part of the ornate valley of the Deel; yet consists only of middle-rate land, with considerable interspersions of craggy-ground and bad pasture. Altavilla-house stands on the Deel.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ASKEATON [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £180; glebe, £13 16s. 11d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 1,309; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LISMALIN, or **LISMULLEN**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Slieveardagh, and of the county of Tipperary, 5 miles north-north-east of Cloneen, Munster. Length, westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 4,241 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,392; in 1841, 1,417. Houses 209. The surface consists of excellent land; it is drained southward by head-streams of the Lingan; and its highest ground is at the church, and has an altitude of 414 feet above sea-level. The seats are Lismalin-castle, Gregaugh-house, and Mohober-house.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £394 7s. 2d. The rectories of Lismalin, CROHANE, MODESHILL, and MOWNEY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Lismalin and the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel. Length, 7 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,683. Gross income, £1,046 13s. 4d.; nett, £979 2s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Thurles in the dio. of Cashel, and the sinecure treasurership of Christ-church, Dublin. A curate has a salary of £150. The church was built about 130 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 1,433; the Protestants of the union to 159, and the Roman Catholics to 4,767; and 2 daily schools in Crohane had on their books 75 boys and 50 girls.

LISMATEIGUE, a parish in the barony of Knocktopher, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, north-north-westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,643 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1841, 545. Houses 81. The surface declines to the south, and is traversed by the road from Callan to Waterford. The only hamlet is Monroe. Within the parish were formerly a church, a castle, and a moat.—This parish is ecclesiastically treated as a townland of the parish of Abbey-Jerpoint, in the benefice of Burnchurch and dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £100. But the ecclesiastical returns

exhibit the population, in 1831, as amounting to 913, all Roman Catholics.

LISMORE AND MOCOLLOP, an united parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, but chiefly in that of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, Munster. The Waterford section contains the towns of LISMORE and CAPPOQUIN, and the villages of BALLYDEFF and TALLOWBRIDGE: see these articles. Length of the parish, westward, 10 miles; breadth, from 4 to 8. Area of the Cork section, 1,293 acres; of the Waterford section, 62,743 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches,—of which 26 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are udeway of the river Bride, and 196 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches are in the river Blackwater. The Census of 1831 exhibits the district as three parishes, Lismore, Mocollop, and Cappoquin; and the reports of the Commissioners of Public Instruction exhibit Lismore and Mocollop separately, and include Cappoquin in Lismore. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 18,441; in 1841, 21,552. Houses 2,996. Pop., in 1831, of Mocollop, 3,109; of Lismore in Cork, 384; of Lismore in Waterford, exclusive of the city of Lismore, 5,913; of Cappoquin, exclusive of the town of Cappoquin, 3,842. Pop., in 1841, of the Cork section of the whole, 637; of the rural districts of the Waterford section of the whole, 15,007. Houses in the Cork section, 96; in the rural districts of the Waterford section, 2,155. The summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains constitutes the northern boundary: the river Bride, over all the lower part of its course to its confluence with the Blackwater, traces the southern boundary; and the Blackwater first passes eastward through the interior to Cappoquin, and then flows southward along the eastern boundary. The division of the united parish north of the Blackwater, constituting very considerably more than one-half of the whole area, commences with a narrow belt of valley-ground along the river, and then climbs steeply yet tumulatedly toward the northern boundary, forming a grand amasement or congeries of mountain-summits,—rather more than one-half of all which belong to the great Knockmeledown group. The principal heights in the lower part of the congeries, or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Blackwater, are Knocknalough in the west, 1,028 feet of altitude above sea-level; a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Knocknalough, 1,066 feet; a height 2 miles south of Knocknalough, 777 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Knocknalough, 1,164; a height 3 miles north-west of Lismore, 732 feet; a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lismore, 653 feet; and Crowhill, on the east border, 1,003 feet. The principal heights between the preceding and the summit-line have altitudes of 1,031, 1,088, 1,297, 1,096, and 1,668 feet; and the principal summits on or closely adjoining the northern boundary-line, have altitudes of 2,069, 2,084, 2,609, 2,149, 2,199, and 1,591 feet. A very large extent of the mountainous region has been brought into a state of high cultivation, by means of lime and georgy; and much of the remainder is available either as pasture or as turbary. All the land from the base of the mountains southward is profitable; and a large proportion of it, particularly along both sides of the Blackwater, is disposed in demesne-ground, and profusely clothed and decorated with wood. The Owbeg rivulet runs eastward, midway between the Blackwater and the Bride; and four heights south of the Owbeg have altitudes of respectively 494, 534, 594, and 432 feet. The scenery of the parish is superb; including the most luscious and beautiful combinations of valley, water, park, and woodland, along the Blackwater,—exquisite blendings of hill, undulation, wood, and open ground between the Blackwater and the Bride.

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distance of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore. The political boundary-line with Antrim passes through Lough Beg, and that with Tyrone passes, in the parish of Lissan, through the small Lough Fea.—The river Bann receives from the interior of the county the tributary streams of the Moyola, the Clady, the Agivey, and the Macosquin; but, notwithstanding the magnitude of its volume, and the great extent of inland navigation which ramifies from Lough Neagh, it cannot be navigated above Coleraine, and is greatly impeded even thither by a bar across its entrance. The voluminous and majestic Foyle is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to the city of Londonderry, and for river-craft over the whole of its connection with the county. The 'muddy' Roe rises close on the southern boundary, and at a great elevation above sea-level; it flows northward to the east side of Lough Foyle; it cuts the county into two nearly equal parts; and it receives, as its chief tributaries, the Owenbeg, the Owenmore, the Gelvin, the Balteagh, the Castle, and the Curley. The grassy Faghan rises in a quagmire, under the rocks called the Eagle's Nest, at the base of Sawel mountain; it flows north-westward to the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, and thence parallel with the Foyle to the head of Lough Foyle; it receives, as its chief tributaries, the Glenrandle and the Gubbin rivulets; and it is navigable for small craft over scarcely one mile from its embouchure. All the other streams of the county are very inconsiderable.

Climate.—The mean temperature of the city of Londonderry, as indicated by the mean temperature of six wells in different parts, is 49, the extreme being 17 and 71. The range of the barometer is from 28.6 to 30.6. The medium number of fine days in the year, as ascertained upon an average of twelve years, is 126. The hygrometer of De Luc varies from $26\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$. The mean annual depth of rain, according to the Rev. Mr. Sampson, in his Statistical Survey of the County, is 31 inches; but, according to the Memoir of the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Templemore, it is 34.2 inches. The ratio of winds during 9 years was north, 295; south, 398; east, 283; west, 1,005; north-west, 737; north-east, 265; south-west, 599; and south-east, 454.—A frost which commenced on Jan. 19, 1692, continued with great severity during 5 weeks. Another frost in the year 1739–40, commonly called throughout Ireland the year of the hard frost, was so intense at Londonderry that an ox was roasted on the Foyle opposite the Ship quay. A frost in 1802 was so strong as to cover the Foyle with ice where it is 1,000 feet broad, after only 6 days of uninterrupted freezing; and it was succeeded by a tremendous storm, which did considerable damage in the city and its neighbourhood. In 1814, the ice on the river was so strong that carriages were, in several places, driven over it; and, on Feb. 16, a part of the bridge was carried away by masses of ice, floated down the river by the ebb tides and a very high wind.

Geognostic Structure.—The surface rock of about 450 square miles in the western division of the county is mica-slate; and upwards of two-thirds of this is of the talcose variety. The boundary-line of the mica-slate is in general well-defined; but one mass forming the mountain of Coolcoscraban, and rising to the altitude of 1,300 feet above sea-level, occupies an isolated position, and is nearly surrounded by the basaltic heights of Craignashock and Benbradagh.—Primitive limestone occurs in frequent patches and nodules, throughout the mica-slate district; it occurs, in particular, in the glen of the Faghan, in the vicinity of Clady, in the vicinity

of Dungiven, on the west bank of the Foyle, and at a height of 800 feet above sea-level on the north-west side of Carntogher mountains; and, in the last of these situations, it contains veins of coloured spar, quartz, and green chlorite.—A granular limestone, which contains quantities of crystallized hornblende, occurs on the east side of Slieve-Gallion.—Hornblende slate occurs in several places in the valley of the Roe; and a bed of it, 400 yards in extent, lies in the vicinity of the old church of Dungiven, parallel to a bed of primitive limestone.—Beds of sienite in connection with porphyry lie toward the base of Slieve-Gallion; and are surmounted by various members of the secondary series of sedimentary rocks crowned by a mass of basalt.—Crystalline greenstone glides off from the sienite on one side of Slieve-Gallion, and forms a small district to the west of that mountain, unconnected with any other trap rocks.—Yellow sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, form a belt of from 1 mile to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, southward from the east side of Slieve-Gallion down the east side of the valley of the Roe on to Magilligan Point, and also westward from Newtownlimavaddy along the head of Lough Foyle to the northern environs of the city of Londonderry. A very narrow belt of new red sandstone and red marl extends along the east side of the yellow sandstone from Dungiven to the sea; and a broader belt commences a little south-east of Slieve-Gallion, and extends southward into the county of Tyrone. A field of carboniferous limestone, about 9 square miles in extent, lies on the east side of the yellow sandstone, a little south of Maghera; and is worked for burning. A narrow belt of lias greensand and chalk extends along the east side of the new red sandstone from the vicinity of Dungiven to the sea; and another and more irregular belt commences on the east side of the same formation a little north of Moneymore, and extends southward into the county of Tyrone. A great field of overlying trap occupies all the remainder of the county to the east, constituting part of the vast tabular trap or basalt district of Antrim and Down, and closely resembling the coast parts of that district round Antrim in the character and appearance of its terminating escarpments, over the underlying series of sedimentary rocks, greensand, chalk, lias limestone, and new red sandstone; but it differs from the most of the other parts of the district in subsiding down into low, regular, champaign-ground along the valley of the Bann; and differs also from the Antrim portion in having its dip toward the north-east; while the dip of the latter is nearly to the south-west, and it attains its greatest thickness at the north-western extremity of the field, the cap of Benyevenagh being upwards of 900 feet in depth.

Soils.—The parts of the valley of the Bann, and the shores of Lough Neagh, whose subsoil is hard basalt, have in general a rusty, loose grit soil, without sufficient cohesion or fertility for wheat crops; and they are encumbered with numerous bogs, interspersed with shallow pools, and often separated by craggy knolls of basalt. Yet the bottoms of vales, or the immediate banks of streams in these districts, are tracts of good land, and consist, in general, of gravelly diluvium; some clayey tracts occur in the neighbourhood of Coleraine; and a district of rich open country, constituting the most extensive tract of good ground in the county, lies west of Lough Neagh and the upper part of the Bann, extending between the basalt and the primary rocks, and southward into the county of Tyrone. The western parts of the great basaltic field have in general a better soil than the eastern and central parts; and, as in the sweet, rich pastures of Ben-

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was 114 tons, and at Moneymore 4; and the quantity of bere sold at Newtownlimavaddy was 1,113 tons, and at Dungiven 371. In 1835, the quantity of wheat sold at Newtownlimavaddy was 926 tons, at Dungiven 308, at Moneymore 68, at Kilrea 30, and at Magherafelt 1,000; the quantity of oats sold at Newtownlimavaddy was 1,853 tons, at Dungiven 617, at Garvagh 330, at Maghera 616, at Moneymore 251, at Kilrea 300, and at Magherafelt 700; the quantity of barley sold at Maghera was 17 tons, and at Moneymore 5½; and the quantity of bere sold at Newtownlimavaddy was 926 tons, and at Dungiven 308.—In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 7,866 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 8,755 of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,675 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,143 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts of the county, 83 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 51 of from 5 to 15 acres, 18 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 13 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were within the county at large, including both rural and civic districts, 15,688 farmers, 25,285 servants and labourers employed in agriculture, 89 ploughmen, 139 gardeners, 1 grazier, 1,398 herds, 35 caretakers, 6 land-agents, 74 land-stewards, 4 game-keepers, and 4 dairy-keepers.

Live Stock.—The native garron horse is used in the mountainous districts; it seldom stands higher than 14 hands, and often stands much lower; and it is thinly made up, has generally crooked hams, and has a gentle head and aspect, with nice shanks. The Scottish Highland horse is in great request in Magilligan and other light grounds; it is sometimes stout, and after two good winters swells to a good breadth; and when crossed with the sinewy draft, becomes still more valuable. A cross-breed between the bloodhorse and the stronger breed, was formerly a good deal appreciated, but has of late years been less in request. The horses of Myroe are superior to those of most other districts, not so much from any strict attention to breed, as because the stiff clay soil requires a stout horse, while the sporting disposition of the farmers requires it to be at the same time fleet. A sort of horses, usually obtained in the extreme south-east of the county,—broad behind, low before, generally black, with some white in the face and legs, very hairy on the fetlock,—are slow, but easily kept, and are not bad drudges.—One variety of native cow is light in the bone, small in size, black, reddish, or brindled in colour; extremely active, crooked in the ham, with a good eye and sharp nose, and nice thin neck, a crooked horn, frequently turned upward; and another variety is coarse boned, ill-shaped, with a swollen belly, heavy head, a very pendent dewlap, and a bull-like aspect. Among the cattle introduced to the county about half-a-century ago, are some large well-shaped cows, chiefly from Fermanagh and Roscommon. Cattle, on the whole, have been very little improved; and a prevailing and not unreasonable opinion is, that on the small farms where grazing cannot be much attended to, the common Irish breed is best suited to the indifferent food it obtains. Sheep-farming is discouraged in some districts; as the common breed of sheep are not easily restrained within the ordinary fences. Hogs, throughout at least the seaboard of the county, are not nearly so numerous in proportion to the extent of land as in most other parts of Ireland; as, in consequence of the comparatively high price of potatoes, and low price of pork, they cannot be profitably fed. Poultry, under the influence of the egg-trade, have become very numerous; and bee-hives are also a minor source of production.

In 1841, and within the rural districts of the county, the live stock, on farms or holdings not ex-

ceeding 1 acre, consisted of 691 horses and mules, 43 asses, 3,779 cattle, 651 sheep, 3,062 pigs, and 31,066 poultry; on farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 1,992 horses and mules, 12 asses, 6,557 cattle, 1,246 sheep, 3,726 pigs, and 25,938 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,442 horses and mules, 2 asses, 17,833 cattle, 5,005 sheep, 8,008 pigs, and 50,867 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 4,236 horses and mules, 2 asses, 11,874 cattle, 4,084 sheep, 4,303 pigs, and 29,368 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 3,057 horses and mules, 5 asses, 11,349 cattle, 6,477 sheep, 2,706 pigs, and 21,517 poultry. The totals of these classes, together with their respective estimated value, were 17,418 horses and mules, worth £139,344; 64 asses, £64; 51,392 cattle, £334,048; 18,063 sheep, £19,869; 21,895 pigs, £27,368; and 158,736 poultry, £3,969. Grand total of value of live stock in the rural districts, £524,662.—In the same year, and within the civic districts of the county, the live stock on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 354 horses and mules, 1 ass, 390 cattle, 8 sheep, 828 pigs, and 1,695 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 49 horses and mules, 88 cattle, 2 sheep, 68 pigs, and 248 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 50 horses and mules, 53 cattle, 44 pigs, and 248 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 24 horses and mules, 98 cattle, 20 sheep, 5 pigs, and 76 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 21 horses and mules, 148 cattle, 9 pigs, and 48 poultry. The totals of these classes, together with their respective estimated value, were 507 horses and mules, £4,056; 1 ass, £1; 777 cattle, £5,050; 30 sheep, £33; 954 pigs, £1,192; and 2,315 poultry, £58. Grand total of value of live stock in the civic districts, £10,390.

Woods.—Of continuous woods planted within the county, previous to 1791, there existed in 1841, 525 acres of oak, 2 of ash, 1 of beech, 1,344 of mixed trees, and 189 of orchards. The total extent of continuous woods and total number of detached trees, in 1841, comprised 539 acres and 1,198 trees of oak, 6 acres and 27,366 trees of ash, 1 acre and 859 trees of elm, 6 acres and 10,501 trees of beech, 179 acres and 13,786 trees of fir, 6,328 acres and 512,967 trees of mixed plantations, and 659 acres and 5,965 trees of orchards,—in all, 7,718 acres and 572,663 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 3,579 acres,—thus making a grand total of 11,297 acres of woods.

Manufactures and Trade.—The export and import trade may be estimated by reference to the articles LONDONDERRY (CITY OF), COLERAINE, and PORTRUSH; yet the exports and imports of Londonderry must be remembered to include a large proportion of the trade of both Tyrone and Donegal. The staple manufacture of the whole county, but emphatically of the valleys of the Roe and the Faghan, is the weaving and bleaching of linen; but the comparative extent of this and of all other manufactures will be best estimated by means of a summary of the personal statistics of productive industry in 1841,—exclusive, however, of farming and of the professions:—Fishermen, 89; millers, 137; maltsters, 2; brewers, 5; distillers, 13; bakers, 150; confectioners, 22; soda-water makers, 2; salt-manufacturer, 1; tobacco-twisters, 2; fishmongers, 21; egg-dealers, 60; fruiterer, 1; cattle-dealers, 21; pig-jobbers, 4; salesmasters, 2; corn-dealers, 15; seedsman, 1; butter-merchants, 6; huxters and provision-dealers, 46; butchers, 261; poultryer, 1; victuallers, 2; grocers, 205; tobacconists, 44; dressers, 402; carlers, 10; spinners of flax, 6,914; spinners of wool, 491; spinners of unspecified classes, 21,151; winders and warpers, 267; factory-workers,

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social condition. The native Irish have gradually returned and multiplied till they nearly equal the descendants of the Protestant colonists in number; but, though both a peaceable and an interesting people, they are still decidedly inferior to the others in habits of enterprise and comfort. Almost the only events of note since the Protestant colonization occurred during the wars of the revolution, and belong more properly to the history of the city than to that of the county.

LONDONDERRY, a barony in the extreme north-west of the county of Londonderry, Ulster. It comprises all the portion of the county which lies west of a line drawn down the middle of the river Foyle; and, in consequence of its being nearly identical in territory with the north-western half of the original borough limits of the city, it is usually called the North-west Liberties of Londonderry. The borough limits of Londonderry, as defined by charter of 14 Charles II., were a circle described upon a radius of three Irish miles from the centre of the city; but the practical limits of the corporations' jurisdiction came to exclude the portion on the east side of the Foyle, and to be identical with the parish of Templemore on the west side of the Foyle; and, in the course of the recent remodellings of territorial distribution, these limits were adopted as those of the barony of Londonderry, and are inclusive not only of all rural districts on the west side of the Foyle, but also of all the parts of the new municipal borough situated on that bank of the river. Excepting 1,063 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches of additional extent in the river Foyle, the barony is strictly identical with the parish of TEMPLEMORE: which see. Area, 13,678 acres, 35 perches,—of which 1,063 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches are water. Pop., in 1841, 20,379. Houses 3,017. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,224; in manufactures and trade, 1,849; in other pursuits, 625. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,443; who could read but not write, 1,801; who could neither read nor write, 1,989. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,965; who could read but not write, 3,579; who could neither read nor write, 3,237.—The barony of Londonderry lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Londonderry. The total number of valued tenements—exclusive of those within the parliamentary borough of Londonderry—is 500; and of these, 104 are valued under £5,—104, under £10,—71, under £15,—51, under £20,—34, under £25,—27, under £30,—39, under £40,—16, under £50,—and 54, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £25,522 8s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were respectively £1,740 9s. 4d. and £1,960 9s.

LONDONDERRY.

A post, market, and sea-port town, a borough, a city, the county town of Londonderry, and the capital of the extreme north of Ulster, partly in the parish of Clondermot and barony of Tyrkeeran, but chiefly in the parish of Templemore and barony of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the river Foyle, 11½ miles north by east of Strabane, 12½ west-south-west of Newtownlimavaddy, 22½ north-east by north of Stranorlar, 24½ west-south-west of Coleraine, 27 north of Omagh, 56 west-north-west of Antrim, 69 north-north-east of Sligo, 69 north-west by west of Belfast, and 113½ north-north-west of Dublin.

Site and Environs.—The site of ancient Derry, of even all the modern city down to a comparatively recent period, and of all the present city within the

walls, or of Londonderry-proper, is an oval hill, usually called "the Island of Derry," 119 feet in altitude, 199 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches in area, nearly insulated by a majestic sweep of the broad and voluminous Foyle, and commanding a panoramic view of a country rich in both natural and cultivated beauty. One suburb, called Waterside, stands on the opposite bank of the river; another suburb, called Edenballymore, and promising speedily to rival "the Island of Derry" in population, extends away from the base of the hill, down the flat valley of the river toward the Lough; and while the ancient part of the city rises tier above tier till it acuminates in the spire of the cathedral, and presents a museum of military strength and architectural romance, this principal suburb expands in a brilliant sheet of opulence, prosperity, and urban beauty and pretension. "If," says one writer, "historical recollections endear this place to every lover of liberty, its situation and time-worn walls must render it interesting to all admirers of picturesque scenery. Placed on an oval hill, encircled by its massive grey walls, and broken into all that irregularity of outline which the buildings of different heights along the steep acclivities present, the view of the old city from the approach to Waterside is very striking." "The situation of Londonderry," says another, "is the finest, I think, of any town or city in Ireland. Indeed, with the exception of Edinburgh, I do not know any town of the United Kingdom so well situated as Londonderry. The river Foyle, a fine broad river, makes a noble sweep on one side of the town, and expands immediately below it into a wide estuary, which terminates in the broad waters of Lough Foyle. On all sides of the town is seen a succession of deep valleys and corresponding heights, exhibiting every attraction which wood and cultivation can bestow. Up the river and down the estuary on both sides, the slopes and heights are adorned by handsome villas; and in fact, I do not know anything that is wanting to render the situation of Londonderry finer, or its environs more attractive." "It is impossible," says a third writer, "to approach the venerable and heroic city without being struck with its apparent 'fitness' for resisting the assaults of a besieger; its great natural strength is at once apparent; and as we advance nearer, and note the high and thick walls by which it is surrounded, we become convinced that the brave and earnest hearts by which it was defended, and who obtained for it and themselves imperishable names in history, might have scorned the attacks of any enemy but famine." "We approached Derry as the evening was closing in; nothing could be more imposing than the appearance of 'the Maiden city';—at first a few lights became visible near the Foyle, then they sparkled higher up, so as to display to great advantage the far-famed acropolis of the north. As we turned into the outward suburb—to the full as large as Derry within the walls—the reflection of the lights from the river gave a magic effect to the scene."

Fortifications.—The walls of Londonderry are now its most ancient remains. They were erected during several years commencing in Nov. 1609; and together with their gates, cost £8,357. A description of them in 1618-19, says, "The city of Londonderry is now compassed about with a very strong wall, excellently made, and neatly wrought, being all of good lime and stone; the circuit whereof is 284½ perches, at 18 feet to the perch; besides the 4 gates, which contain 84 feet, and in every place of the wall, it is 24 feet high, and 6 feet thick. The gates are all battlemented; but to two of them there is no going up, so that they serve to no great use."

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gate, is called successively, Widows'-row, London-street, and Society-street; another street parallel to Ferry-quay-street, and Butcher's-street, and about mid-distance between them and Ferry-quay-gate, is called Richmond-street toward the east, and Castle-street toward the west; a street parallel to the east side of Bishop's-street and Ship-quay-street, is called successively Pump-street and Rosemary-lane; and the principal one-sided streets within the walls, and facing them, are called Artillery-lane, Meeting-house-lane, and Magazine-street. In 1818 and 1819, during the mayoralty of the late Dr. William Scott, the name of King William's Square was imposed upon the Diamond, and corresponding new names were given also to the principal streets; but, after two years, the old names were restored by the Irish Society. The principal streets of the portions of the town situated outside of the walls, but exclusive of Edenballymore, are the long continuation of Bishop's-street already noticed; Henrietta-street and Barrack-row, off the west side of Bishop's-street; Ferguson's-lane and Bennet's-lane, off the east side of Bishop's-street; Fountain-street, immediately below the walls, from Bishop's-gate round to Ferry-quay-gate; Wapping-lane and Cunningham-lane, off Fountain-street; Bridge-street, formerly called Wapping, from Ferry-quay-gate flexuously to the bridge across the Foyle; Foyle-street, defecting yet parallel with the river, and 550 yards in length, from the end of the bridge to the vicinity of Ship-quay-gate; and Cow-bog and Nailer's-row, immediately under the western walls. The airy, handsome, and spreading suburb of Edenballymore, is bounded on the east by Cow-bog and Nailer's-row, and occupies an area of about 700 yards by 500; and its principal streets and thoroughfares are William-street, Rossville-street, Abbey-street, Great James-street, Sackville-street, Strand-road, Waterloo-place, Faghan-street, Longbogside, Middle-road, and Cregan-street. The suburb of Waterside on the right bank of the Foyle, consists principally of one street, about 280 yards in length, and extending parallel with the river.—“The city,” say the writers of the Ordnance Memoir, “now boasts of a variety of important buildings and valuable institutions. The private residences, too, of every description, are now built in a superior style. Some of the shops are spacious and handsome; one, that of a draper in Bishop-street, measures 120 feet by 24, and is 12 feet high.—Of the original houses several still remain, particularly in the Diamond and contiguous streets. They may be distinguished by their high pyramidal gables, as represented in the old plans, but in other respects have been so modernized as to retain but little of their original character. The extension of Londonderry beyond the Hill, evinces the cessation of an ancient prejudice that to reside without the walls was not respectable. The most important additions have been made towards the north, where mud cabins have been gradually superseded by comfortable houses. Among these are several good streets, which contain merchants' residences, situated near the river; these contribute to the beauty of the city, while the adjoining warehouses attest its prosperity. The most recent addition is Great James-street, in which stands the new Presbyterian meeting-house. The suburb in which the above improvements have taken place is called Edenballymore from the townland in which it is situated. This suburb forms part of a remarkable valley, the level of which at low-water is only 24 feet above the sea; the names of Bogside, Longbog, and Cowbog, have references to the former state of the district.”

Ecclesiastical Buildings.]—The cathedral of

Derry is also the parish-church of Templemore, and stands on the summit of the Hill of Derry. It has no transepts, and consists only of nave and chancel; it is divided into middle and lateral aisles, by ranges of pointed arches resting on hexagonal pillars; and over each aisle is a spacious gallery, connected at the west end with an organ loft. On the east gable is a cross, springing from the central battlement; and at the east end is a square tower, with circular turrets up two of its angles, and a handsome and well-proportioned spire soaring up from its summit, and terminating in a cross and gilt pole. The church, apart from the tower, measures 114 feet in length, 66 in breadth, and 46 in height; the tower measures about 32 feet on each side of its square, and 89½ feet to the top of its battlements; and the spire ascends to an altitude of 178½ feet from the ground. The structure was completed in 1633, under the superintendence of Sir John Vaughan, at the cost of £4,000; it was originally in the perpendicular or Tudor style of pointed architecture, but has lost much of its characteristic uniformity by modern fantastic decorations; and, in the absence of any economical fund belonging to it as a cathedral, it has hitherto been kept in repair by parochial assessments. The original tower was only 66 feet high; but in 1778, the Earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry, added 21 feet to its height, and erected upon it a spire of hewn stone, and of an octagonal pyramidal form, with open ornamented windows, and terminating in a ball and vane at the altitude of 238 feet from the ground. In 1802, in consequence of the tower being in an insecure state, the spire was taken down; and soon after, the present one, with the addition of Gothic pinnacles, was built at the expense of £400,—the one-half contributed by the Irish Society, and the other by bishop Knox and the citizens.—The episcopal palace situated on the west side of Bishop's-street, near Bishop's-gate, is a substantial and commodious but plain building, erected during the prelacy of Dr. Barnard, almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol, when bishop, used as a barrack and damaged in 1798, and subsequently repaired by Bishop Knox. It occupies the site of a manse which the corporation of London built at the cost of £500, immediately after the colonization of Derry; and the manse, in its turn, occupied the site of an old Augustinian convent. The bishop's gardens are nearly two acres in area, and extend backward from the palace to the city wall; and the bishop's demesne occupies a considerable area along the south-west side of Edenballymore.—The deanery is a large unadorned brick building, erected in 1833, at the cost of £3,421 16s. 8½d., and superseding a structure which was built in 1720, by Dr. Bolton. The chapel-of-ease is situated adjacent to the city wall on the west; it contains about 240 sittings; it is a plain rectangular building, with a semicircular eastern window; and it was erected at an unascertained cost, by Bishop Barnard.—The Free Church is situated on the north side of Edenballymore; contains about 340 sittings; and was built in 1830, by Bishop Knox, at an expense of £760; and enlarged in 1832, by the addition of a gallery, at the expense of £145.—The Presbyterian meeting-house, in Meeting-house-row, was built in 1780, at the cost of about 4,000, on the site of a former place of worship; it was repaired in 1828, at the cost of £700. It contains about 2,000 sittings; and it presents a chaste and handsome front, with pediment and cornices of Dungiven stone.—The Presbyterian meeting-house in Great James-street was founded on April 27, 1835; it was built after a design by Stewart Gordon, Esq., at an estimated expense of £2,000; it measures 80 feet by 50, and contains

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total number, including debtors, 704; the number of recommitments, 15; and the total cost of the prison, £1,846 2s. 1d.—The District Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal, stands in the northern environs of Edenballymore, about 270 feet from the high road to Greencastle; it was built, in 1827–9, at an expense of £25,678 2s. 4d.; it presents to the Foyle a façade, consisting of a central building with pavilions, from which extend wings, with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions; it measures 364 feet along the front, and 190 feet from the front to the rear; above its centre rises a turret, furnished with a clock; and its upper part forms an octagonal cupola, with sides of regularly alternating lengths, and surmounted by a vane. The whole structure is uniform with the District Asylums at Belfast and Armagh. In front of it is some ornamental planting; around is a good garden; and in the rear, are several commodious airing-yards, separated by various ranges of buildings,—the total extent of the grounds being 12 acres. The Asylum was originally built to accommodate 104 patients; but was afterwards interiorly enlarged to admit 200; and the number of its single cells is 88. The total of patients confined, on Jan. 1, 1843, was 216; and of these, 69 were from the county of Londonderry, 62 from Tyrone, and 85 from Donegal; 9 were idiots, 10 were epileptic patients, 58 were afflicted with curable mania, and 139 were afflicted with incurable mania; 112 were males and 104 were females; 88 were employed at trades, 95 were employed at other works, and 33 were unemployed from inability to work. During 1842, the average cost of each patient was £15 1s. 2d.; and the total cost of the Asylum was £3,132 1s. 5d.—The Custom-House is situated in Ship-quay-lane; it was built, in 1808–9, as a store, rented for a number of years as a king's store by government, and converted partly into a Custom-House in 1826; it is now rented, on perpetual tenure, for £1,419 4s. 6d.; and it forms a hollow quadrangle, measuring 171½ feet along the front which faces the river, and 80 feet by 57 in the interior open area. The Linen-Hall occupies an obscure situation, in Rosemary-lane, adjacent to the Shambles; it is supposed to have been built in 1770; and it consists of small dilapidated houses, surrounding a court of 147 feet by 39. The new barrack is situated in the townland of Clooney, and parish of Clondermot, on the east side of the Foyle; and was built, in 1837, at an estimated expense of £6,000. The old barrack occupied a damp site in Foyle-street, and was inadequate in both extent and accommodation.—The Theatre is a pultry structure, in an obscure situation; and was, a number of years ago, disused for dramatic purposes.—The Diocesan and Free Grammar school, also called Foyle College, is situated near the river, in the northern environs of the city, and 100 yards south of the Lunatic Asylum; it was founded in 1814, and built at the cost of £12,079 18s. 1d.; it measures 135 feet along the front, 66 feet from the front to the rear, and 47 and 40 feet in the height of respectively its centre and its wings; and it forms a simple but handsome stone edifice, consisting of a centre, two wings, and two terminating pavilions. This academy or college was founded in 1617; its business is conducted by a head-master, a second master, two classical assistants, and a language master; and it has an annual income of about £870, inclusive of £270 from pupils.—The Parish School, Poor School, or School on the Foundation of Erasmus Smith, is situated without the city; measures 54 feet by 30; is two stories high; contains separate accommodation for the sexes; and was founded, in 1812, by Bishop Knox.

“The school denominated Gwyn's Charitable Institution,” says the Ordnance Memoir of 1837, “was opened in a hired house, formerly the City hotel; but the erection of a new schoolhouse at the rear of the Infirmary, is in contemplation, intended to accommodate 200 pupils. Ten acres of ground, statute measure, have accordingly been purchased in perpetuity for £200. For the present, however, the project is deferred, in the hope of obtaining the bishop's palace, should the ecclesiastical commissioners consent to its sale. The estimates state the probable expense of the building at £6,000. The plan presents a front of 193 feet, broken in the centre by an Ionic tetrastyle portico, above which rises a cupola.”—The Lower Liberty school stands in the centre of the race-course, 2½ miles north of the city; it was built after a design by Stewart Gordon, Esq.; and it presents a handsome front of cut-stone, and has a belfry.—The Public Library and News-room is situated at the junction of Ship-quay-street and Castle-street; it was built in 1825, at the cost of £1,800 Irish; it is a plain structure, faced with red Dungiven stone; and it measures 42 feet in length, 23 in breadth, and 35 in height.—The wooden bridge across the Foyle at Londonderry was commenced in 1789, and opened for foot-passengers in 1790, and for vehicles in the spring of 1791; it was constructed by Lemuel Cox, of the firm of Cox and Thompson of Boston, in America; it measures 1,068 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; and it cost, for its original erection, £16,294 6s. “The piles of which the piers are composed, are from 14 to 18 feet long. They are made of oak, and the head of each pile is tenoned into a cap piece, 17 inches square, and 40 feet long, supported by three sets of girths and braces. The piers, which are 16½ feet asunder, are bound together by 13 string pieces equally divided, and transversely bolted; on the string pieces is laid the flooring. On each side of the platform there is a railing 4½ feet high, and a broad foot way, provided with gas lamps. At one quarter of the length of the bridge, measured towards its western extremity, a turning-bridge has been constructed in place of the original draw-bridge; some contrivance of this kind is necessary, the inhabitants of Strabane having a right to the free navigation of the Foyle. There is a toll-house at the end next to the city. The city and its reservoirs being at opposite sides of the river, the water has to be conveyed across the bridge. As both the water and the gas pipes pass along the bridge, it is necessary that they should be separated whenever it is opened for the passage of barges. This is effected in the water pipes by compass-joints at the side of the draw-opening round which turn two moveable pieces of the pipes, being drawn up by a wheel and pinion, acting on a chain. Stop-cocks at each side cut off the communication of the water during the operation, and the pipes, when lowered, meeting in a ball or socket-joint, &c., must form an oblique angle, the vertex being upwards. In the gas pipes the separation is effected by a moveable piece bent at right angles at each end, and thus capping, as it were, the end of the stationary pipes, also bent at right angles in an opposite direction, being made air-tight by a screw tube. On the 6th of February, 1814, a portion of the bridge, extending to 350 feet, was carried away by the large masses of ice which had been floated down the river by the ebb-tide, and a very high wind. Before the corporation disposed of their interest in the bridge, they contemplated the erection of a new one. Plans and estimates were procured, and soundings of the river were taken. According to Sir John Rennie, the cost of a suspension-bridge would have been £56,900; of one of cast-iron, with three

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promoting religious, moral, and historical information, and possessing a library of about 500 works; the Londonderry Tract Depository, with receipts of between £40 and £50 a-year; the Religious, Moral, and Historical Library connected with one of the Presbyterian Congregations; the Depository of the Sunday School Society; the Londonderry Auxiliary Bible Society, with a gratuitous annual income of about £26, and a total amount of receipts of between £100 and £110; the Londonderry Ladies' Association, auxiliary to the London Missionary and the Irish Evangelical Societies, with receipts of about £30 a-year; the Londonderry City Mission, with an income of about £40, and employing one stated agent; the Londonderry Branch of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Home Missionary Society; the Londonderry Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society; the Londonderry Auxiliary to the Western Australian Missionary Society; the Londonderry Auxiliary to the Irish Society for promoting the Education of the native Irish through the medium of their own language; the Temperance Society; the Tee-Total Temperance Society; and Londonderry Auxiliaries to the Association for Discouraging Vice, the London Hibernian Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Scottish Missionary Society, and the Howard Society.

Charitable Institutions.—Gwyn's Charitable Institution, already noticed both in the section on Civil Public Buildings, and in that on Instruction, was founded by will of Mr. John Gwyn, who died in 1829, and bequeathed property worth £40,000, for the feeding, clothing, and educating of the poorest male children in the city and precincts of Londonderry, with an uniform preference of orphans, and of such children as have lost one parent; and, in 1836, it lodged, clothed, and dieted 81 boys. The other charitable institutions and funds which existed in the city in 1836, were the Clergymen's Widows' Fund, instituted in 1729, supported by one per cent on the nett income of subscribers, and by the interest on the accumulated capital, and affording £35 a-year to each widow; the Savings' Bank, instituted in 1816; the Charitable Loan Fund, instituted in 1809, issuing loans to the amount of about £800 a-year, and supported by £10 a-year from the Irish Society, and £15 5s. from the members for the city and county; the Ladies' Penny Society, instituted in 1815, for the relief of the industrious poor, and of sick and indigent room-keepers, and supported by about £37 a-year from the Irish Society, by about £111 from subscriptions, donations, and legacies, and by occasional fines; the Flax Fund, or Spinning Fund, instituted in 1817, for the employment of the poor by giving 10d. a spangle for spinning yarn, and supported by about £24 a-year from the Irish Society, by about £75 from donations, legacies, balls, and sermons, and by occasional fines; the Poor Shop, instituted in 1821, for selling clothes and bedding to the poor at prime cost, and supported by about £15 a-year from the Irish Society, and £30 from subscription; the Mendicity Association, instituted in 1825, for employing street-beggars, and relieving the labouring poor, and supported by about £30 a-year from the Irish Society, by occasional fines, and by nearly £1000 a-year from other sources; the Penitentiary, instituted in 1829, for reforming penitent prostitutes, and supported by £10 a-year from the Irish Society, £10 10s. from the Drapers' Society, and about £100 from subscriptions, donations, and the produce of labour; Stanley's Charity, commenced in 1755, by bequest of Alderman Peter Stanley, now worth £60 a-year, and the interest of £150 in bank, and employed in the distribution of alms among 30 poor inhabitants of the city and its

north-western liberties; Evory's Charity, commenced in 1831, by bequest of Miss Margaret Evory, worth £20 a-year, and employed in the distribution of alms among the poor of the parish; Riddall's Charity, commenced in 1836, by benefaction of Hans Riddall, Esq., of interest on £200 to be employed as alms to 4 poor persons of religious character; and various congregational collections, for the distribution of alms among the poor. In 1842, the Savings' Bank had 666 depositors. At the close of 1841, the Loan Fund had a capital of £3,111; and, during that year, it circulated £16,314 in 4,071 loans, cleared a nett profit of £302 4s. 2d., and expended for charitable purposes £50.

Poor-law Union.—The Londonderry Poor-law union ranks as the 8th; and was declared on Jan. 17, 1839. It lies partly in co. Londonderry, and partly in co. Donegal; and comprehends an area of 139,180 acres, which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 65,326. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are the City and Suburbs of Londonderry, 13,750; the Upper Liberties of Londonderry, 1,824; the Lower Liberties of Londonderry, 4,236; Waterside, 3,331; Lough Enagh, 2,648; Muff, 2,910; Tamnaherin, 3,094; Glendermot, 3,188; Ardmore, 1,975; Bond's Glen, 2,369; Clady, 2,202; Ballymullins, 2,767; Banagher, 2,435; Kilderry, 2,475; Three Trees, 1,275; Birdstown, 1,685; Faughan, 2,684; Inch Island, 1,068; Burt, 2,508; Newtown-Conyngham, 1,850; Castle-Forward, 2,258; and Killea, 2,974. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9; and of elected guardians, 27. The total number of tenements valued is 6,835; and of these, 2,208 are valued under £5,—500, under £6,—378, under £7,—287, under £8,—284, under £9,—230, under £10,—438, under £12,—335, under £14,—96, under £15,—167, under £16,—224, under £18,—161, under £20,—340, under £25,—250, under £30,—353, under £40,—205, under £50,—and 379, at and above £50. In the city of Londonderry section, the total nett annual value of the property rated is £36,262; the total number of persons rated is 2,522; and of these, 61 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—136, not exceeding £2,—249, not exceeding £3,—378, not exceeding £4,—and 273, not exceeding £5. In the country section, the total nett annual value of the property rated is £75,405, the total number of persons rated is 4,475; and of these, 112 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—218, not exceeding £2,—257, not exceeding £3,—303, not exceeding £4,—and 312, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 24, 1839,—to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £6,780 for building and completion, and £1,157 14s. 2d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 6 perches, purchased for £762 5s. 10d.,—and to accommodate 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Nov. 10, 1840; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £6,418 14s. 9d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,896 2s. 1d. The number of paupers in the workhouse, on Dec. 2, 1842, was 297. The guardians meet at the workhouse, at noon of every Saturday. The Medical Charities within the union are the County Infirmary and Fever Hospital at Londonderry, and dispensaries at Burt, Clady, Lower Cumber, Londonderry, Glendermot, St. Johnstown, Muff of Londonderry, and Muff of Donegal. In 1839, these charities received £100 1s. 6d. from subscription, £2,348 13s. 7d. from public grants, and £100 2s. 3d. from other sources,—all, £3,112 17s. 4d.; they expended £630 15s. 1d. in salaries to medical officers, £375 5s. for medicines, and £1,563 15s. 0d. for contingencies,—all, £2,539 18s. 11d.; and they administered to

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ture by extending still more the cultivation of flax." The average annual quantity of butter brought to market, during the 7 years preceding 1833, was 17,800 firkins; and the quantities in the years 1831 and 1832, were respectively 26,576 and 39,820 firkins. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port in 1834, was 42, of aggregately 5,677 tons, and 338 men; and the number of steam-vessels in 1837, was 6, of aggregately 1,063 tons, and 74 men. In 1837, the number of vessels which entered the port from foreign places was 46, of aggregately 8,385 tons, and 397 men; and coastwise, 678, of aggregately 79,935 tons, and 5,345 men; the number of vessels which left the port for foreign places was 15, of aggregately 4,886 tons, and 216 men; and coastwise 543, of aggregately 66,260 tons, and 4,646 men. The vessels registered at the port on Dec. 31, 1843, were 8 sailing vessels, each under 50 tons, and aggregately of 206 tons; 18 sailing vessels, each upwards of 50 tons, and aggregately of 5,593 tons; and 7 steam-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons, and aggregately of 1,551 tons. During the year ending on Dec. 31, 1843, the vessels which entered coastwise were 462 sailing vessels of aggregately 32,069 tons; and 168 steam-vessels of 42,640 tons; those which cleared coastwise were 364 sailing vessels of 25,067 tons, and 165 steam-vessels of 39,475 tons; those which entered from the colonies were 18 sailing vessels of 5,363 tons; those which cleared for the colonies were 16 sailing vessels of 5,566 tons; those which entered from foreign ports were 22 British vessels of 2,938 tons, and 7 foreign vessels of 808 tons; and those which cleared for foreign ports were 12 British vessels of 6,417 tons, and 8 foreign vessels of 1,781 tons. The customs of Londonderry and Ballyraine amounted, in 1830, to £72,911 11s. 4½d.; and in 1836, to £99,652 3s. 7d.; and the excise duties of 1830, to £70,542 5s. 10½d.; and of 1836, to £79,775 0s. 7d. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town is 7,950 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 5,350 tons of agricultural produce for the local use of brewers and distillers, 37,000 tons of agricultural produce for exportation, 150 tons of exciseable goods not received by direct importation, 7,950 tons of stone, lime, &c.; and of inland carriage from the town, 54,400 tons of imported goods, 4,800 tons of the produce of breweries and distilleries, and 8,300 tons of coals, manure, &c. Fairs are held on June 17, Sept. 4, and Oct. 17. A weekly market for grain, meal, cattle, and every description of farm produce except flax, is held on Wednesday; for flax, on Thursday; and for farm produce, except cattle and flax, on Saturday. The hotels and principal inns are the City Hotel, in Ship-quay-street; the Commercial Hotel, in Ship-quay; Floyd's Hotel, in Ship-quay-street; White Hart Hotel, in Foyle-street; Wilson's Hotel, in Foyle-street; and Tyrkeeran Arms Hotel, in Waterside. The public conveyances, at the close of 1843, were a steam-packet to Liverpool, every Tuesday; a steam-packet to Fleetwood-on-Wyre, on every Tuesday and Friday; and a steam-packet to Campbelltown, Greenock, and Glasgow, on every Tuesday and Thursday; a daily mail-coach to Dublin, by way of Strabane, Omagh, and Monaghan; a daily mail-coach to Belfast, by way of Newtownlimavaddy, Coleraine, and Antrim; a stage-coach to Belfast, thrice a week; a car to Belfast, thrice a week, but on alternate days with the stage-coach; a car to Sligo; a car to Omagh; a daily car to Strabane; and mail-cars to Dungiven, Newtownlimavaddy, Buncrana, Moville, and Carndonagh. The Banking Offices are branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Belfast Banking Company, and the Provincial Bank, in Ship-quay-street; the Northern Banking Company,

in Magazine-street; and the Ulster Banking Company, in Foyle-street.

Municipal Affairs.]—Londonderry has charters of 2 James I., 11 James I., Oliver Cromwell, 14 Charles II., and 4 James II. The corporation is styled, "The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of Londonderry;" and consisted, according to recent practice in the old borough, of 12 aldermen, including the mayor, 24 burgesses or chief burgesses, including a chamberlain, and an indefinite number of freemen; and the officers were the mayor, the aldermen, the burgesses, two sheriffs, a recorder, a chamberlain, who was always a burgess, a town-clerk, a prothonotary, a clerk of the peace, coroners, a sword-bearer, a mace-bearer, 4 sergeants-at-mace, and a weighmaster. The municipal government, since the recent date of municipal reform, is vested in a mayor elected by the corporation, 6 aldermen elected by the borough in the three districts, called the North, the East, and the South wards, 18 councillors elected by the borough in the three wards, 4 borough magistrates appointed by the Lord-lieutenant, and the magistrates for the county, whose jurisdiction extends over the city. The mayor is a magistrate for the county during his mayoralty; and holds a court of record, with pleas to an unlimited amount, and a court of conscience for pleas under £20. The city is the seat of the assizes for the county, and of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions; and the head-quarters of a constabulary district, which comprises the three stations of Londonderry, Claudy, and Muff. The lighting, cleansing, and watching of the city, are managed by a police committee, constituted under the Act 2 and 3 William, c. 107, and consisting of the mayor and 12 other inhabitants, chosen by ballot. The streets are maintained in good order, and well lighted with gas; and the city is supplied with water from a tank or reservoir on the Quay-Brace Head, above the Waterside. The total rent roll of the corporate property in 1831, held by lease from the Irish Society for 61 years, at a chief rent of £600 11s. 5d., amounted to £2,019 3s. 2d. The revenues of the corporation, as exhibited in their accounts up to the close of 1833, were derived from pontage, tonnage, quayage, rents, town's customs, and market-tolls, and aggregately amounted, during the 20 years 1804—1833, to £174,027 1s. 2½d.; and their expenditure was classified under the words Bridge, Quays, Salaries, Charities, Contingencies, Rent, Pensions, and Interest, and aggregately amounted, during the 20 years 1804—1833, to £229,527 13s. 6½d. The city sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 906; of whom 711 were £10 house-holders, and 195 were freemen, &c.

Statistics.]—Area of the Templemore section of the city, 406 acres; of the Clondermot section, 91 acres. Pop. of the Templemore section, in 1831, 10,130; in 1841, 14,530. Houses 2,005. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 503; in manufactures and trade, 1,612; in other pursuits, 330. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 162; on the directing of labour, 1,467; on their own manual labour, 804; on means not specified, 112. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,303; who could read but not write, 1,106; who could neither read nor write, 1,279. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,372; who could read but not write, 2,456; who could neither read nor write, 2,321. Pop. of the Clondermot section, in 1841, 686. Houses 105. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures and trade, 73; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 10.

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the eagerness of a man inspired, they discovered three ships in the lake making way to the town. Kirk, who had abandoned them from the 13th day of June to the 30th of July, at length thought fit, in their extreme distress, to make a hazardous attempt to relieve them; an attempt which he might have made with less danger at the moment of his arrival, and which possibly might still have been deferred, had he not received some intimations of a treaty for surrendering. Two ships laden with provisions, and convoyed by the Dartmouth frigate, advanced in view both of the garrison and the besiegers. On this interesting object they fixed their eyes in all the earnestness of suspense and expectation. The enemy, from their batteries, from their musketry, thundered furiously on the ships, which returned their fire with spirit. The foremost of the victuallers struck rapidly against the boom and broke it, but, rebounding with violence, ran aground. The enemy burst instantly into shouts of joy, and prepared to board her; on the crowded walls the garrison stood stupified by despair. The vessel fired her guns, was extricated by the shock, and floated. She passed the boom, and was followed by her companions. The town was relieved, and the enemy retired.—Of seven thousand five hundred men regimented in Derry, four thousand three hundred only remained to be witnesses of this deliverance; and of these more than one thousand were incapable of service. The wretched spectres had scarcely tasted food when they had the hardiness to march in quest of the enemy; and some few men were lost by adventuring too boldly on their rear-guard. They retired in vexation to Strabane, having lost eight thousand men by the sword and by various disorders, in a siege of one hundred and five days."

Londonderry has given titles to the noble families of Ridgeway, Pitt, and Stewart. Sir Thomas Ridgeway, the descendant of a very ancient family in Devonshire, and the planter of the first Protestant colony in the county of Londonderry, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in June 1600, created a Baronet in November 1612, made Baron of Gallin-Ridgeway in May 1616, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Londonderry in August 1622. The Ladies Lucy and Frances Ridgeway, on the death of the fourth Earl in 1713, became his co-heirs, and were married to the Earl of Donegal and Mr. Pitt, subsequently Earl of Londonderry.—Thomas Pitt, Esq., the descendant of an ancient family in Dorsetshire, and governor of Fort-George in the East Indies, in the time of Queen Anne, was repeatedly urged by her Majesty to accept the peerage; and though both he and his eldest son declined the honour, his second son, Thomas, who married the daughter of the Earl of Londonderry, was created Baron of Londonderry in June 1719, and advanced to the dignities of Viscount of Gallin-Ridgeway and Earl of Londonderry in the following October. Thomas, the second Earl, was killed by a fall from his horse; and his brother, Ridgeway, succeeded him, and was the last Earl of his family.—Robert Stewart, Esq., the descendant of a common ancestor with the Earl of Galloway, and of John Stewart, Esq., of Ballylawn in co. Donegal, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., was created Baron Stewart of Londonderry in 1789, Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, Earl of Londonderry in 1796, and Marquis of Londonderry in 1816. Robert, the second Marquis of Londonderry, is better known as Lord Castlereagh; he figured prominently as a statesman during 26 years; he succeeded his father as Marquis of Londonderry in April 1821, and died by suicide in Aug. 1822; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles William Vane, the third Earl of Londonderry.

LONG. See DOONEMORE.

LONGFIELD. See LANGFIELD.

LONGFORD.

AN inland county of Leinster. It is situated nearly in the centre of Ireland; and is bounded, on the north-west, by Leitrim; on the north, by Cavan; on the east and south, by Westmeath; and on the west, by Roscommon. Its length of contact with Leitrim, measured in a straight line, is 10 miles; with Cavan, 9½; with Westmeath, 24½; and with Roscommon, 16½. The whole of the boundary with Roscommon is formed by the Shannon, and its expansions of Lough Forbes and Lough Ree; part of the boundary with Cavan is formed by Loughs Gouna and Kinnail; three small and far-separate distances of the boundary with Westmeath are formed by the river Inny; the terminating part of that boundary is formed by Lough Ree's eastward arm of Lough Killymore; and most of the remaining boundaries are altogether artificial. The outline of the county is nearly oblong, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west. Its greatest length is 21 miles; its greatest breadth is 13; and its area comprises 191,823 acres of arable land, 58,937 of uncultivated land, 4,610 of continuous plantations, 364 of towns, and 13,675 of water,—in all, 269,409 acres.

Surface.—The Cairn-Clonhugh hills extend about 10 miles from north-east to south-west; occupy the greater part of the district between Lough Gouna and the Shannon; possess a prevailing tame and pastoral character; and have for their chief summits, Crott in the north-east, Edenmore in the centre, and Cairn-Clonhugh in the south-west,—the first 683, the second 768, and the third 912 feet of altitude above sea-level. The peninsular district between the Shannon and the rivulet Rinn, which flows southward out of Leitrim, is much encumbered with bog; the tract between the south-west end of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and the Shannon, is an open and well-cultivated district; and the tract between the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and Lough Gouna forms part of the upper extremity of the great basin of the Erne, and is screened by the flanks of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills rising from 200 to 400 feet of altitude above the level of the lake. Excepting Slieve-Goldry, situated 1½ mile west-south-west of Ardagh, possessing an altitude of 650 feet above sea-level, and spreading away at both sides into a considerable extent of low table-land, all the remainder of the county has a low and comparatively level surface, much diversified in some places with ranges of small eskers, broadly and dingily patched, in others with bog, and lying at most at but a trivial elevation above the winter level of the Shannon. The part of the plain which is traversed by the Camlin is very flat and well improved; and, especially along the left bank of the stream, is beautified by numerous seats and well-wooded demesnes. The district in the south-west, along Loughs Ree and Killymore, is very flat and boggy, partly relieved by some handsome demesnes and good tracts of pasture land, yet so generally unproductive that even its arable portions are liable to extensive winter-floods, which submerge several large peninsulas, and convert others into islands. The south-east district of the county, particularly around Ballymahon, is a continuation, in both natural and artificial character, of the rich plain of Westmeath, and is aggregately brilliant with the results of cultivation.

Waters.—The Shannon, in consequence of the extent and intricacy of its lacustrine expansions, has a coast-line of contact with the county of not less than 50 miles; it contributes to the water-area of the

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new-comers, upwards of 13,000 acres to members of the O'Farrel family, and all the remainder in parcels among the old inhabitants,—the Crown reserving to itself a rent of 3d. per acre on the new grants. In 1641, the whole county, with the exception of the castles of Longford and Castle-Forbes, was seized by the O'Farrels; and, after the close of the rebellion, it was nearly confiscated, and distributed among new proprietors.

LONGFORD, a barony in the north-west of the county of Longford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and east, by the barony of Granard; on the south-east, by the barony of Ardagh; on the south, by the baronies of Ardagh and Moydoo; on the west, by the county of Roscommon; and on the north-west, by the county of Leitrim. Its length, south-westward, is 14½ miles; its breadth is from 1½ to 10½; and its area is 58,139 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 1,225 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches are water. The surface includes the greater part of the Cairn-Clonhugh Hills, the greater part of the left side of the valley of the Camlin, the whole of the richly wooded grounds of Castle-Forbes, and the belt of low ground, alternately boggy and green, along the Shannon, from the point of the river's first contact with the county, to a point two miles below the mouth of the Camlin; and it, in consequence, presents great variety of appearance, and possesses great variety of character. The Act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Mohill from the barony of Mohill co. Leitrim to this barony,—pop., in 1841, 14; 1 townland of Templemichael from Ardagh to this barony,—pop. 62; and three townlands of Mohill from this barony to the barony of Mohill in Leitrim,—pop. 137.—This barony, as at present constituted, contains the whole of the parish of Clongesh, and part of the parishes of Killashee, Killoe, Mohill, and Templemichael. Its towns and chief villages are Newtown-Forbes, Cloondara, Drumlish, and part of Longford. Pop., in 1831, 26,672; in 1841, 27,951. Houses 4,673. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,874; in manufactures and trade, 746; in other pursuits, 336. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,753; who could read but not write, 2,122; who could neither read nor write, 5,243. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,656; who could read but not write, 3,056; who could neither read nor write, 7,589.—The barony of Longford lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Longford. The total number of tenements valued is 4,966; and of these, 2,869 are valued under £5,—1,261, under £10,—375, under £15,—187, under £20,—85, under £25,—47, under £30,—51, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 60, at and above £50.

LONGFORD, a barony on the eastern border of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the barony of Kilconnel; on the north, by the barony of Clonmacnoo; on the north-east, by the county of Roscommon and King's co.; on the south-east, by King's co. and the county of Tipperary; on the south, by the head of Lough Derg; and on the south-west and west, by the barony of Leitrim. Its length, westward, is 15½ miles; its breadth is from 3 to 14 miles; and its area is 99,504 acres, 7 perches,—of which 3,150 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches are water. The river Suck down to its confluence with the Shannon, and the river Shannon thence to Lough Derg, trace the whole of the boundary with co. Roscommon, King's co., and co. Tipperary. A very large proportion of the surface, particularly in the north, is bog; and though undulations and little ridges of the kind called eskers, afford some relief from the monotony of the

general flatness, no ground has a greater altitude above sea-level than 348 feet. The whole or most of the great plain amidst which the barony lies, is panoramically seen from some rising grounds in the interior; and, in spite of its vast aggregate of bog, presents a not unpleasing appearance,—particularly in the south, where it is lusciously relieved by the woods of the noble demesne of Portumna, and grandly foiled by the picturesque and far-spreading expanse of Lough Derg.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Clonfert, Donanaghda, Fahy, Kilmallinoge, Kilquane, Kiltormer, Lickmahoy, Meelick, and Tiranasragh, and part of the parishes of Abbeygormacan, Clontuskert, Dunery, Killymorebullogue, Killoran, and Tynagh. Its towns and principal villages are Portumna, Eyrecoart, Laurencetown, Killymore, Kiltormer, and Clondra. Pop., in 1831, 33,648; in 1841, 33,069. Houses 5,365. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,536; in manufactures and trades, 859; in other pursuits, 526. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,284; who could read but not write, 1,958; who could neither read nor write, 8,138. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,814; who could read but not write, 2,197; who could neither read nor write, 10,662.—The barony of Longford lies partly within the Poor-law union of Ballinasloe, and partly within that of Loughrea. The total number of tenements valued is 5,459; and of these, 3,156 are valued under £5,—1,312, under £10,—449, under £15,—167, under £20,—87, under £25,—57, under £30,—59, under £40,—35, under £50,—and 135, at and above £50.

LONGFORD,

A post and market town, the capital of the county of Longford, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Templemichael, and partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in the barony of Ardagh, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, 2½ miles south-south-east of Newtown-Forbes, 6½ west-north-west of Edgeworthstown, 8 north-east of Lanesborough, 10 north of Ballymahon, 11 west-south-west of Granard, 20½ north-west by west of Mullingar, 2½ north by east of Athlone, and 59½ west-north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town stands on the river Camlin, amidst a plain which exhibits a chequered series of demesnes, meadows, arable land, bogs, and swamps. The demesne of Carrickglass, in the vicinity, is a very fine residence, and displays a large amount of both diversity and beauty. The town is the most thriving and important seat of population between Dublin and Sligo; it owes much to the judgment and liberality of its late proprietor, the Earl of Longford; and it is well built, and has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The Main-street is 850 yards in length, and extends south-west from the margin of the Camlin, and within the barony of Ardagh; a street of about 560 yards in length, extends parallel with the river, and on the same side as the Main-street; and three other streets, also on the same side, have a length of respectively 430, 320, and 300 yards. The portion of the town on the north bank of the river, and within the barony of Longford, contains the bow barrack, the artillery barrack, the gaol, and other public buildings.

Public Buildings.—The church of Longford is a handsome and spacious modern structure, built at a large cost, and serving for the benefice of Templemichael: which see.—The Presbyterian and the Roman

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IV., cap. 12. The corporate property of the town was never of much consequence. The corporation sent two members to the Irish parliament, but were disfranchised at the Legislative Union.

Statistics, &c.—Area of the barony of Longford section of the town, 95 acres; of the barony of Ardagh section, 121 acres. Pop. of the barony of Longford section, in 1831, 874; in 1841, 839. Houses 98. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 45; in other pursuits, 65. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 21; on the directing of labour, 52; on their own manual labour, 58; on means not specified, 23. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 185; who could read but not write, 71; who could neither read nor write, 117. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 119; who could read but not write, 103; who could neither read nor write, 170. Pop. of the barony of Ardagh section, in 1831, 3,642; in 1841, 4,127. Houses 613. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 265; in manufactures and trade, 414; in other pursuits, 176. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 62; on the directing of labour, 409; on their own manual labour, 344; on means not specified, 40. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 909; who could read but not write, 263; who could neither read nor write, 549. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 542; who could read but not write, 476; who could neither read nor write, 920.—Longford has given the title of Earl to the noble families of Aungier and Pakenham. The earldom, as possessed by the former of these families, became extinct at the death of Ambrose Aungier, the second Earl, in 1704. Thomas Pakenham, Esq., the nephew-in-law of that Earl, was created Baron Longford in 1756; his lady was advanced to the dignity of Viscountess in 1785; and their grandson, Thomas, the third Lord, inhabited the earldom of Longford at the death of his grandmother, the Countess Elizabeth, in 1794, and was made Baron Silchester in the peerage of Great Britain in 1821. The Hon. Catherine Pakenham, the daughter of Edward, second Lord Longford, married the Duke of Wellington in 1806, and died in 1831. The family-seats are Longford Castle in the county of Longford, and Pakenham Hall in the county of Westmeath.

LONG-ISLAND, an island in the parish of Skull, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It lies off the south-west side of the entrance of Skull Harbour; and extends in the direction of south-west by west, or nearly parallel with the coast, at a mean distance of about 3 furlongs from the coast, and, at its upper end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of the village of Skull. Its length is 2 miles; and its extreme breadth is half-a-mile. It is tolerably well cultivated; and has a coast-guard station. Its former name was *Inisfadda*, or the Island of Dogs.

LONG ROCK, a cluster of rocks $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in extent from north to south, and lying at an extreme distance of nearly a mile from the coast, opposite Ballywalter, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It has often been fatal to sailors.

LONGWOOD, a village in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyferagh, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the western margin of the parish, within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Royal Canal, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the mail-road from Dublin to Galway; but is not immediately touched by any great thoroughfare. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a post-office, and is a constabulary station. Fairs are held on February 2, April 28, July 12, and December 11. The Ro-

man Catholic parish of Longwood is in the dio. of Meath, and has chapels at Longwood and Killyen. Area of the village, 45 acres. Pop., in 1831, 425; in 1841, 587. Houses 117. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 81; in manufactures and trade, 33; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 29; on their own manual labour, 86; on means not specified, 5.

LOOP-HEAD, a cape at the south-west extremity of the parish of Kilballyowen, barony of Moyferta, and county of Clare, Munster. It screens the north side of the mouth of the Shannon, and lifts its summit to the height of 232 feet above sea-level. A lighthouse on Loop-Head displays a fixed light, and cost, during the year 1840, the sum of £685 0s. 4d.

LORRHA, a parish in the extreme north-west of the barony of Lower Ormond, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; extreme breadth, $5\frac{1}{4}$; area, 16,520 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 542 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches are in Lough Derg, 10 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches in Lough Frier, and 298 acres, 10 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 3,995; in 1841, 4,742. Houses 748. The surface has nearly the outline of an isosceles triangle, and is bounded along the whole of the west side by the Shannon and Lough Derg. The post-town is Portumna, on the Connaught bank of the Shannon. The parochial surface is low, flat, naturally featureless, and considerably encumbered with bog; yet it possesses a large amount of meadowy, arable, and sylvan dress. The seats are Sheseraghmore-house, Kilcorren-house, Firville, Ballyquirk-castle, Ashpark, Abbeyville, Somerset-house, Lackeen-house, Portland-house, Grange-house, Moatfield-house, Castleview, Ballymacreeghouse, and Peelish,—the last, an old place belonging to the noble family of Avonmore, and situated on a peninsula formed by an arm of Lough Derg. Among the antiquities are ruins of two churches and five old castles,—three of the latter called Cromwell's, Iretton's, and Derry. The villages are Lorrha, 3 miles east of Portumna; Ferry, on the Shannon, opposite Portumna; Bunnahautia, on the south border; Newtown, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Lorrha; and Upper Kilcross and Lower Kilcross, in the north. Area of Lorrha village, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 195; in 1841, 312. Houses 52. Fairs are held on February 18, May 19, September 23, and November 19. This village was, about 16 years ago, a very poor hamlet; but has been lifted into comparative prosperity by the spirited exertions of its proprietor, Mr. Toone; yet, in consequence of the disadvantageousness of its situation, it can hardly be ever made a town of any great importance. Tradition says that the ancient or original Lorrha was a town of considerable size, situated on a rising ground not much more than a hundred perches south of the site of the present village; and this tradition is so far supported by facts, that the alleged locality was traversed by the direct road from Nenagh to Banagher, and still exhibits some traces of streets. Lorrha abbey, situated on the south-east side of the present village, is a tolerably well preserved ruin of an ecclesiastical edifice, about whose foundation history is silent, but whose style of architecture seems to belong to about the commencement of the 12th century. It is an oblong, uncompact pile, 120 feet by 24 within the walls, and about 26 feet high in the side walls. The windows are well-proportioned, and have stone mullions which fork or ramify at the top; and over most of them are partly flat arches, badly executed, yet capable of supporting a weight which would probably be too great for the graceful ones beneath.

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dio. of Meath, wholly appropriated to the see of Meath, but forming part of the perpetual curacy of **NOBBER**: which see. Tithe composition, £111 11s. 7½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 502; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LOUGH BRAY. See **BRAY**.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a post-town in the parish of Aghaderg, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Belfast, 2 miles south-south-west of Banbridge, 8½ north of Newry, 21½ south-south-west of Belfast, and 58½ north of Dublin. It consists principally of stone houses, neatly dashed and slated, and has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The glebe of Aghaderg, Loughbrickland-lake, Loughbrickland-house, and two or three bleaching-greens, form a cordon of interesting objects round the town, and render the close views of it agreeable. Loughbrickland-lake lies on the south, and has an area of about 119 acres; and Loughbrickland-house is situated on the north, and is the seat of N. C. Whyte, Esq. The public buildings either in the town or in its immediate vicinity, are the parish-church of Aghaderg, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two school-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a monastery. Some associations connected with the town are noticed in the article **AGHADERG**: which see. Fairs are held on Nov. 12, and the third Tuesday of every other month. Area of the town, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 618; in 1841, 647. Houses 122. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36; in manufactures and trade, 69; in other pursuits, 27. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 58; on their own manual labour, 61; on means not specified, 4.

LOUGH-CONN. See **CONN (LOUGH)**.

LOUGHCOOTER, a lake, and a demesne, in the barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. It extends 2½ miles south-south-westward; has a surface elevation of 116 feet above sea-level; lies partly in the parish of Kilbeacounty, but chiefly in that of Beagh; and has an area of 247 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches in the former parish, and 742 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches in the latter. The demesne is the brilliant residence of Viscount Gort; it extends principally around the west and south shores of the lake; and it combines with the noble sheet of water, and its northern and eastern screens, to produce a series of alternately beautiful and magnificent scenes. Loughcooter-castle, the mansion of Lord Gort, rises grandly over the south-west margin of the lake, 3 miles south by east of the town of Gort. Though not remarkable for size, it possesses much of the boldness of feature and picturesqueness of outline which constitute the main charm of castellated architecture; it was erected only about 20 years ago; it commands a thrilling prospect across the circumjacent demesne and lake, away to the skyline of the Slieve-Baughta mountains; and both it and the entrance lodges—which harmonize with it in style—were built after designs by Mr. Nash.

LOUGHCREW, a parish in the barony of Demifore, 2½ miles south by east of Oldcastle, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½; area, 5,981 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches,—of which 15 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,394; in 1841, 1,412. Houses 256. The surface consists of good land; and is disposed, to the extent of about one-fourth of its whole area, in the richly wooded and superb demesne of Loughcrew, the property and residence of J. L. W. Naper, Esq. Lough Creevie, which gives name to the parish, lies like a gem in the southern part of the de-

mesne; and has within its watery circle a small, wild, green island. A green level field in the vicinity of the venerable parish-church is alleged to have been the site of an ancient town; on a spot adjoining is a moat; and on Newtown-hill,—one of three heights which form a fine back-ground to the view from the church,—is a large sloping, reddish-coloured stone, which the peasantry assert to have been a Druidical altar. Newtown-hill commands an extensive prospect over portions of five counties; and lifts the eye, in particular, to the arresting though distant objects of the round tower near Kells, and the Ben or Bin of Fore. The mansion of Loughcrew is a magnificent edifice, erected at an enormous expense, since 1820; and the grounds around it are highly improved, and singularly beautiful. "Loughcrew," says Mr. Fraser, "is situated near the centre of the hilly district which forms so remarkable a feature in the country, and strikes the traveller so forcibly after the flat country lying between it and Dublin. The bold and finely varied surface contrast distinguishes this demesne from the numerous seats in the adjoining parts of Meath and Westmeath; and these fortuitous circumstances have been appreciated by the munificent proprietor. The splendid modern Grecian mansion, from designs by Cockerell of London, is situated on a fine natural terrace, and commands good views of many of the rising plantations which sweep around the adjacent hills."—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £83 1s. 6½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Edward Rotheram, Esq. The vicarages of **LOUGHCREW** and **DIAMORE**, and the rectories of **CLONABRENY** and **MOYLLOUGH** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Loughcrew. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,658. Gross income, £419 13s. 10d.; nett, £280 5s. 10d. Patron, the Crown. The church is a very old structure. Seats 250; attendance, about 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Oldcastle. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 155, and the Roman Catholics to 1,285; the Protestants of the union to 403, and the Roman Catholics to 4,407; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 50 children; 3 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 118 boys and 40 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union had on their books 175 boys and 77 girls.

LOUGH DERG. See **DERG**.

LOUGH ESK. See **ESK**.

LOUGHFAY, a small lake, and a demesne, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster. The lake is about 5 furlongs in length, and lies partly within the parish of Magheross, but chiefly within that of Magheraclone. The mansion—a new, handsome, Elizabethan structure, and the seat of E. J. Shirley, Esq.—stands at the north end of the lake, and within the parish of Magheraclone, 1½ mile south-south-west of Carrickmacross. Extensive improvements have been effected throughout not only the circumjacent demesne, but the attached estate.

LOUGHGALL, a parish partly in the barony of Armagh, but chiefly in that of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. The barony of Armagh section contains the town of **CHARLEMONT** [which see], and the O'Neilland section contains the village of Loughgall. Length of the parish, southward, 7½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 4½ miles. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 2,440 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches; of the O'Neilland section, 8,474 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 59 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1834,

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improvements made in a bog by Mr. Robinson, a surveyor, behind a pretty ornamental lodge which he occupied at the west end of the village, are an instructive specimen of what may, on even a small scale, be achieved in bog reclamation. The lake of Loughglynn is nearly an Irish mile in length, and has a surface elevation of 284 feet above sea-level. Its bosom is gemmed with a thickly wooded islet; and its margin is screened by smooth green banks, which slope softly down to the water, or are diversified with trees. The mansion of Loughglynn, the seat of Viscount Dillon, stands on the north side of the lake, in the midst of an extensive and richly wooded demesne. The edifice is massive, and, as seen from the south side of the lake, has a very grand appearance; but the roof is in the old French system, much elevated, with double slopes in different planes, and decidedly mars the otherwise pleasing effect of the building. The main entrance is on the north side; but a door opens on the south side, to a long flight of steps leading out to the lawn and the lake, and is flanked, both below and in the upper story, with angular bay windows. The remains of the old castle of Loughglynn, once a structure of considerable strength and extent, but carried largely away for the construction of the present mansion, stand among the woods on the south side of the lake. Loughglynn demesne has been "compared to an oasis in the desert, as the country around, as far as the eye can reach, though somewhat relieved on the south by the hilly ridge of Slievealun, is naked and boggy." The village of Loughglynn stands on the south side of the lake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Castlereagh, and 6 south-west of Frenchpark. It contains some good houses, and one or two shops; but only 4 or 5 of the houses are higher than one story. Fairs are held on May 25, July 29, Sept. 12, Oct. 14, and Dec. 19. The Loughglynn dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Castlereagh, and serves for a district of 25,043 acres, with a pop. of 9,230; and, in 1839-40, it expended £121 12s. 04d., and made 2,998 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 254; in 1841, 302. Houses 55.—Loughglynn parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Elphin. Glebe, £12. Gross income, £96 4s. 6d.; nett £90 2s. 6d. Patron, the incumbent of Tibohine. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilnemanagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 119, and the Roman Catholics to 10,617; and there was no school.

LOUGHGUILLE, LOUGHGILL, or LOUGHGELL, a parish, partly in the barony of Kileonway, but chiefly in that of Upper Dunluce, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, southward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Kileonway section, 6,466 acres, 32 perches; of the Dunluce section, 23,373 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches,—of which 59 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,889; * in 1841, 6,082. Houses 1,055. Pop. of the Dunluce section, in 1831, 6,264; in 1841, 5,499. Houses 945. Nearly one-third of the surface is wild and boggy pasture; and the arable land has a light gravelly soil. The lake which gives name to the parish lies a little west of the centre; and is surrounded with the romantic and wooded demesne of Lissanoure, the seat of G. Macartney, Esq., and formerly the residence of the late Earl Macartney. The other objects of interest

are Love's Castle, and the mansion of Checker Hill. A dispensary at the hamlet of Loughguile is within the Ballymoney Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 42,029 acres, with a population of 11,001; and, in 1839-40, it expended £71 0s. 1d., and administered to 761 patients. Fairs are held on Feb. 19, Aug. 19, and Nov. 19. The road from Ballymena to Ballycastle passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition and gross income, £515; nett, £433 14s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 67 years ago, principally at the private expense of the late Earl Macartney. Sittings 250; attendance, from 50 to 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 750 to 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 412 Churchmen, 2,896 Presbyterians, and 3,245 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 561 children; a pay daily school at Knockahollet was attended on the average by 40 children; and eight other daily schools—one of which was salaried with £3 from the rector—had on their books 277 boys and 95 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Magherahowey, salaried with £12; one at Keraghrun, with £10; one at Clintynan, with £4; and one at Ballynagashill, with £4.

LOUGH GUR. See GUR (LOUGH).

LOUGHILL, a parish in the barony of Shamid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Glinn, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 5,154 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,849; in 1841, 2,100. Houses 311. The surface is part of the seaboard of the Shannon's estuary, and is traversed westward by the present road and the projected railway from Limerick to Tarbert. The hills in the interior shake down the rivulet Oran toward the Shannon at the hamlet of Loughill. The views of the Shannon and its coasts are here magnificent. The culm of the Munster coal formation is supposed to have its northern outgoing in the interior of the parish. The principal mansion is Mount-Trenchard, the seat of Lord Monteagle, situated between Loughill and Shanagolden. The hamlet of Loughill stands on the Limerick and Tarbert road, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 277.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £95. The rectories of Loughill, NANTENAN, and KUFFENNY, and the vicarage of MORGANS [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Loughill, and form, with the sinecure rectories of Shanagolden, Knocknegaul, and Tomdeely, the corps of the precentorship of Limerick cathedral. Pop., in 1831, 3,455. Gross income, £754 10s. 9½d.; nett, £635 6s. 3½d.;—but these sums are exclusive of respectively £367 11s. 6d., and £349 3s. 11½d., arising from the sinecure rectories and the lands of the precentorship. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices of Kill and Lyons in the dio. of Kildare, the sinecure rectories of Drumcliffe, Kilmaly, and Kilnemona in the dio. of Killaloe, a vicar-choralship of the cathedral of Cork, and a vicar-choralship of the Cathedral of Cloyne; and he is non-resident in Loughill. A curate has a salary and an allowance of jointly £65. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 15. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killfergus. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 1,922. A Roman Catholic Sunday school was usually attended by from 60 to 70 children; and 2 daily schools were aided with £1 each a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman, and had on their books 54 boys

* But the ecclesiastical returns state it at 6,579.

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man Catholics to 3,014; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 150 boys and 68 girls.

LOUGHMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Mungret, barony of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, Munster. Here are some remains of Mungret abbey.

LOUGHMORE-EAST. See **CALLABEG**.

LOUGHMORE-WEST. See **LOUGHMOE**.

LOUGHMORNE. See **MOURNE (LOUGH)**.

LOUGH-NEAGH. See **NEAGH (LOUGH)**.

LOUGH-UGHTER. See **UGHTER (LOUGH)**.

LOUGHRASK, a hamlet in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 95. Houses 17.

LOUGHREA, a barony in the south of the county of Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Athenry; on the east, by the barony of Leitrim; on the south, by the county of Clare; on the south-west, by the barony of Kiltartan; and on the west, by the barony of Dunkellin. Its length, southward, is 12½ miles; its breadth is from 3 to 7½ miles; and its area is 65,175 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches,—of which 784 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are water. The northern district is low, consists in the aggregate of good land, and has, a little south of its centre, the town and lake of Loughrea. By far the greater part of the southern district is pastoral upland, consists of a portion of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, and lifts summits to the altitude of 799, 977, 1,080, and 1,207 feet above sea-level. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 5 townlands of the parish of Killeely, one of Kilcolgan, and one of Kilconierin, from the barony of Loughrea to that of Dunkellin,—pop., in 1841, 126; 7 townlands of Ardrahan, and 2 of Kilchrist, from Dunkellin to Loughrea,—pop. 812; one of Leitrim, and one of Kilmeen, from Loughrea to Leitrim,—pop. 78; one of Kilconickny, from Athenry to Loughrea,—pop. 65; and 2 of Killinan, and one of Isertkelly, from Kiltartan to Loughrea,—pop. 150.—The barony of Loughrea, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ardrahan, Grange, Kilchrist, Kilconickny, Kilconierin, Killoan, Killinan, Killogilleen, Kilmeen, Kilteskil, Kiltomas, and Lickerrig, and the whole of the parishes of Ballaun, Isertkelly, Killeenadeema, and Loughrea. The only town is Loughrea. Pop., in 1831, 18,503; in 1841, 18,797. Houses 3,168. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,307; in manufactures and trade, 729; in other pursuits, 414. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 107; on the directing of labour, 1,004; on their own manual labour, 2,196; on means not specified, 143. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,052; who could read but not write, 903; who could neither read nor write, 5,159. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,087; who could read but not write, 1,003; who could neither read nor write, 6,360.—The barony of Loughrea is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Loughrea, Gort, and Ballinasloe. The total number of tenements valued is 3,490; and of these, 2,406 are valued under £5,—505, under £10,—200, under £15,—126, under £20,—79, under £25,—35, under £30,—45, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 63, at and above £50.

LOUGHREA, a lake in the parishes of Loughrea and Killeenadeema, barony of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Its length, north-westward, is 1½ mile; its extreme breadth is 1 mile; its area within the two parishes is 479 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches in Loughrea, and 289 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches in Killeenadeema; and its surface elevation above sea-level is 270 feet. It is fed by various streamlets, principally from the Slieve-Baughta mountains; and it sends off its superfluous waters, in the Carnamar

rivulet, toward the head of Galway bay at Kilcolgan. The lake is a bold and staring sheet of water. It contains no fish but pike; and its water is considered unfit for culinary purposes.

LOUGHREA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 6,436 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches,—of which 479 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches are in Loughrea lake. Pop., in 1831, 7,797; in 1841, 7,152. Houses 1,253. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,529; in 1841, 1,694. Houses 308. The surface consists, in a general view, of good arable and pasture land. The highest ground is on the east border, and has an altitude of 447 feet above sea-level. A streamlet in the north boundary has an elevation above sea-level of 232 feet; and the Carnamart, midway between the lake and the boundary, has an elevation of 253 feet. The principal residences in the country parts of the parish are Mount Pleasant, Woodmount, Summerhill, the Cottage, and Lisduff.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition belonging to the incumbent, £131 10s. 7½d. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £23 1s. 6½d., is appropriated to the dean of Clonfert. The rectories of Loughrea and **KILLEENADEEMA**, and the vicarages of **KILTESKILL** and **KILRICKILL** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Loughrea. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 14,333. Gross income, £517 16s. 9½d.; nett, £474 9s. 3½d. Patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Santry, in the dio. of Dublin; and is non-resident in Loughrea. A curate has a salary of £150. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,846 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 2,000; and the friary and Carmelite nunnery chapels have 5 officiates, and an attendance of respectively 1,200 and 270. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Killeenadeema, one in Kilteskil and one in Kilrickill. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 306, and the Roman Catholics to 7,614; the Protestants of the union to 371, and the Roman Catholics to 14,011; a Protestant Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 55 children; 11 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £23 from the rector, one with £3 from the rector, £6 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and two with respectively £20 and £40 from the National Board—had on their books 646 boys and 565 girls; and 17 daily schools in the union had on their books 852 boys and 684 girls.

LOUGHREA,

A market and post town in the parish and barony of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the foot of Loughrea lake, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, 11 miles north-east of Gort, 13½ west-north-west of Portumna, 16½ south-west of Ballinasloe, 18 east-south-east of Galway, 27 west by south of Athlone, and 87 west of Dublin.

Environs.—“The country north of the town,” remarks Mr. Fraser, “presents a desolate and cheerless aspect. It appears like a vast plain blending with the distant sky; and the plantations connected with the different seats, though of considerable extent, appear as mere specks. Still the soil is good.

* Of this total 478 boys and 417 girls attended the two National schools.

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barony of Ardee, south of the barony of Louth; the barony of Ferrard, along the south end of the county; and the barony and the town of Drogheda, upon part of the river Boyne. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred 1 townland of the parish of Ballymascanlan from Lower Dundalk to Upper Dundalk,—pop. 109; and 1 townland of the parish of Louth, from the barony of Louth to Upper Dundalk,—pop. 95; and the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108, dissolved the jurisdiction of the county of the town of Drogheda, and erected 2 townlands of the parish of Ballymakenny, and 9 whole townlands, and part of 2 other townlands of the parish of St. Peter, formerly within that jurisdiction, into the barony of Drogheda,—pop. 2,229; but it was mentioned as probable that when the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 109, should be carried into effect, the barony of Drogheda so erected would be merged in the barony of Ferrard. The barony of Lower Dundalk contains 2 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Upper Dundalk, 10 whole parishes, and part of 5 other parishes; the barony of Louth, 5 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Ardee, 18 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Ferrard, 18 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; and the barony of Drogheda, part of 2 parishes. The towns and chief villages are, in Lower Dundalk, Carlingford, Rathcor, and Whitestown; in Upper Dundalk, Dundalk, and Blackrock; in Louth, Dromiskin, Lurgan-Green, Louth, Mullacrew, and Mansfieldstown; in Ardee, Ardee, Castle-Bellingham, Dromin, Annagassan, Greenmount, Dromgoolestown, and Staban-nan; and in Ferrard, Clogher, Collon, Dunleer, Port, Baltray, Termonfeckan, and part of Drogheda. Part of 2 parishes are in the diocese of Clogher; and all the other parishes—computed by Dr. Beaufort at 61, and said by him to contain 20 churches—are in the diocese of Armagh.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county was 169, of scholars 6,976, of male scholars 4,283, of female scholars 2,584, of scholars whose sex was not specified 101, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,181, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 94, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 1, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 5,664, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 36;—and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 169, of scholars 7,207, of male scholars 4,377, of female scholars 2,701, of scholars whose sex was not specified 129, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,168, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 72, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 1, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 5,944, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained, 22. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be proximately estimated by reference to the article ARMAGH. At the close of 1842, there were connected with the National Board, and in full operation, 62 daily schools, conducted by 42 male and 23 female teachers, attended by 5,780 male and 4,408 female scholars, and aided during the year with £590 11s. 8d. in salaries, £99 9s. 2d. in free stock, and £133 13s. 7d. in school requisites at half-price.—In 1843, the number of committals on charges of felony, within the county, but exclusive of Drogheda, was 207; of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions, 104; and of persons committed for drunkenness under the Act 6 and 7

William IV., cap. 88, 76. Of the persons committed on charges of felony, 50 were charged with offences against the person, 65 with offences against property committed with violence, 74 with offences against property committed without violence, 3 with offences against the currency, and 15 with offences not included in these categories. Of 93, who were convicted, 6 were sentenced to transportation, 71 to imprisonment, and 3 to pay fines, and 13 were discharged on sureties or not sentenced; and of 114, who were acquitted and discharged, 84 were found not guilty on trial, 22 had no bill found against them, and 8 were not prosecuted.—On Jan. 1, 1844, the constabulary force consisted of 1 second-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head-constable, 5 second-rate head-constables, 28 constables, 119 first-rate sub-constables, 26 second-rate sub-constables, and 7 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during the year 1843, was £8,417 5s. 0½d. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Dundalk. The assizes are held at Dundalk; quarter-sessions, at Dundalk and Ardee; and petty-sessions, at Ardee, Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Dundalk, Dunleer, Louth, Mell, Drogheda, Riverstown, and Termonfeckan. The county gaol and the infirmary are at Dundalk; the District Lunatic Asylum, to which Louth may send 21 patients, is at Dublin; a bridewell is at Ardee; dispensaries are at Ardee, Ballymascanlan, Carlingford, Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Dunleer, and Louth; workhouses are at Dundalk, Drogheda, and Ardee; savings' banks are at Dundalk and Ardee; and Loan Funds are at Ardee, Carlingford, Castle-Bellingham, and Drogheda. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate, including the town of Drogheda, is £325,867; and the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William, cap. 84, exclusive of the town of Drogheda, is £188,830. The total number of tenements valued in the county for the poor-law, but exclusive of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk, is 10,648; of which 4,470 were valued under £5,—2,351, under £10,—1,234, under £15,—642, under £20,—493, under £25,—244, under £30,—330, under £40,—181, under £50,—and 703, at and above £50. The amount of grand jury presentments, in 1842, was £15,465. Twelve members were sent from the county to the Irish parliament, or two from the rural districts, and two from each of the boroughs of Drogheda, Dundalk, Carlingford, Ardee, and Dunleer; but only four are sent to the imperial parliament, or two from the rural districts, and one from each of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk. The constituency of the rural districts in January, 1842, was 1,103; of whom 319 were £50 freeholders, 106 were £20 freeholders, 31 were £20 leaseholders, 458 were £10 freeholders, 120 were £10 leaseholders, and 69 were possessors of rent charges.

Pop., in 1792, 57,750; in 1821, 101,011; in 1831, 107,481; in 1841, 111,979. Houses, in 1792, 11,343; in 1821, 18,138; in 1831, 18,834; in 1841, 19,861. The following statistics are all of 1841; and they exclude the town but include the barony of Drogheda: Males, 54,651; females, 57,328; families, 21,029. Inhabited houses, 19,861; uninhabited complete houses, 890; houses in the course of erection, 60. First-class inhabited houses, 460; second-class, 3,312; third-class, 9,110; fourth-class, 6,979. Families residing in first-class houses, 538; in second-class houses, 3,684; in third-class houses, 9,494; in fourth-class houses, 7,293. Families dependent chiefly on agriculture, 13,099; on manufactures and trade, 5,633; on other pursuits, 2,297. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 42.

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section contains the towns of **LOUTH** and **MULLACREW**: see these articles. Length, westward, 6 miles; breadth, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6. Area of the Ardee section, 2,081 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches; of the Upper Dundalk section, 1,654 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches; of the barony of Louth section, 14,106 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches,—of which 31 acres, 35 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,721; in 1841, 9,647. Houses 1,696. Pop. of the Ardee section, in 1831, 1,372; in 1841, 1,400. Houses 230. Pop. of the Upper Dundalk section, in 1831, 865; in 1841, 771. Houses 135. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Louth section, in 1831, 6,275; in 1841, 6,131. Houses 1,064. Gibstown townland, belonging to the barony of Louth section, and containing an area of 212 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, lies detached half-a-mile to the east of the main body of the parish. The parochial surface consists, in an aggregate view, of prime land; and is watered partly across the interior by the Fane, and partly along the southern boundary by the Glyde. A small lake, called Ross, lies in the west. The seats are Corderry-house, Rathbrist-house, Glydemains-house, Glydefarm-house, and Stephenstown-house. The chief hamlets are Corkereghagh and Knockbridge. The road from Dundalk to Carrickmacross, and that from Ardee to Castle-Blayney, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and constitutes the benefice of Louth or Knockfergus, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,988 1s. 9d.; glebe, £147 14s. 2d. Gross income, £2,135 15s. 11d.; nett, £1,623 16s. 4½d. Patron, the Crown twice and the diocesan once in every three times. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dundalk and Castletown, in the dio. of Armagh; and divides his time between it and Louth. A curate has a salary of £100. The church was built about the year 1807, at the cost of £1,370 8s. 1d., and enlarged in 1828, at the cost of £142 8s. 3½d., both of which sums were raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 250; attendance 80. Three Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 430, from 600 to 671, and from 777 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Churchmen amounted to 261, and the Roman Catholics to 8,165; and 10 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the rector, and £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, one with £20 from the rector, and £20 from subscription, one with £10 from the rector, one with £20 from the rector and £20 from Mr. Fortescue, and one with £8 from the National Board—had on their books 625 boys and 300 girls. At the close of 1842, the National Board had two schools at Louth, one at Knockbridge, and one at Stonetown.

LOUTH, an ancient but decayed town, in the parish, barony, and county of Louth, Leinster. It stands on the road from Ardee to Castle-Blayney, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ardee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dundalk, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin. An abbey is alleged to have been founded at the town by St. Patrick, and to have been presided over by a Briton of the name of St. Mocteus or Mochtalugh, who died in the year 534. A school is said to have been connected with this religious establishment, to have been one of the most celebrated of those academies which gave Ireland, for several generations, the fame of being the most learned country in Europe, and to have produced, among its scholars, no fewer than 300 presbyters, and 100 bishops. In the 9th century, the Danes repeatedly pillaged the town and the abbey; and in the 10th, they obtained a settlement at the town. In the 12th century, the abbey was thrice destroyed by fire; and in 1148, it was

superseded by a priory for regular canons, founded by O'Carrol, prince of Oriel, and Edan, bishop of Clogher. In 1242, a chapter was held in the priory by the archbishop of Armagh, and attended by all the abbots and priors of regular canons in Ireland. Edward Bruce and his Scottish followers, during the period of their brief success in the invasion of Ireland, were several times entertained at the priory. In 1325, another general chapter was held here of the order of canons regular. The priory, in the course of its history, attained great distinction and affluence; and its prior was a lord of parliament. Its buildings and great possessions were granted, at the suppression, to the Plunket family; and its ruins still stand in the north-west outskirts of the town. A fair is held on March 28. The Louth dispensary is within the Dundalk Poor-law union; and, in 1839, it expended £97 12s., and administered to 1,481 patients. The town gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland, to a branch of the Plunket family, other branches of whom are Barons Dunsany and Earls of Fingal. In 1541, Sir Oliver Plunket was created Baron Louth; in 1641, Oliver, the sixth Lord, was outlawed; and, in 1798, Thomas, lineally the eleventh Lord, was restored to his title. Area of the town, 66 acres. Pop., in 1831, 613; in 1841, 718. Houses 140. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 74; in manufactures and trade, 6; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 52; on their own manual labour, 88; on means not specified, 10.

LOUTH (MILLS OF), a hamlet on the river Glyde, and on the southern margin of the parish of Louth, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of the town of Louth, co. Louth, Leinster.

LOUTH-HALL, the demesne of Baron Louth, in the parish of Tallanstown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the town of Louth, barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It is comparatively of great extent and well-wooded; and it blends with the demesnes of Arthurs-town, Lisrenny, Glydefarm, and Corballis, in rendering a grand expanse of rich country highly ornate with park and sylvan scenery.

LOVER'S LEAP. See **DANGLE**.

LOWESGREEN, or **ROSEGREEN**, a hamlet in the parish of Tullamain, barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Cashel, on the road thence to Clonmel. Lowesgreen-house is situated a little to the east of it, and within the parish of Kilbragh. Pop. of the hamlet, in 1831, 62.

LOWEY. See **LAVAT**.

LOWTHERSTOWN, or **IRVINESTOWN**, a small town in the parish of Derryvullane, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The town has already been noticed under the word **IRVINESTOWN** [which see]; but a Poor-law union, which has the town for its seat, takes the name of Lowtherstown. This Poor-law union ranks as the 116th, and was declared on Sept. 14, 1840. It comprises portions of the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Donegal, amounting to 75,783 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 32,198. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Tyrone, Trillick, 2,664;—in counties Tyrone and Fermanagh, Moorfield, 4,066;—in counties Fermanagh and Donegal, Clonelly, 3,606;—and in co. Fermanagh, Dromore, 2,180; Tubrid, 3,946; Lack, 2,053; Kesh, 3,355; Castle-Archdall, 2,951; and Lowtherstown, 6,377. The number of ex-officio guardians is 6, and of elected guardians 18; and of the latter, 4 are elected by the division of Lowtherstown, 1 by each of the divisions of Trillick and Dromore, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The union contains

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a National school, and was salaried with £14 from the Board, and £20 from a collection at a sermon in the Roman Catholic chapel.

LUCAN, a small post-town in the parish of Lucan, barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the Liffey, adjacent to the transit of the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Leixlip, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ west of Dublin. The Dublin and Galway road, in order to avoid a sudden descent into the hollow in which the town stands, keeps at a little distance from the river, and passes the town's skirts. The road along the left bank of the Liffey to Lucan is greatly more picturesque than even the agreeable mail-road along the right bank, and conducts through the richest series of close and soft landscapes within the whole circle of the exquisite environs of the metropolis. The Chevalier de Montmorency, as quoted by Mr. Brewer, observes, that "the ride from Chapel-Izod to Lucan reminds the traveller of the scenery in the vicinity of Heidelberg, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, except that instead of a steep and sloping chain of hills, overhanging the lovely Necker, covered with vines and fruit-trees, the swelling land is here clothed in a richly spangled dress of strawberries, peas, and flowers, ranging in variegated forms with the winding course of the gentle Liffey. The woodland scenery of Lutrellstown, and of the demesne attached to Lucan-house, assists in rendering this one of the most pleasing and luxuriant landscapes in nature." A handsome modern bridge spans the Liffey at the town. An iron-work is situated in the eastern environs. The Lucan dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 4,527; and, in 1839-40, it expended £90 16s., and administered to 975 patients. In 1841, the Lucan Loan Fund had a capital of £670, circulated £1,029 in 266 loans, and cleared a nett profit of 3s. 4d.—Warynde Peche was Lord of Lucan in 1220, and founded the monastery of St. Catherine near Leixlip. The manor was afterwards part of the estate of the Earl of Kildare; in the reign of Richard II., it was possessed by the Rockby family; and, in the 16th century, it belonged to the family of Sarsfield. In 1566, William Sarsfield, Esq., of Lucan, was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, in guerdon of his services against Shane O'Neill; and during the wars of the Revolution, Patrick Sarsfield, the descendant of Sir William, and the most skilful general in the Jacobite army, was, by James II., created Earl of Lucan. William Sarsfield of Lucan, eldest brother of the General, left an only daughter: this lady became sole heir to the Lucan estate, and married Agmondisham Vesey, Esq., the ancestor of the present Veseys of Lucan; and her daughter Anne married Sir J. Brogham, Bart., whose descendants are now Earls of Lucan in the peerage of Ireland, and acquired their dignity in 1795.—Area of the town, 33 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,229; in 1841, 563. Houses 91. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 71; in manufactures and trade, 48; in other pursuits, 12. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 51; on their own manual labour, 65; on means not specified, 5.

LUDDEN, or **LUDDENBEG**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 3 miles north-north-east of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,954 acres. Pop., in 1831, 837; in 1841, 944. Houses 134. The surface lies to the east of the road from Limerick to Kilmallock; and consists of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CARRINCORLISH** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithes composition, £54; glebe, £30. The rectorial

tithes are compounded for £70; and are inappropriate in Viscount Southwell. In 1834, the parishioners, with the exception of 2, were all Roman Catholics, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

LUGDUFF, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Derralossory and Knockrath, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It forms part of the south screen of Glendalough, and part of the north screen of Glenmalur; and has an altitude of 2,148 feet above sea-level. Its name means 'the mountain of the Black Gulf;' and its north side is so precipitous, that a writer, who has no propensity to exaggerate, declares it possible to "take a somerset of fifteen hundred feet," from the top of it into the upper lake of Glendalough. The mountain presents a terribly grand aspect to the north, exhibits some phases closely similar to Turk mountain at the middle lake of Killarney, includes among its skirts a singularly interesting secluded little vale called the south prison, flings down from its side into Glendalough a romantic waterfall, and commands from its summit a mountain-prospect of not much variety, but of great power. "Nothing," says a highly tasteful writer whom we have often quoted, "can be more interesting than the view from the highest point: on one side you have the pleasant prison I have just spoken of,—on the other, the deep, gloomy, Glendalough, hundreds of feet below you, with all its lakes and ruins; and around on every side, the tops of gigantic mountains, now catching the clouds as they ranged along, and then flinging them off, and piercing the azure heavens in the grey distinctness that the western breeze brings along with it: there you see Douce and Thoralagee and Lugnaquilla; and sparkling beyond the lower and secondary ranges, to the east, was seen the silvered line of the sea." See **GLENDALOUGH**.

LUGGANURE, a lead mine in the parish of Derralossory, barony of north Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It occurs on the north side of Conaderry mountain, and in the glen between that mountain and Thoralagee. See **CONADERY**. The depth of the vein of lead ore is 180 fathoms; its ascertained course exceeds 900 fathoms; and, in the year 1837, it employed from 150 to 300 men, and annually produced from 1,200 to 3,600 tons, worth £15 per ton.

LUGGELAW, a sublimely beautiful glen, on the mutual border of the parishes of Cahiry and Derralossory, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west by north of Roundwood, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Lough Tay, possessing a surface-elevation of 80 feet above sea-level, lies in the bottom of part of the glen; Luggelaw-lodge, the property of Mr. Latouche, is situated at the foot of the lake; and the enormous alpine mass of naked granite, which forms the mountain of Carrigemanne, climbs tumultuously up from one of the lake's sides. See **TAY** (Lough) and **CARRIGEMANNE**. The glen, as approached from Roundwood, bursts instantaneously upon the view, first disclosing the awfully sublime and precipitous mass of Carrigemanne, and then exhibiting in contrast a profusion of lawn and sylvan decorations; and as approached, in the opposite direction, it first seems a quite ordinary upland vale, and then discovers to the view almost a museum of mountain landscape. "As the bottom of the valley is concealed by the moorland declivity of the overhanging Douce," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, in reference to the latter approach, "the eye is presented with a comparatively bare and uninteresting prospect over a wild but in no way striking vale. From this, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, suddenly a scene of the highest order of the picturesque, and startlingly beautiful, emerges on the eye. Lough Tay, soft, calm, bright, and blue.

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egal, Ulster. The bay is small and open. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunglo; and boasts in its immediate vicinity the glebe-house of the parish. The lake is small, and lies a little north-east of the hamlet.

MAGHERABEG, an old abbey in the north-west corner of the parish of Drumhome, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The ruin stands at the head of Donegal bay, in the vicinity of St. Ernan's Island, the seat of John Hamilton, Esq.

MAGHERABOY, a barony in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the west, by the county of Leitrim; on the north-west, by the county of Donegal; on the north, by the barony of Lurg; on the east, by the baronies of Lurg and Tyrkenney; and on the south and south-west, by the barony of Glenawley. Its length, north-westward, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 94,171 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 13,024 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches are water. It extends from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Enniskillen, to the extremity of the county; and it includes part of Lough Melvin, and all the head and west side of Lower Lough Erne. The lakes in the interior are numerous; but, excepting Loughs Ross, Carran, Rossole, Carrick, Navar, Glencreawan, and Meenamen, they are all small. The surface is all identical with the western screen and a small portion of the eastern screen of Lower Lough Erne [see ERNE]; and the principal heights are Glenalong and North Shean, whose summits have an altitude of respectively 793 and 1,135 feet above sea-level. The Act 6 and 7 William, cap. 84, transferred the townland of Drumgarrow in the parish of Trory from the barony of Magheraboy to that of Tyrkenney,—pop., in 1841, 62.—The barony of Magheraboy contains the whole of the parish of Devenish, and part of the parishes of Bohoe, Cleenish, Enniskillen, Innismacshaint, Rosser, and Trory. Its only town is part of Enniskillen; and its chief villages are Churchhill and Derrygonnelly. Pop., in 1831, 24,932; in 1841, 25,774. Houses 4,331. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,318; in manufactures and trade, 1,067; in other pursuits, 410. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 147; on the directing of labour, 1,137; on their own manual labour, 3,419; on means not specified, 92. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,310; who could read but not write, 2,060; who could neither read nor write, 4,504. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,081; who could read but not write, 3,295; who could neither read nor write, 6,228.—This barony lies partly within the Poor-law union of Enniskillen, and partly within that of Ballyshannon. The total number of valued tenements, exclusive of those within the borough of Enniskillen, is 2,925; and of these, 1,003 were valued under £5,—952, under £10,—482, under £15,—210, under £20,—104, under £25,—57, under £30,—49, under £40,—29, under £50,—and 47, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £31,300 2s. 5d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £2,898 4s. 5d.

MAGHERABOY, a village in the parish of St. John, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 144. Houses 31.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a parish in the extreme south of the barony of Farney, and of the county of Monaghan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carrickmacross, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 14,951 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches,—of which 336 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,443; in 1841, 9,012. Houses

1,577. The surface, in a general view, comprises very little waste ground, and prevaillingly consists of arable land, worth from £1 to £3 yearly per acre, and producing good crops of grass, potatoes, oats, barley, and wheat. Small isolated bogs are numerous in the centre and the south; but they are in the course of being all converted into good land. Loughs Rahans, Fea, and Ballyhoe, are comparatively large; and the other lakes, nine or ten in number, are small. The river Lagan traces the chief part of the south-western boundary. The seats are the Cottage, Loughfea-house, Drummond-cottage, Magheranaclich-castle, and Coolderry-house. The road from Carrickmacross to Kingscourt passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £430; glebe, £60. Gross income, £490 nett, £430 8s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £686 13s. 4d.; and are impropriate in Col. Moore, who has demised them to Mr. Rernan. A curate has a salary of £19 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built in 1825, by means of a loan of £700 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapels at Coolan and Rocks have an attendance of respectively 1,272 and 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 198 Churchmen, 59 Presbyterians, and 8,449 Roman Catholics; and 18 daily schools—each of two of which was salaried with £5 from subscription—had on their books 594 boys and 218 girls.

MAGHERACREGGAN, a hamlet in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the western border of the parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Newtown-Stewart.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish 5 miles north-north-east of Enniskillen, and partly in the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, partly in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, but chiefly in the barony of Tyrkenney, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Lurg and the Omagh sections lie a little detached; and the Tyrkenney section contains the village of BALLYAMALLARD: which see. Length of the main body, south-eastward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Lurg section, 170 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches; of the Omagh section, 343 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches; of the Tyrkenney section, 9,938 acres, 23 perches,—of which 71 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,313; in 1841, 5,203. Houses 943. Pop., in 1841, of the Lurg section, 53; of the Omagh section, 204; of the rural districts of the Tyrkenney section, 4,570. Houses in these, respectively 9, 31, and 838. The average annual value of the land is 26s. per acre. Lough Ballydoolough lies in the south-east corner; and Lough Drumgay lies on the south-west boundary. The principal seats are Jamestown and Crooknacreeve. The road from Enniskillen to Omagh passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £328 4s. 2d.; glebe, £171 13s. Gross income, £500 19s. 2d.; nett, £444 12s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 57 years ago, at an unascertained expense; and was enlarged, since 1837, by means of a gift of £300 2s. 3d. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £40 contributed by private parties. Sitings, previous to enlargement, 500; attendance 176. The Knock, the Upper Ballinamallard, and the Lower Ballinamallard Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses, have an attendance of respectively 60, 75, and 85. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 370; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Derryvullan and Trory.

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of the parish of Kilmeen from Magonihy, co. Kerry, to Duballow, co. Cork,—pop., in 1841, 1,355; 2 townlands of Drishane, from Magonihy, co. Kerry, to West Muskerry, co. Cork,—pop. 380; and 15 and a part in Killorglin, and 19 and a part in Glenbegby, from Magonihy to Iveragh,—pop. 1,754.—Magonihy, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Aghadoe, Currans, Kilcolman, Killintierna, Killorglin, and Noghaival-Daly, and the whole of the parishes of Aglish, Kilbonane, Kilcreedan, Kilcummin, Killaha, Killarney, Kilnanare, and Malahiffe. The only town is Killarney. Pop., in 1831, 42,958; in 1841, 41,114. Houses 6,196. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,392; in manufactures and trade, 1,171; in other pursuits, 698. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 176; on the directing of labour, 2,866; on their own manual labour, 3,999; on means not specified, 220. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,635; who could read but not write, 1,027; who could neither read nor write, 11,186. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,842; who could read but not write, 835; who could neither read nor write, 15,218.—Magonihy is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Killarney, Cahirciveen, and Kanturk. The total number of tenements valued is 6,411; and of these, 3,265 were valued under £5,—999, under £10,—666, under £15,—478, under £20,—328, under £25,—161, under £30,—237, under £40,—116, under £50,—and 161, at and above £50.

MAGOURNEY, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 6 miles east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **COACHFORD** [which see]; and lies mutually intersected with the parish of Kilcoleman. Length and breadth of the two parishes, each 2½ miles; area of Magourney, 5,869 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,392; in 1841, 2,664. Houses 449. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,303. Houses 381. The townlands of Deeshart, Fergus, Meeshal, Tulligbeg, and Tulligmore, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, from the barony of Barretts to that of East Muskerry. Pop. of these townlands, in 1831, 522. The surface forms part of the western or upper peninsula between the rivers Lee and Dripsey; and is traversed by the road from Cork to Macroom. Among the seats, is Leemount, the residence of Thomas Gollock, Esq. The Magourney dispensary is in the Macroom Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,892; and, in 1839-40, it expended £104 1s. 6d., and administered to 2,275 patients. In 1841, the Magourney Loan Fund had a capital of £1,881, circulated £6,727 in 1,830 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £83 13s. 3d.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, jointly with that of Kilcoleman, £684; glebe, £42. The rectories of Magourney and **KILCOLEMAN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Magourney. Pop., in 1831, 2,397. Gross income, £726; nett, £560 12s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Carrigtohill, in the dio. of Cloyne, but is resident in Magourney. The church is of unknown date. Sitings 100; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Aghabullogue. In 1834, the Protestants of the union amounted to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 2,383; and 3 daily schools, one of which was salaried with £2 from the rector, and one with £18 from the National Board—had on their books 124 boys and 68 girls.

MAGOWRY, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles south-east of Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south by westward, 2½ miles;

extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,931 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches. Pop., in 1831, 588;* in 1841, 684. Houses 110. The surface consists of very good land; and is traversed by the road from Killenaule to Carnick-on-Suir. Eagle Hill, whose skirts are within the north-west boundary, has an altitude of 692 feet above sea-level.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILLENAULE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £18. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 471.

MAGUNIHY. See **MAGONIHY**.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a small post and market town in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the eastern verge of the parish, on the Colebrook river, and on the road from Enniskillen to Clones, 2½ miles south-west of Brookborough, 2½ north by west of Lisnaska, and 7 south-east of Enniskillen. It acquires its name from a bridge across the Colebrook river; it presents a clean and comparatively neat appearance; and it has a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel, and stands about a mile west of the parish-church of Aghavea. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of every month, on the third Wednesday of May and Nov., and on Jan. 17, July 5, and Oct. 2. The Maguire's-Bridge dispensary is a branch of that of **LISNASKA**: which see. In 1841, the Maguire's-Bridge Loan Fund had a capital of £2,830, circulated £11,188 in 2,978 loans, and expended for charitable purposes £53 8s. In the vicinity of the town are the seats of Abbey-Lodge, Nutfield, Lisnaggle, Drumgoon, Corrad, Millwood, Mollymount, Littlemount, and Gola. Area of the town 50 acres. Pop., in 1831, 834; in 1841, 685. Houses 139. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21; in manufactures and trade, 101; in other pursuits, 36. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 99; on their own manual labour, 33; on means not specified, 10. The Roman Catholic parish of Maguire's-Bridge is in the dio. of Clogher, and has chapels at Maguire's-Bridge and Moate.

MAHEE. See **MAGHER**.

MAHON (THE), a rivulet of the county of Waterford, Munster. It rises in the bog of Monavealagh, in the barony of Upperthird, and flows in the direction of south by east through the southern part of that barony, and the eastern part of Decies-without-Drum, to the sea, at the town and bay of Bonmahon. Its valley is deep; and the lower part of its basin is rich in copper ore. See **BOHMAHON**.

MAHON (LOUGH). See **BLACKROCK**, co. Cork.

MAHONAGH, **MAHOONAGH**, or **MAHOUNAGH**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Glenquin, 1½ mile south-east of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Munster. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 12,687 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,846; in 1841, 4,101. Houses 605. Within the parish is a village of its own name. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 411. Houses 59. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 21; in other pursuits, 3. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 28; on their own manual labour, 38. The land is in general good. The surface is drained by the river Dool; and the interior is traversed by the road from Newcastle to Mallow.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £50. Gross income, £400; nett, £518 15s. Patron, the Earl of Devon. The incumbent holds also the united benefice of Newcastle and Monagea in the dio. of Limerick, and resides in the

* But the Ecclesiastical Returns state it at only 126.

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co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated midway between the mouth of the river and the village of Castle-maine. Area, 2,709 acres. "It extends under the level of spring tide, and by the channel of the river is in most places 15 feet deep, the bottom 16 feet under high-water mark; the part which is overflooded in springs and mixed with salt, has become firm, and in some places pasturable, but in general it affords nothing but rushes; much of this also has been embanked, and some of what has been last done is in good order, and found to be exceedingly productive, either in pasturage or agriculture; but the whole, when reported on in 1814, was in want of draining." Estimated cost of reclamation, £6,706 14s. 3d.

MAINE, or MAYNE, a parish in the barony of Ferrard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,060 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 360; in 1841, 363. Houses 66. The surface touches the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Clogher Head; is traversed by the road from the village of Clogher to Dunleer; and consists, in general, of excellent land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TERMON-RECKAN** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £90. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 42 boys and 13 girls.

MAINHAM, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by west of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,823 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch. Pop., in 1831, 738; in 1841, 703. Houses 94. The land is, in general, of second-rate quality. The highest ground is on the south-west border, adjacent to the hamlet of Mainham, and has an altitude of 294 feet above sea-level. Within the parish is the Jesuit College of **CLONGOWES**: which see. The seats are Mount Windsor and Mount Armstrong. The road from Prosperous to Maynooth passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CLANE** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £124 4s. 1½d.; glebe, £12 12s. The Clongowes College chapel is served by 5 Jesuits, but is attended only by the inhabitants of the college. In 1834, the Protestants in the parish amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 735; and the Clongowes College was the only school, and had 120 pupils, those of whom under 12 years of age paid £42 each per annum, while those above 12 years paid £47 5s.

MAJOR (LOUGH), a lake on the east side of the town of Ballybay, parish of Ballybay, barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, Ulster.

MALAHIDE, a parish containing a village of the same name, in the extreme north-east of the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,125 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,255; in 1841, 1,339. Houses 223. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 931; in 1841, 675. Houses 122. Excepting about 20 acres of sandy banks, all the land is of excellent quality. The highest ground is on the western boundary, and has an altitude of only 45 feet above sea-level. The estuary of the Broadmeadow Water, commonly called the bay of Malahide, bounds the north side of the parish; it measures 3 miles in length eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in terminating breadth; but it is nearly all dry at low water. Malahide Point, which projects into the north side of the estuary to a termination $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs north-east of the village, has an altitude of 35 feet above sea-level. An extensive oyster-bed exists in

the estuary, directly opposite the village, and furnishes considerable supplies of oysters to the market of Dublin. The Dublin and Drogheda railway bisects the parish, touches the west side of the village, and crosses the estuary at the oyster-bed. The principal seats are **MALAHIDE** and **SEAPARK**: which see. The other seats are Millview, Gaybrook, La Mancha, Broomfield, and Seamount-cottage. Limestone is quarried, of black, grey, and yellow hues; and a profusion of interesting shells covers the strand.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes are nominally appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral; but have all been attached as an endowment to the perpetual curacy. Tithe composition, £110 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £24. Gross income, £134 15s. 4½d.; nett, £68 0s. 7½d. Patron, the dean of St. Patrick's. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, a loan of £276 18s. 3½d. from that Board, and a donation of £92 6s. 1½d. from Col. Talbot. Sittings 200; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel is parochially united to the chapel of Swords; but the attendance upon it is not reported. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 228, and the Roman Catholics to 968; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from the National Board, and one with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and the proceeds of a collection at a charity sermon—had on their books 67 boys and 78 girls.

MALAHIDE, a village in the parish of Malahide, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the shore of the Broadmeadow Water estuary, and closely adjacent to the transit of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 3 miles east by south of Swords, and 7 north-north-east of Dublin. It is well-built, and beautifully situated, but much exposed to the winds. Its buildings of special interest are the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and a small silk factory. In its centre is a well of very clear and wholesome water, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and covered with an arched enclosure. Malahide is a lordship and manor, including the lands of Feltrim, Hamonstown, and Balvinstown, and having courts leet and baron. The castle of Malahide, the seat of Lord Talbot de Malahide, stands amidst a rich demesne, half-a-mile south-west by south of the village. The original pile is said to have been built in the reign of Henry II.; considerable repairs and additions were made in the reign of Edward IV.; and such extensive renovations, modifications, and enlargements have been effected within the last half century, as have rendered it, not only a highly ornamental specimen of architecture, but one of the most interesting private buildings in the county. It stands on a comparatively lofty limestone rock, and commands a fine view of the village and bay of Malahide. The structure, as it existed in the early part of the last century, was of contracted dimensions, and, though surrounded by a moat, was not castellated. The present pile is a large, irregular, and hollow quadrangle of unequal height, and flanked with massive, battlemented, circular towers. A fine Gothic porch serves as the chief entrance, and greatly contributes to both external ornament and interior convenience. The original moat has been softened into an ornamental, grassy slope. The gardens are disposed with much taste; and the demesne is embellished with numerous plantations, including some old and very fine trees. The interior of the castle has a sumptuous character, and presents many gratifying objects. The lower story, disposed chiefly in servants' apartments and offices, is vaulted, and is entered by a low Gothic doorway; while the rooms

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of general merchandise from London, and who supply many small dealers on terms as advantageous as if they went to Cork or Dublin. Yet in spite of the general goodness of trade, and of the comfortable condition of a considerable proportion of the inhabitants, about 75 per cent. of the working classes are supposed to be not in constant employment, and the wages of labourers scarcely ever exceed 8d. a-day without diet. Within the town is a brewery; and in its vicinity are salt works. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1, Feb. 10, Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, May 11, July 25, and Oct. 28. The town has a savings' bank, a loan fund, and a branch office of the Provincial Bank; and, in 1842, the first of these had 180 depositors. The town will be touched by the proposed railway from Dublin to Cork: see *CORK*. The public conveyances at the close of 1843, were a mail-car and two stage-cars to Mitchellstown, a car to Doneraile, a car to Kanturk, a stage-coach to Cork, a mail-coach in transit between Cork and Dublin, two cars and a mail-coach in transit between Cork and Limerick, and two stage-coaches in transit between Cork and Charleville. The hotels are the Queen's Arms and the Commercial, both in Main-street. The news-rooms are the Club-house in Main-street, the Temperance room in Spa-walk, and the Temperance room in Upper Bridge-street. The Mallow Union Agricultural Association holds an annual ploughing-match and cattle-show.

Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Mallow ranks as the 21st, and was declared on March 5, 1839. It lies wholly in co. Cork, and comprehends an area of 151,050 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 59,076. Its electoral divisions, together with the number of valued tenements in each, are Mallow, 1,378; Rahau, 547; Monanimy, 302; Glenor, 192; Cahirduggan, 210; Doneraile, 1,176; Ballinamona, 422; Imphrick, 156; Buttevant, 492; Liscarrol, 284; Churchtown, 371; Ballyclough, 408; and Kilshanie, 867. The number of elected guardians is 25, and of ex-officio guardians 8; and the Board meet at the workhouse on every Friday. The political districts which are wholly or partially included in the union are the borough of Mallow, and the baronies of Fermoy, Barretts, East Muskerry, Condons and Clangibbon, Orrery and Kilmore, and Duhallow. The number of valued tenements in these districts, and within the union, are 1,034 in the borough of Mallow, 2,962 in Fermoy, 233 in Barretts, 31 in Condons and Clangibbon, 1,427 in Orrery and Kilmore, 113 in East Muskerry, and 1,003 in Duhallow,—in all, 6,805; and of this total 3,147 were valued under £5,—905, under £10,—554, under £15,—385, under £20,—267, under £25,—222, under £30,—296, under £40,—250, under £50,—and 779, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £143,019; the total number of persons rated is 6,812; and of these, 872 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,195, not exceeding £2,—534, not exceeding £3,—329, not exceeding £4,—and 261, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 4, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £6,090 for building and completion, and £1,160 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for £50 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £3, and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Aug. 2, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £803 4s. 5d., and the total previous expenditure was £670 15s. 5d. The medical charities within the union are the county infirmary at Mallow, fever hospitals at Mallow and Buttevant, and dispensaries at Bal-

lyclough, Buttevant, Churchtown, Doneraile, and Glountaine; and, in 1839-40, they received £49 10s. 10d. from subscription, £987 16s. 6½d. from public grants, and £21 7s. 9d. from other sources, and expended £660 12s. 10½d. in salaries to medical officers, £204 15s. 8½d. for medicines, and £662 6s. 8½d. for contingencies. The county infirmary at Mallow, though capable of containing 36 beds, actually contains only 16; it receives less support from public grants, and affords a less amount of medical relief, than any other county infirmary in Ireland; and, in 1839-40, it received £84 11s. from subscription, £409 1s. 10½d. from public grants, and £5 from other sources, expended £139 1s. 10½d. in salaries to medical officers, £75 18s. 10d. for medicines, and £337 5s. 9½d. for contingencies, and administered to 307 intern and 6,061 extern patients. The Mallow fever hospital, though capable of containing 24 beds, actually contains only 16; it is intended for the town and suburbs of Mallow, and refuses such patients as reside a mile or more distant, unless they pay 10s. each; and, in 1839-40, it received £354 7s. 9d., expended £314 3s. 4½d., and admitted 334 patients.

Municipal Affairs.—The manor of Mallow formed a distinct seignory, which belonged successively to the Earls of Desmond, to Sir John Norris, and to the family of Jephson. A charter of 10 James I. grants that the town and environs of Mallow shall be a borough,—that it shall have a corporation, consisting of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty,—and that the provost and free burgesses shall have the power to send two members to parliament. The corporation, however, soon became extinct, or possibly never existed; and the power of returning members to parliament was transferred to the freeholders of the manor. Two court leets in the year, and a court for debts under 40s., are held by the seneschal; a court of quarter-sessions, by the assistant barrister of the county; and a court of petty-sessions, by the county magistrates. Mallow is the head-quarters of a constabulary district, which comprises the nine stations of Mallow, Ballyhooly, Ballynocken, Ballymagooley, Castletownroche, Clogher, Doneraile, and Killavullane. Market tolls are levied to the amount of about £390 a-year; and they belong to Mr. Jephson, but are let by him for a rent of £250. The streets are lighted and cleaned under the direction of 21 commissioners, under the Act of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82. The manor-borough returns one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1842, 350; of whom 78 were freeholders, and 272 were £10 householders.

Statistics.—The number of tenements valued for the Poor-law within the parliamentary borough of Mallow, is 1,034; and of these, 657 were valued under £5,—104, under £10,—57, under £15,—53, under £20,—43, under £25,—27, under £30,—30, under £40,—26, under £50,—and 37 at and above £50. The number of houses rated within the town, for police purposes, of the annual value of from £3 to £10, and rated at 6d., is 177; of those from £10 to £20, and rated at 9d., is 127; and of those from £20 and upwards, and rated at 1s., is 150. Total number of houses rated, 454; total annual value of these, £8,470; annual amount of rate, £178. Area of the town, 378 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,178; in 1841, 6,851. Houses 942. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 418; in manufactures and trade, 636; in other pursuits, 357. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 73; on the directing of labour, 603; on their own manual labour, 585; on means not specified, 89. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,478; who could read but not write, 277; who

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186, under £10,—159, under £15,—97, under £20,—61, under £25,—56, under £30,—79, under £40,—59, under £50,—and 130, at and above £50. The annual valuation is £21,287 0s. 9d., and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, were £1,498 3s. 6d. and £1,250 19s. 10d.

MASSARENE (UPPER), a barony in the extreme south-west of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by Lower Massarene; on the east, by Upper Belfast; on the south, by co. Down; and on the west, by Lough Neagh. Its length, westward, exclusive of its portion of Lough Neagh, is 11½ miles; its extreme breadth is 8; and its area is 68,837 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches,—of which 13,036 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches are water. The surface includes part of the valley of the Lagan, part of the terminating uplands of Antrim, and part of the rich plain which extends along the east side of Lough Neagh. The last of these districts, to adopt the words of the Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu, "for cultivation, soil, planting and hedgerows, habitations and orchards, has the appearance of the best parts of England. The vicinity of Lough Neagh gives a cheerfulness to the whole; and though many situations might be pointed out as deserving of notice, that particular part which extends from Crumlin to Longford Lodge by Glendarrogh, must attract the admiration of every person whose eye is gratified with pictures of rural prosperity."—This barony contains part of the parishes of Lisburn, Derryaghy, and Lambeg, and the whole of the parishes of Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Glenavy, Magheragall, Magheramesk, and Tullyrusk. The only town is the principal part of Lisburn; and the chief villages are Aghalee, Glenavy, and Crumlin. Pop., in 1831, 32,505; in 1841, 35,111. Houses 6,087. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,120; in manufactures and trade, 3,101; in other pursuits, 405. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 148; on the directing of labour, 3,100; on their own manual labour, 3,388; on means not specified, 50. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,276; who could read but not write, 3,434; who could neither read nor write, 4,184. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,578; who could read but not write, 5,783; who could neither read nor write, 5,438.—Upper Massarene is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Antrim, Lisburn, and Lurgan. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of those in the borough of Lisburn, is 5,472; and of these, 3,118 were valued under £5,—878, under £10,—493, under £15,—310, under £20,—164, under £25,—112, under £30,—132, under £40,—97, under £50,—and 168, at and above £50. The annual valuation is £47,260 3s. 1d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, were £3,847 13s. 8d. and £3,073 7s. 8d.

MASSARENE, a village in the grange of Muckamore, barony of Lower Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the Six-mile-Water, and is a suburb of the town of Antrim. In the 15th century, a small monastery for Franciscans of the third order was founded at Massarene by O'Neill; and on Nov. 20, 1621, it was granted to Sir A. Chichester, Baron of Belfast. In Nov. 1660, Sir John Clotworthy, who made a conspicuous figure in promoting the restoration of Charles II., was created Viscount Massarene and Baron Loughneagh, with remainder to the person and offspring of Sir John Skelington, his son-in-law; and, in 1756, Clotworthy Skelington, the fifth Viscount, was made Earl of Massarene. In 1816, at the death of Chichester, the fourth Earl, the earldom became extinct;

but the previous titles were inherited by Harriot, the only daughter and heiress of the last Earl, and the wife of Viscount Ferrard; and, in 1831, John, the eldest son of the Viscountess, succeeded to the titles and became the 10th Viscount Massarene. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 319; in 1841, 252. Houses 59. See **ANTRIM (TOWN OF)**.

MASSYTOWN, a part of the town of Macroom, parish of Macroom, barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. The Census of 1841 does not notice it by name, but treats it as strictly an integral part of Macroom. Pop., in 1831, 547. Houses 64.

MATTEHY, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 8 miles east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 7,097 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,156; in 1841, 2,320. Houses 353. The surface is a chief part of the vale of the Dripsey, and consists, in the aggregate, of middle-rate land worth about 20s. per acre.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **INNISCARRA** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £513 14s. 3d.; glebe, £8. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 850; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Benring and Clohroe, in Inniscarra. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 2,204; and a pay daily school had on its books 80 boys and 40 girls.

MATTOCK (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Louth and Meath, Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of Newtown-Monasterboice, and has a southerly run of about 7 miles, partly within Louth, but chiefly on the boundary between Louth and Meath, to the Boyne, at the point where that river comes first into contact with Louth. On the banks of the rivulet is **MELLIFONT**: which see.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish in the barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains part of the town of **WEXFORD**: which see. Length, south-westward, 1½ mile; extreme breadth, 1; area, 241 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1841, 723. Houses 142. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 416. Houses 76. The Census of 1831 does not notice it; and the Ecclesiastical returns amass its population with that of Kerlogue and St. Michael. The surface is washed on the east by Wexford Harbour, and traversed southward by the roads from Wexford to Broadway and Kilmore; and contains the ruins of Cromwell's Fort, Rockland, and Mulgammon.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's of Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £90 7s. 1½d. The other statistics are mixed up with those of Kerlogue and St. Michael.

MAURHIN. See **MARNY**.

MAULBAUN, a village in the parish of Muckstown, barony of Kericurrihy, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 38 acres. Pop., in 1841, 424. Houses 36. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 8; in manufactures and trade, 35; in other pursuits, 44. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 42; on their own manual labour, 21; on means not specified, 18.

MAUL'S (ST.). See **KILKENNY** (County of the City of).

MAUM-THOMAS. See **MAAM-THOMAS**.

MAYCOMB. See **MOYACOMB**.

MAYGLASS. See **MAULASS**.

MAYNE, co. Louth. See **MAINE**.

MAYNE (THE), a river. See **MAIN**.

MAYNE, a parish in the barony of Farnham, 4½ miles north by west of Kilkenny, co. Wick, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,940 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 633; in 1841, 463. Houses 71. The river Dinane runs across the east wing.



learning, how and where they could, in their own country. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, however, the war with the continent in which Great Britain was engaged, rendered the transmission of students dangerous as well as difficult; and, the more liberal spirit of the age favouring the project, application was made to the Irish Parliament, by several leading members of the Roman Catholic church, for leave to establish a college, under charter, for their education at home. Permission was granted, and, with it a vote of money to aid in providing suitable premises; the act for its incorporation receiving the royal assent on the 5th of June, 1795. The site was not fortunately chosen; it was selected chiefly in consequence of the offer of the then Duke of Leinster, to grant, upon a lease of lives renewable for ever, 54 acres of land at the annual rent of £72; but the prospect of his grace's 'patronage' had no doubt considerable weight; for the land is not 'a bargain.' The house which originally stood there had to be purchased, and to be added to, from time to time, until the cost has amounted to perhaps £40,000. The neighbourhood is by no means healthy; and the distance from any city or town, by effectually preventing the occasional mingling of the students with society, is an evil against which no advantage could have been a sufficient set-off. In the October following, the college was opened for the reception of fifty students—the Rev. Dr. Hussey, (through whose exertions, chiefly, the object was attained) being appointed the first president. Since that period, candidates for orders in the Roman Catholic church have been educated chiefly at Maynooth; but there are other colleges from which they have also been ordained—at Kilkenny, Carlow, Tuam, Wexford, and Waterford; and many youths, the sons of persons of comparatively higher stations, continue to graduate at Continental universities. The number of students at Maynooth is now about 450. The number of free students is 250; they are supplied gratuitously with lodging, commons, and instruction. The free presentations are made by the four ecclesiastical provinces—by Armagh and Cashel, each 75, and by Dublin and Tuam, each 50. They are admissible at the age of 17, and are selected after examination by the bishops of the respective dioceses. Besides the free students, there are pensioners and half-pensioners—the former paying £21 and the latter £10 10s. annually; each free student pays an entrance fee of £8 8s., and each pensioner an entrance fee of £4 4s. The sums thus raised are insufficient for the maintenance of the establishment. Its principal means of support are derived from annual parliamentary grants. During the first 21 years of its existence they averaged £8,000 annually; the sum was subsequently raised to £8,928,—the present amount of the grant. The income has been augmented by various donations and bequests; the principal of which, £500 per annum, is derived from an arrangement entered into with the representatives of the late Lord Dunboyne, Roman Catholic bishop of Cork; but this sum is appropriated to the maintenance of an order of senior students, to the number of 20, taken from the four provinces in the same proportion as the free students. An allowance of £60 per annum is granted to each; but the half of that sum is deducted for their board. They are educated with a view to their becoming professors of the college, as vacancies occur; and assist in the business of the schools. Thirty bursaries have been founded, of different annual amounts, from £30 downwards. A sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by Mr. Keenan (a person in humble circumstances), for the foundation of a professorship of the Irish language—for which,

strange to say, no provision was originally made. There are, consequently, three orders of students—senior students, pensioners, and free students. They wear caps and gowns. There are two months of recess in the summer; and a recess for a few days at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost: these recesses are, however, but nominal; for permission to take advantage of them must be specially given by the bishop of the diocese from which the student has been selected. Very few of the students, therefore, ever leave the college for a single day from the time they enter it till their final departure from its walls. They are permitted once a-week to walk without the gates; but on such occasions are always accompanied by the dean. The college is placed under the direction of a board of trustees, consisting of 17 Roman Catholics, of whom the four archbishops are members ex-officio; of the 13, seven are of the church and six are laymen. The laymen are the Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Kenmore, Viscount Gormanstown, Lord Ffrench, Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., and A. S. Hussey, Esq. In 1800, a board of control, under the name of 'visitors,' was appointed by act of parliament, consisting of the Lord-chancellor, the chief justices of the King's bench and Common Pleas, the chief baron of the Exchequer, two Roman Catholic archbishops, and the Earl of Fingal. They are directed to hold visitations triennially, or whenever the Lord-lieutenant shall direct them so to do; and are empowered to examine upon oath, 'touching the management, government, and discipline;' all matters connected with doctrine being subjected to the decision of the Roman Catholic members only. The officers charged with the superintendence of the institution, are the president, the vice-president, and the senior and junior deans. They must be natives of Great Britain. The professors rank in the following order:—1. Dogmatic Theology; 2. Moral Theology; 3. Hebrew and Sacred Scripture (divinity professors); 4. Natural Philosophy and Mathematics; 5. Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics; 6. Greek and Latin; 7. French and English; 8. Irish. The president is the Rev. Michael Montague, D.D., the vice-president, the Rev. Lawrence Reacher. The triennial visitations are, and always have been, mere matters of form; the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, in their 8th Report (1827), inform us that 'the business does not appear generally to occupy more than an hour.' The Lord-chancellor inquires of the president whether any thing irregular has occurred to call for the intervention of the visitors; and of the students whether they have any complaints to make against their superiors; and the ceremony terminates." The Maynooth dispensary is within the Celbridge Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,164 acres, with a pop. of 3,188; and, in 1839-40, it expended £153, and administered to 2,000 patients. Fairs are held at Maynooth on May 4, and Sept. 19. Area of the town, 91 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,053; in 1841, 2,129. Houses 234. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6; in manufactures and trade, 93; in other pursuits, 272. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 112; on their own manual labour, 221; on means not specified, 21.

MAYO.

A large maritime county of Connaught. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon; and, on the south, by the county of Galway. The eastern boundary is traced, over 5 miles to Killalla bay, by the river Moy; and the

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lee, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the mouth of the Trimogue; and the Lough Conn river, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Foxford. The principal streams which enter Loughs Conn and Cullen are the Deel, at the north end; the Castlehill on the west side; and the Clydagh or Castlebar, on the south end. The Cloonaghmore river, swollen by the tributaries of the Rathroe, the Bregbery, the Duvowen, and the Owenmore rivulets, enters the head of the small bay of Rathfran, on the west side of Killalla bay. The Cloonalaghan flows into the head of the bay of Lacken. The Heathfeels and the Ballinglen rivulets, the latter augmented by the tributaries of the Keerglen and the Glenedagh, enter the head of Bunatranah bay. The Glenultra, the Glenglassara, and the Belderg, enter the Atlantic between Bunatranah bay and Benwee Head; but all have singularly brief runs; and in fact so very near the coast is the watershed of that portion of the sea-board which they traverse, that several of the head-waters of the streams which flow westward to Broadhaven, rise within 5 furlongs of the margin of the northern sea. The Glenamoy, receiving near its embouchure the tribute of the Muingnabo, flows into the east side of Broadhaven. The Owenmore, 18 miles in length, traversing a long gap or defile through the centre of the north-west highlands, and carrying with it the tributaries of the Altderg, the Inagh, the Feddaunmuingeery, the Oweniny, and the Munhin, or superfluent stream from Lough Carrowmore, flows into the head of Tullaghan bay. The Owenduff, swollen by the tribute of the Tersaghnamore, flows into the head of the eastward offshoot of Tullaghan bay. The Owengarve flows into the middle of the north side of Clew bay. The Glennamony, the Srahmore, and the Srahrevagh flow into Lough Feagh; and the superfluent stream from that lake and Lough Furnace, makes a brief run to Clew bay. The Boghadoon, the Crumpan, and the Glendorrage flow into Lough Beltra; and the Newport river carries off the superfluency of that lake, receives the tribute of the Skerdagh and the Glenlura, and flows into the north-east corner of Clew bay at Newportpratt. The Owenabrockagh flows into the middle of the head of Clew bay. The Owenen flows into the south-east corner of Clew bay, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Westport. The Bunowen or Lewisburgh river, receives the tribute of the Owenasallagh, and enters Clew bay at Lewisburgh. The Carrownisky and the Owenadornaun enter the Atlantic on the west coast of Morisk. The Bundorra river receives the tributaries of the Glennumma and the Owenaglouh, and enters the north side of Killery Harbour at Bundorra. The Errive receives the tributaries of the Glendarrock, the Glenlaur, the Owenmore, the Derryraff, the Cross, the Glenacally, the Glenaglevagh, and the Glenfree, and enters the head of Killery Harbour. The Ayle flows northward, eastward, and southward, chiefly in the barony of Carra, but partly within that of Burrishoole; it flows, for some distance, in a subterranean channel; it receives the tribute of the Cammogue and the Claureen; and it flows through Lough Cloon into the head of Lough Mask. The Robe drains a large portion of the baronies of Clannorris and Kilmaine, washes the towns of Hollymount and Ballinrobe, and flows into the east side of Lough Mask. The Corrib river carries off the superfluency of Lough Mask to Lough Corrib; but, excepting over a brief distance from Cong to the latter lake, it is wholly a subterranean stream. The Black river is also, in part, a subterranean stream; and it flows along the south-eastern boundary of the county to Lough Corrib. The eastern wing is drained partly toward Killalla bay by the affluents of

the Moy, partly toward the Shannon by the Lung river into Lough Gara, and partly toward the foot of Lough Corrib by the headstreams of the Clare.

Climate.—The environment of the county on two sides by the Atlantic, the intersection of it by great arms of the sea, the existence along its sea-board of vast broad tracts of lofty mountain, and the expansion within its interior of enormous tracts of bog and moorland, occasion a very large aggregate amount of fogs, rains, and cold; yet, "not so much," says Dr. MacParlan, "as to cause any endemic disorders, or to require any peculiar warmth of dress."

Minerals.—Granite, surmounted by a cap of quartz rock, forms the body of Croaghpatrick. Gneiss, passing into granite and mica slate, constitutes the Slieve-Gamph mountains, the small district westward thence past Foxford to Lough Conn, a tiny district on the opposite or west bank of that lake, several of the loftier and bulkier mountain masses of Erris, and from one-third to one-half of the double peninsula of the Mullet. Quartz rock constitutes part of Nephin mountain, a considerable part of the lofty sea-board over 11 miles east of Broadhaven, the northern part of the peninsula of the Mullet, and several mountains in the interior of Erris. Mica slate forms the immediate skirts of the gneiss district of Slieve-Gamph and Lough Conn, the greater part of the north-western highland region not occupied by gneiss and quartz rock, a considerable portion of the Mullet, the greater part of Achill, of Corraun-Achill, and of the smaller islands, and most of the northern half of the barony of Morisk. The clay-slate and greywacke members of the transition series of rocks occupy all the southern half of Morisk, and most of the district thence to Lough Mask. Old red sandstone and conglomerate form the exterior skirts of the gneiss district around Foxford, the whole of the Croagh-Moy mountains, the southern sea-board of the barony of Burrishoole, the eastern part of Clare Island, a small patch on the north-west corner of the barony of Morisk, and a narrow belt along the northern half of the east end of the district of transition rocks. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate form a district of 11 miles by 6 immediately west of the entrance of Killalla bay, a district of about 16 or 18 square miles commencing 6 miles west by south of Castlebar, and a district of 16 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ commencing about 2 miles east of the preceding district, and extending eastward to the boundary of the county at Ballaghaderreen and Lough Gara, there to pass a short way into the county of Roscommon. Excepting two tiny districts, or rather pendicles of the coal and millstone grit formations, all the remainder of Mayo, corresponding pretty nearly with its champaign territory, consists of carboniferous limestone. The remark, made in the geological section of our General Introduction, that the bottom of many a marine inlet of the west of Ireland consists of floetz limestone, while the screens and protecting headlands are formed of primitive or transition rocks, is strikingly exemplified in Clew bay, where the sea comes far and freely in between several formations of old rocks, and eventually forms an intricate archipelago of limestone islands, closely interwoven with low limestone peninsulas, and overlooked by a low limestone sea-board which lies connected with the vast floetz limestone plain of the kingdom. Eakers variegate the flat limestone region of Mayo, in a similar manner to central portions of the kindred regions in the west of Limerick; and while those which occur in the vicinity of Westport exhibit traces of a current toward Clew bay, those in the vicinity of Lough Conn and Killalla indicate a northward current in the line of the Moy—low ore abounds in the districts of the primitive rocks,

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The ground, to be cultivated by the pupils as a model farm, showing a rotation of crops, and the practical operations of improved husbandry. The site of the school is near the centre of the province, at Hollymount, in the county of Mayo. The land is cropped and stocked, proper agricultural implements have been provided, and the house will be ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes on the 1st day of November ensuing. The local management of the institution is confided to a committee of subscribers." An official report of the institution published in 1836, says,—“The agricultural school at Hollymount was visited on the 11th of August. Mr. MacChlery, the agriculturalist, stated that he was master of a similar establishment at Templemore for 7 years previous to his taking this situation. The farm at Hollymount consists of 94 English acres,—roads, buildings, and plantations, included. He was to pay £100 a-year rent, and was to receive 40 pupils (30 males and 10 females), who were to pay at the rate of £10 annually, for which he was to provide them board, lodging, and instruction, and was to have the benefit of their labour. He was offered, by Mr. Spencer Lindsay, as one of the managing committee, a lease of three terms of 19 years each. He agreed to take only one; but was, at the end of that, to have the option of two more from the committee. He took the cattle and implements at a valuation, which was to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be due at the end of three years. He wished to make sure of some pupils, thinking, perhaps, they might not come very readily; the committee, therefore, agreed to pay him for 10, and when they came that money was to be deducted. Four pupils only (three male and one female) have been admitted. The buildings form three sides of a hollow square, the front being occupied by the house and apartments, and the wings by the agricultural buildings. The ground-floor of the house consists of managers' rooms, on one side of which are placed the kitchen and laundry; on the other side, the dining-room of the male pupils, and, adjoining to this, the dairy and cleaning-room. The upper story consists of bed-rooms. One wing contains stalls for feeding cattle, and cart-lodge, &c., with lofts over; the other wing, stables, harness-house, and barn, with provision for the subsequent erection of a threshing-mill. The cattle consist of an Ayrshire bull, 8 cows, and 3 yearlings of an excellent description, and 4 or 5 horses. The implements are very good; and, among them, were observed Scotch carts, with broad and narrow wheels, ploughs, rhomboidal harrows, &c. The crops consist of oats on an old bog; wheat, about 10 English acres, the first crop on a reclaimed bog, drained, part of it burned, and part covered with lime compost by Mr. Patteson, who had the management previous to Mr. MacChlery. Some of it was sown so late as the 15th of December. It is a very fine crop, and affords a striking example of what may be done under improved management. Potatoes, mangel-wurzel, Swedish and white turnips, as planted in drills; and a large compost heap of bog-earth and lime is in preparation for farther improvements.”

Live Stock.—“The cattle of the barony of Morisk,” says the authority whom we quoted in the preceding section, “are of an inferior description; and but little care being taken to provide them with food in the winter season, they seldom attain a large size. In cold weather the store cattle are generally housed, and the cows obtain a place in the cabin, on account of the greater warmth, the farmer also thinking that they in turn increase the warmth of the inmates. Some ‘Kyloes’ or ‘west highlands’

have been introduced by Lord Sligo on a mountain farm, and, from their hardy constitution, appear to thrive well in their exposed situation. The introduction of the Cheviot sheep by the same nobleman is another interesting experiment, of the success of which there can be now no doubt. Stealing of sheep, lambs, and wool, are crimes of frequent occurrence, and, on that account, the number kept in the barony, although peculiarly adapted to the purpose, is decreasing fast, the farmers evincing a disinclination to keep a species of stock which is liable to such depredations. Of horses a much greater number is kept than necessary, considering that they are employed but little in tillage, the land being chiefly cultivated by the loy and spade; and these implements are far inferior to those in use in England.”—The index which this passage affords to the condition of live stock in the other baronies of the county, may probably be well seen through the medium of a vidimus of the state of live stock in the several baronies, as reported on by Dr. MacParlan in 1802. The breed of cattle in Morisk seemed to have become improved up to the full amount of the capacity of the moorish and mountainous nature of the pasture, by the importation of English breeds by the Marquis of Sligo and his father; and the improvement which they experienced, had spread into the neighbouring baronies. The breed in Tyrrawley, except in a few instances, were not at all improved. The prevailing cattle of Burrisboole were the common, old, bad breed. The cattle of Carra had been improved by the introduction, 40 years before, of the English bull, called Johnny Ghant, and by the subsequent introduction of several good English breeds; and the sheep of the same barony had become highly improved in consequence of the importation of English rams. The cattle of Clanmorris had become very much improved. Both the cattle and the sheep of Gallen were unimproved; nor, except in a few places, did they enjoy any facility or even capacity for improvement in the character of the soil. Live stock of all kinds, in Kilmain, were in a state of high improvement, and were continuing to experience the appliances of still higher improvement. The live stock of Costello were only beginning to improve. The cattle of Erris were poor and bad.

In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, on holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 2,134 horses and mules, 1,821 asses, 5,945 cattle, 8,630 sheep, 9,738 pigs, and 58,517 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 11,406 horses and mules, 7,132 asses, 35,379 cattle, 45,757 sheep, 27,925 pigs, and 174,913 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 6,422 horses and mules, 1,865 asses, 20,460 cattle, 30,481 sheep, 10,674 pigs, and 79,383 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,044 horses and mules, 97 asses, 4,616 cattle, 10,344 sheep, 1,236 pigs, and 10,757 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 1,710 horses and mules, 71 asses, 14,458 cattle, 45,755 sheep, 965 pigs, and 10,704 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with the amount of their respective estimated value, were 22,716 horses and mules, £181,728; 10,986 asses, £10,986; 80,856 cattle, £523,577; 141,167 sheep, £155,283; 50,538 pigs, £63,173; and 334,274 poultry, £8,375. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £945,104. In the same year, the totals of the several classes of live stock within the civic districts of the county, together with the amount of the estimated value of each class, were 500 horses and mules, £4,000; 21 asses, £21; 399 cattle, £3,898; 1,096 sheep, £1,128; 1,748 pigs, £2,185; and 3,994 poultry, £160. Total estimated value of live stock within the civic districts, £11,328.

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37; surgeons, 28; apothecaries, 17; midwives, 37; nurse-tenders, 21. Attorneys, 10; proctor, 1; law-clerks, 9; excise-officers, 295; bailiffs, 80; gaol-keepers, 13. School-teachers, 267 males and 77 females; ushers and tutors, 61 males and 6 females; governesses, 24; teachers of music, 4; teachers of dancing, 5. Clergymen of the Established church, 28; Methodist ministers, 6; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Baptist minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 99; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 19; sextons, 10; scripture-readers, 9; parish-clerks, 19.

Antiquities.—Pillar-towers exist at Killalla, at Ballagh, at Turlough, near Castlebar, and at Meelick, 3 miles from Swineford. The principal old castles, most in various states of preservation, and some traceable only in their foundations, but remarkable for either their site or their associations, are the castles of Portnahally, a mile west of Downpatrick Head; of Ballycastle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the preceding, but razed to a level with the ground; of Ballinglen, in the glen of that name in Tyrawley, about 2 miles from the sea; of Corrickanass, about a mile west of Castleria; of Castleria, on the Rathfrán rivulet, nearly 2 miles from the sea, but razed to the ground; of Deel, on the demesne of Deel-Castle, at the head of Lough Conn; of Crossmolina, at the village of that name; of Knockglass, razed to the foundation; of Cloghans, on the east shore of Lough Conn; of Castle-Island, on an islet of Lough Conn; of Rockfleet, on the shore of Clew bay, 3 miles west of Newport, and said to have been built by Grace O'Malley; of Corrickaneady, 1 mile south-east of Newport; of Derowil, 2 miles from Ballagh; of Castlemore, within a mile of Ballaghadireen; of Breizea, about 3 miles from Ballagh; of Castlema-garret, within a mile of Ballindine; of Marneen, within 2 miles of Claremorris; of Ballylahan, the chief of thirteen in the barony of Gallen; of Inver, on the east shore of Broadhaven; of Knocknalinn, on the west shore of Broadhaven, opposite Inver; of Tarren, in Erris, 6 miles west of the Mullet; of Barnagh, on Blacksod bay, 4 miles from the Mullet; of Corelogh, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the Mullet; of Dunagh, on the west side of Blacksod bay; and of Lough-Mask, Ballinrobe, Turin, Shruel, Ballybacca, Cloongashel, and many others, all square structures, and mostly built by the families of Burke, Barret, and Jennings. The old monastic structures, within the county, either extinct or standing, are the monasteries of Aghagower, 5 miles from Ballinrobe; of Aghamore, in Costello; of Annagh, in Kilmaine; of Ballagh; of Ballentally; of Ballyhaunis; of Ballina; of Ballinasmaill; of Ballinrobe; of Ballintobber, in Carra; of Boghnoyen; of Innisboffin; of Barriscarra; of Bowfinan; of Burishoole; of Clare; of Cong, celebrated for its architecture, and for accompanying small antiquities; of Cross; of Crossmolina; of Donnacmore; of Erew, on Lough Conn; of Inchmean, in Lough Mask; of Innistormen; of Killycraw; of Killeden; of Killetrynode, nobody knows where; of Kilfinan; of Kilmoremoy; of Kilnegarvan, in Gallen; of Kilroe, in Tyrawley; of Killyn, in Tyrawley; of Leannamaneh; of Mayo, at the village of that name; of Morish, near Westport Quay; of Moyne, on the river Moy; of Rathfrán, in Tyrawley; of Rathcolp, nobody knows where; of Rosark, on the river Moy; of Tarmoncarra, in Erris; and of Urlare, in Costello. Some curious pieces of old masonry occur at DOWNPATRICK: which see. One Druidical altar occurs about a mile south-west of Ballinrobe; and another about half-a-mile west of Ballina.

History.—Mayo was included in the grant which Henry II. made, in 1180, to William Fitz-Adelin de

Burgho; and it was so soon colonized by the English that, in the reign of Henry III., a strenuous but vain effort was made to dispossess them. In the early part of the 14th century, Mayo figures in record as county ground; but soon after the assassination of William de Burgho, Earl of Ulster, in 1333, some of the younger branches of the Burke family seized the counties of Mayo and Galway, appropriated these territories to their own use, renounced English names, laws, and alliances, identified themselves and their followers with the native Irish, and successfully established a sort of rude political independence. At this great revolution, the two leading De Burghos, who mastered Mayo and Galway, assumed the names of respectively, MacWilliam Oughter and MacWilliam Eigher, the D'Exeter or D'Exons took the name of MacJordan, the Nungles took that of MacCostello, and other families took the names of MacHubbard, MacDavid, MacPhilben, &c.; from this time till the reign of Elizabeth, the MacWilliams exercised sovereign or mildly despotic authority; and during their administration, the Blakes, the Brownes, the Kirwans, the MacDonnells, and other families from Ulster and the south of Galway, settled within their territories. In 1575, the reigning MacWilliam, accompanied by the heads of the clans of O'Malley and O'Donnell, made his submission to the English government at Galway, and agreed to pay 250 marks a-year for his country, and to hold his possessions by English tenure. But though Mayo was now a second time made a county, and placed under the laws of England, the Burkes first repined, next complained, and next rebelled; and, along with the O'Donnells, the Joyces, and other clans, they rose in arms to reassert their independence, and speedily plunged their country in the horrors of general tumult and anarchy. In July, 1586, however, Sir Richard Bingham marched at the head of a sufficient force to subdue and enslave them, razed several castles of the Burkes and the O'Donnells, scoured the whole county from south to north, and overwhelmed the rebel army in a pitched battle at Ardarae. The rebellion of 1641 was actively promoted by most of the old families of the county, and occasioned an enormous amount of forfeitures; and the wars of the Revolution drew the Burkes, the Brownes, the Dillons, and other families into the Jacobite vortex, and led to the forfeiture of 19,294 acres of land, of the total estimated value of £37,508 3s. In 1796, the small invading French force under General Humbert, landed at one of the lower and westward ramifications of Killalla bay, took possession of the towns of Killalla, Ballina, and Foxford, accumulated around them a large force of discontented Irish, totally defeated a British army of 6,000 under General Lake at Castlebar, spread general alarm and confusion through not only Mayo but Connaught, and were speedily obliged to make a complete and final surrender at Ballinacorney in co. Leitrim. See KILLALLA, BALLINA, CASTLEBAR, and BALLINAMUCK.

MAYO, a parish 3 miles south by east of Ballagh, and partly in the barony of Kilmain, but chiefly in that of Clannorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 6 miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Kilmain section, 2,079 acres, 1 road, 19 perches,—of which 12 acres, 2 roads, 24 perches are water. Area of the Clannorris section, 9,769 acres, 3 roads, 24 perches,—of which 102 acres, 9 perches are water, and 604 acres, 38 perches lie detached a brief distance to the west. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,121; in 1841, 4,179. Houses 735. Pop. of the Clannorris section, in 1831, 2,563; in 1841, 3,411. Houses 597. The surface forms part of, in the strict or proper sense of the

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wood, 1460; John Pain, 1483; William Rokeby, 1507; Hugh Inge, 1512; Richard Wilson, 1523; Edward Staples, 1530; William Walsh, 1554; Hugh Brady, 1563; Thomas Jones, 1584; Roger Dod, 1605; George Montgomery, 1610; James Ussher, 1621; Anthony Martin, 1625; Henry Lesly, 1660; Henry Jones, 1661; Anthony Dopping, 1681; Richard Tension, 1697; William Moreton, 1705; John Evans, 1715; Henry Downs, 1724; Ralph Lambert, 1726; Welbore Ellis, 1731; Arthur Prue, 1733; Henry Maule, 1744; Hon. William Carmichael, 1758; Richard Pocock, 1763; Arthur Smith, 1765; Hon. Henry Maxwell, 1766; Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, 1799; Nathaniel Alexander, 1822; Charles Dickenson, 1840; and Edward Stopford, 1842. The bishop of Meath is styled Most Reverend, and ranks next the archbishops, taking precedence of all the bishops. The only dignitaries are the archdeacon of Meath and the dean of Clonsilla; and a synod, composed of all the incumbents in the diocese, and presided over by the archdeacon of Meath, supplies the place of a chapter. The diocese is divided into 12 rural deaneries. The gross and the nett income of the bishop, upon an average of three years ending in Dec. 1831, was respectively £5,220 10s. 6d., and £4,068 10s. 7d.

The diocese of Meath comprehends nearly the whole of the counties of Meath and Westmeath, a large part of King's county, and small parts of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Kildare. Dr. Beaufort estimated it to comprise an area of 663,000 acres, to be divided into 224 parishes, and to contain 77 churches; and he assigned to the county of Meath 324,400 acres, 147 parishes, and 44 churches,—to Cavan, 9,400 acres, 1 parish, and 1 church,—to Longford, 4,300 acres, 1 parish, and 1 church,—to Westmeath, 222,750 acres, 59 parishes, and 20 churches,—to King's county, 102,000 acres, 16 parishes, and 11 churches,—and to Kildare, 750 acres, and part of 1 parish. The length of the diocese is 80 statute miles; its breadth is 20 statute miles; and its area, according to ecclesiastical returns, made a little previous to the Ordnance Survey, is 992,957 acres, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 377,859. Number of parishes, 206; of benefices with cure, 102; of sinecure benefices, 1; of benefices consisting of single parishes, 59; of resident incumbents, 89; of non-resident incumbents, 14. Tithe compositions belonging to the benefices, £27,416 1s. 10½d.; glebes, £7,251 4s. 2½d. Gross income, £36,480 6s. 10½d.; nett, £30,291 2s. 2½d. Patrons of 29 benefices, the crown; of 34, the diocesan; of 6, incumbents; of 23, laymen and corporations; of 11, alternate parties. Composition of appropriate tithes, £4,727 14s. 3½d.; of impropriate tithes, £12,076 13s. 2½d. Number of stipendiary curates, 38; gross amount of their salaries, £2,788 16s. 11½d., besides additional advantages enjoyed by 9. Number of benefices without churches, 9; with churches, 94. Total of churches, 99; sittings, 20,727. Cost of building 56, building and enlarging 4, enlarging 4, and repairing 4 of the churches, £79,850 19s. 4½d.; of which £16,507 13s. 9½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £32,173 5s. 7½d. were lent by that Board, £20,684 5s. 8d. were private donations, and £10,301 2s. 0½d. were raised by parochial assessment. Since the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 3 churches have been rebuilt and 4 enlarged, chiefly by means of funds which they have supplied. Number of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 3; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 18; of Roman Catholic chapels, 156. In 1834, the population consisted of 25,626 Churchmen, 672 Presbyterians, 199 Protestant dissenters, and 377,562 Roman Catholics; and

2 benefices contained no member of the Established Church, each of 5 contained not more than 20 members of the Established Church, each of 11 not more than 50, each of 20 not more than 100, each of 25 not more than 200, each of 28 not more than 500, each of 11 not more than 1,000, and each of 3 not more than 2,000. In the same year, 456 daily schools, which made returns of their attendance, had on their books 17,701 males and 11,184 females; and 122 daily schools, which made no returns of their attendance, were estimated to be attended by 7,686 children. Of the total of daily schools, 373 were supported wholly by fees, and 205 wholly or partially by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 45 were in connection with the National Board, 21 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 2 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 3 with the Kildare Place Society, and 18 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Meath is divided into 64 parishes, and has 62 parochial clergy, and 69 coadjutor clergy or curates. The bishop's parishes are Mullingar and Kells; and the cathedral chapel is at Mullingar. The principal existing monastic establishments are Lovett-house at Navan, and the new convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Tullamore. The names of the 64 parishes, and of the sites of the chapels in each, are as follow:—1. Mullingar. —Mullingar, Walshestown, Gainstown, and private chapels in the gaol and convent; 2. Kells. —Kells and Girty; 3. Clara. —Clara and Horse-leap; 4. Kinnegad. —Kinnegad, Caralstown, and Clonard; 5. Castlepollard. —Castlepollard, Rock, Millbrook, and Tullystown; 6. Castletown. —Castletown, Geoghagan, and Raheenmore; 7. Ratoath. —Ratoath and Ashbourne; 8. Castletown. —Castletown, Kilpatrick, and Fletcherstown; 9. Ballymore. —Ballymore and Boher; 10. Rathcondra. —Milton and Empor; 11. Raham. —Killins, Lynally, and Island; 12. Kilbride. —Mount-Nugent and Ballinacree; 13. Multifarnham. —Multifarnham, Laney, Portmashangan, and Lacken; 14. Grangegeate. —Grangeamount and Newton; 15. Broughilnebracney. —Broughilnebracney and Castlejordan; 16. Kilmessan. —Kilmessan and Dunsany; 17. Drumrany. —Drumrany; 18. Moynalty. —Moynalty and Newcastle; 19. Castletowndelvin. —Castletowndelvin and Killua; 20. Longwood. —Longwood and Killyon; 21. Moyvore. —Moyvore and Ballyburra; 22. Lobinstown. —Lobinstown, Siddan, and Newton; 23. Curraha. —Curraha and Greenogue; 24. Dunboyne. —Dunboyne and Kilbride; 25. Nobber. —Nobber and Cruiston; 26. Duleek. —Duleek, Bellestown, and Boolies; 27. Nail. —Nail and Kilkenny (West); 28. Kilskeere. —Kilskeere and Ballinlough; 29. Kilbarry. —Kilbarry and Orristown; 30. Bohermeen. —Bohermeen, Curristown, and Boyerstown; 31. Summerhill. —Summerhill and Dangan; 32. Dunderry. —Maymot and Cresces; 33. Ardcaith. —Ardcaith and Clonally; 34. Oldcastle. —Oldcastle and Drummond; 35. Dunshaughlin. —Dunshaughlin and Cornmullin; 36. Turbotstown. —Turbotstown and Faughtstown; 37. Batterstown. —Batterstown, Killeloon, and Kilcock; 38. Frankford. —Frankford and Ballyboy; 39. Moynalty. —Moynalty and Guatrim; 40. Churchtown. —Churchtown and Loughnavally; 41. Kildalky. —Kildalky; 42. Collinstown. —Collinstown and Fore; 43. Turin. —Turin and Mountain; 44. Sonna. —Sonna and Ballinacury; 45. Eglish. —Eglish and Thomastown; 46. Clonmellon. —Clonmellon and Kiltallon; 47. Stamullen. —Stamullen, Keenony, and Julianstown; 48. Slane. —Slane, Rathkenny, and Rushwee; 49. Trim. —Trim, Boardmill, and a private chapel in the gaol; 50. Tobber and Kilmainham. —Tobber and Bellagh;

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part of the present King's county; and the final arrangement, or that which now exists, was made in the reign of Elizabeth.

MEATH,

A large county of the province of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the province of Ulster and the county of Louth; on the east, by the Irish sea and the county of Dublin; on the south, by the county of Kildare; on the south-west, by King's county; and on the west, by the county of Westmeath. Its length of contact with the county of Cavan, measured in a series of straight lines, is 29 miles; with co. Monaghan, 3; with co. Louth, 21; with the Irish sea, 5½; with co. Dublin, 23; with co. Kildare, 23; with King's co., 4½; and with co. Westmeath, 30. The landward boundary-line is formed for a few miles with co. Louth by the Boyne, and with Kildare by the Boyne and the Blackwater; and it passes, at remote intervals, through lakes, along watersheds, and down the course of small streams; but, in a general view, it is strictly artificial. The greatest length of the county, in the direction of east-south-east by east, from Lough Sheelin to the Irish sea, at the boundary with co. Dublin, is 36½ miles; and the greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 32 miles; but, exclusive of their comparatively small wings, which project toward respectively the east, the south-west, and the west-north-west, the greatest length is 33 miles from north to south, and the breadth is from 10½ to 22½. The area comprehends 347,391 acres of arable land, 16,033 of uncultivated land, 12,767 of continuous plantations, 464 of towns, and 3,244 of water,—in all, 579,899 acres.

Surface.—The brief extent of coast extends in the direction of south by east, has nearly a quite straight sea-line, and consists of a low beach, skirted by sand banks and low hills. The whole county may, in a general view, be regarded as a chief and very characteristic part of the great central plain of Ireland; all of an aggregately champaign character; prevaillingly fertile, verdant, and an eminent portion of "the Emerald Isle;" hilly over a small district in the west, and variegated by hills and swells in many districts of the north and the interior, but nowhere mountainous, or rugged, or lifted away from its proud, rich character of a grand expanse of the very finest champaign country. Most of such hills as exist are detached or isolated in position, soft in outline, green or golden in dress, and skirted off into undulations or little tableaus; and, with few exceptions, they possess a bare sufficiency of height and character to relieve the circumjacent plain from a tone of monotony. The principal, together with the altitudes of their summits above sea-level, are Mount-Iver, 563 feet, on the northern border, and connected with the south-western heights of co. Louth; Red Mountain, 402, on the right bank of the Boyne, between Slane and Drogheda; four heights, 462, 530, 550, and 366, in the central district of the barony of Upper Duleek, and from east-south-east to south-south-east of the village of Duleek; twelve heights, 467, 380, 361, 258, 334, 558, 320, 475, 251, 384, 322, and 304, within a circuit of 4½ miles around the village of Dunshaughlin; three heights, 376, 393, and 406, between Garadice and Rathcor; the Hill of Ward, 390, immediately north-east of Athboy; Corrickleek, 509, on the north border, immediately north of Nobber; Scribogue, 618, 3 miles west of Nobber; a height, 629, on the northern boundary, due north-west of Scribogue; and Shelve-Nacallagh, 904, between Crossakeel and Oldcastle.

Waters.—The river Boyne begins to touch the county of Meath not far below its origin in the county of Kildare; traces the boundary between these counties, down to the north-east district of Upper Moyfenragh; flows north-eastward through the interior of Meath, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and then turning eastward, separates the barony of Lower Duleek from the county of Louth and the borough of Drogheda. It traverses some of the most fertile and best improved districts of Meath; and constitutes a boundary to every barony of this county which touches its banks. It washes the towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane; and is navigable, in part naturally, and in part with artificial aid, from the sea to Navan. The Yellow river traces the south boundary of Upper Moyfenragh with King's co., a brief distance above its embouchure on the left bank of the Boyne. The Upper Blackwater comes sluggishly in from Kildare, and flows along part of the boundary with that county and across a wing of Moyfenragh, to the right bank of the Boyne, 2 miles above Scariff-bridge. The Deel comes in from Westmeath, and flows eastward across the north-west wing of Upper Moyfenragh, to the left side of the Boyne, near the mouth of the Blackwater. The Stonyford river rises on the west border of Meath, and flows south-eastward across a wing of Westmeath, and through the barony of Lune, to the Boyne at Scariff-bridge. The Lower Blackwater comes in from co. Cavan, and flows south-eastward past the town of Kells to the Boyne at the town of Navan. The Moynalty river comes in from co. Cavan, and flows south-south-eastward, and past the village of Moynalty, to the Blackwater, 2 miles below Kells. The Mattock traces the boundary several miles with co. Louth to the left bank of the Boyne. The Nanny Water rises 3 or 4 miles east-south-east of Navan, and flows east-north-eastward, and past the village of Duleek, to the Irish sea, midway between the mouth of the Boyne and the boundary with co. Dublin. A rivulet, of brief length of course, flows along the boundary with co. Dublin to the sea. The headstreams of the Tolka river, and two or three tiny affluents of the other Dublin rivulets and of the Liffey, drain a small band of country on the east border and in the south-east corner of Meath.—A portion of Lough Sheelin, amounting to 1,161 acres, 26 perches, lies within the barony of Fore, at the western extremity of the west-north-westward wing of the county. All the other lakes of both the boundaries and the interior of Meath are small: the principal on the boundaries are Loughs Glass, Bane, Annagh, and Nanagh, on the south-west boundary of the barony of Fore,—Lough Ervey, on the north boundary of Lower Kells,—and Lough Ballyboe, on the north boundary of Lower Slane; and the principal in the interior are Loughs Whitewood, Breaky, and Newcastle, in Lower Kells,—Loughs Brackan and Rahans in Lower Slane,—and Lough Croboy in Upper Moyfenragh.

Climate.—Meath has a lower temperature than the western counties of Ireland, and less rain than the upland counties of even the north and the south. A frosty and comparatively dry winter is usually succeeded by a season of good crops; and an open or wet winter is usually followed by a season of comparatively indifferent crops. North and north-east winds prevail from the first of March till the middle or near the end of May; south and south-west winds prevail during another third of the year; and winds from all quarters blow in succession or rotation during the remaining third of the year. A season of poor crops rarely follows a drought, but often succeeds a long continuance of rain. The farmers look for rain and wind in May and June, and are of opinion

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7,467 pigs, and 58,049 poultry. The totals of these classes of live stock, together with the estimated value of each, were 22,346 horses and mules, £178,768; 1,850 asses, £1,850; 83,154 cattle, £540,501; 119,394, sheep, £131,333; 33,393 pigs, £41,741; and 300,090 poultry, £7,502. Grand total of estimated value of live stock within the rural districts, £901,695. In the same year, the total of the classes of live stock, and of their estimated value, within the civic districts of the county, were, 360 horses and mules, £2,880; 40 asses, £40; 317 cattle, £2,061; 14 sheep, £15; 1,214 pigs, £1,517; and 2,540 poultry, £64. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the civic districts, £6,577.

Woods.—“The quantity of wood within this county,” said Mr. Thompson, the statist of Meath, in 1802, “is so very small, that it is not worth consideration under a separate head. The plantations, however, are very extensive about the different noblemen and gentlemen’s seats; some arrived at, others approaching fast to maturity, and many in a state of infancy. Full grown plantations consist, for the most part, of groves immediately surrounding old mansions and modern houses. They are chiefly composed of ash, elm, oak, sycamore, and lime, and, in a few instances, Scottish and spruce fir. Those that are coming to maturity, are generally hedgerows or skirting plantations, and are chiefly composed of ash and elm, in the former; beech, fir, and different kinds of forest trees, in the latter; and those in their infancy are situated in extensive ranges on the sides of hills, or large clumps within the view of gentlemen’s seats. Planting precipices and crags, and turning into profit ground, hitherto considered unprofitable, seems to be viewed in its proper light; and every spot of such ground which heretofore was left waste, is now fenced in and planted.” The principal plantations at the time when this passage was written, were those of Allentown, Headfort, the Fingal estate, Dangan, Summerhill, Slane, and Beaupark. In 1841, there were within the county 119 continuous acres, and 37,398 detached trees of oak, 229 acres and 401,008 detached trees of ash, 48 acres and 44,768 detached trees of elm, 99 acres and 40,857 detached trees of beech, 517 acres and 30,450 detached trees of fir, 10,749 acres and 865,236 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 1,006 acres and 2,527 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 12,767 acres of continuous plantations, and 1,422,244 detached trees, the latter equivalent to 8,889 acres, and the two making a grand total of 21,656 acres of wood. Of the continuous plantations, there were planted previous to 1791, 54 acres of oak, 76 of ash, 27 of elm, 30 of beech, 52 of fir, 2,781 of mixed trees, and 464 of orchards.

Manufactures and Trade.—A *vidimus* of the manufactures of the county in 1802, shows that, at that time, from 200 to 300 looms were employed in weaving sackcloth in the town of Navan,—that a number of looms were employed upon the same fabric in various other parts of the county,—that Dowlas and three-quarters wide coarse linens were manufactured for exportation, principally in the baronies of Slane and Duleek,—that linen of a finer texture was made in the baronies of Demifore and Lower Kells, and sold in the market of Oldcastle,—that some coarse friezes, for home-consumption, were made in the baronies of Dunboyne and Ratoath,—that whiskey was distilled in large quantities at Navan,—that both writing paper and coarse kinds of paper were made at Navan,—that a cotton-mill was in the course of erection on the Boyne below Navan,—that an extensive bleach-green existed on the Nanny Water,—that the straw-hat manufacture was exten-

sively carried on in the town and neighbourhood of Dunboyne, and at Galtrim in the barony of Deesee,—that coarse pottery was manufactured at Knock, in the barony of Morgallion,—that large quantities of nails were made near Garristown,—and that tanneries existed in almost every town of the county. The best complete view, though only an indirect one, of the recent state of manufactures and trade, is afforded by the personal statistics of productive industry, exhibited in the Census of 1841; and we therefore condense and subjoin them:—Fishermen, 20; millers, 198; maltsters, 2; brewers, 3; distiller, 1; barm-maker, 1; bakers, 190; confectioners, 23; salt-manufacturer, 1; fishmongers, 7; egg-dealers, 50; fruiterers, 9; cattle-dealers, 90; horse-dealers, 15; pig-jobbers, 97; salicemasters, 2; corn-dealers, 15; seedsmen, 5; butter-merchants, 4; huxters and provision-dealers, 54; butchers, 92; poultryers, 4; victuallers, 40; grocers, 68; wares-merchants, 2; factory-workers, 68; flax-dressers, 85; carders, 65; spinners of flax, 1,456; spinner of cotton, 1; spinners of wool, 1,484; spinners of unspecified classes, 4,596; winders and warpers, 40; wool-dressers, 7; weavers of cotton, 42; weavers of linen, 249; weavers of woollen, 43; weavers of lace, 88; weavers of unspecified classes, 1,031; manufacturers of lace, 2; manufacturers of woollen, 2; bleachers, 8; dyers, 18; cloth-finishers, 4; curriers, 13; tanners, 19; leather-dresser, 1; breeches-makers, 149; boot and shoe makers, 828; tailors, 700; sempstresses, 573; dress-makers, 600; milliners, 56; stay-makers, 2; knitters, 713; hatters, 36; bonnet-makers, 30; straw-workers, 6; gloves, 2; hair-dressers and barbers, 4; leather-dealer, 1; tax-dealer, 1; hosiers, 3; haberdashers, 2; linen-draper, 1; woollen-draper, 11; pedler, 1; vendors of soft goods, 40; rag and bone dealers, 30; architects, 2; builders, 13; brick-makers, 11; potters, 9; stone-cutters, 90; lime-burners, 12; bricklayers, 10; stone-masons, 408; slaters, 50; thatchers, 32; plasterers, 29; sawyers, 58; carpenters, 1,198; cart-makers, 15; cabinet-makers, 10; coopers, 160; turners, 33; millwrights, 20; wheelwrights, 24; shipwrights, 2; pump-borers, 19; reed-maker, 1; brush-maker, 1; basket-makers, 36; broom-makers, 7; miners, 2; iron-founders, 6; blacksmiths, 708; whitesmiths, 31; nailers, 118; cutlers, 2; gunsmiths, 3; braziers and coppersmiths, 3; wire-workers, 2; bell-hanger, 1; plumbers, 2; tinplate-workers, 15; tinkers, 31; machine-makers, 9; optician and mathematical instrument-maker, 1; watchmakers, 3; coach and car makers, 7; currier and gilder, 1; saddlers, 19; harness-makers, 60; whip-makers, 2; rope-makers, 4; paper-makers, 15; paper-stainers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 22; mat-makers, 18; painters and glaziers, 90; net-maker, 1; sieve-makers, 14; upholsterer, 1; furniture-dressers, 5; delph-dealers, 2; booksellers and stationers, 4; timber-merchant, 1; coal-merchants, 2; ironmongers, 9; merchants of unspecified classes, 27; dealers of unspecified classes, 700; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 230; shop-assistants, 136; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 12; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 10.

Fairs.—The following are the principal fairs held within the county:—Ashbourne, Jan. 6, June 6, July 29, Oct. 31; Athboy, Jan. 9, March 12, May 4, Aug. 4, Sept. 24, Nov. 9; Ardara, May 7; Armalbeg, May 19, July 19, Oct. 24, and Dec. 7; Ballybogan, Sept. 25; Bective, May 16 and Nov. 1; Carlanstown-Bridge, March 12, May 1, Aug. 6, and Nov. 19; Clonard, May 23 and Nov. 13; Crossakeel, May 9, Aug. 16, and Dec. 15; Drogheda, March 11, April 14, May 12, June 21, Aug. 28, Oct. 30, Nov. 17, and Dec. 15; Drumcondra, April

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Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools within the county was 572, of scholars 10,407, of male scholars 6,460, of female scholars 3,611, of scholars whose sex was not specified 336, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,280, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 5, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 0, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community, 8,817, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 305;—and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 272, of scholars 10,722, of male scholars 6,797, of female scholars 3,739, of scholars whose sex was not specified 186, of scholars connected with the Established church 1,249, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 4, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 0, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 9,326, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 143. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834 are given under the diocesan divisions, and may be estimated for the county of Meath by reference to our article on the diocese of Meath. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 96 daily schools, conducted by 69 male and 34 female teachers, attended by 6,278 male and 4,904 female scholars, and aided during the year with £852 10s. in salaries, £123 10s. in free stock, and £182 17s. 14d. in school requisites at half-price.—During 1843, the number of committals on charges of felony was 329, of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions 184, and of persons committed for drunkenness 9. Of the 329 persons committed on charges of felony, 53 were charged with offences against the person, 19 with offences against property committed with violence, 107 with offences against property committed without violence, 2 with malicious offences against property, and 148 with offences not included in the above classes; 7 were sentenced to transportation, 88 to imprisonment, and 22 to pay fines, 14 were discharged on sureties or were convicted but not sentenced, 4 were found insane on arraignment, 90 were found not guilty on trial, 75 had no bill found against them, 27 were not prosecuted, and 2 were bailed and not tried. The constabulary force consisted, on January 1, 1844, of 1 third-rate county inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, 3 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 7 second-rate head-constables, 52 constables, 220 first-rate sub-constables, 43 second-rate sub-constables, and 9 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843 was £13,696 1s. 74d. The constabulary force has its head-quarters at Navan, and is distributed through 46 stations, in the 8 districts of Navan, Trim, Athboy, Kells, Slane, Duleek, Dunshaughlin, and Drogheda. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Kells. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Summerhill. The county gaol is at Trim; bride-wells are at Trim, Navan, and Kells; and the district Lunatic asylum, to which Meath may send 31 patients, is at Dublin. The assizes are held at Trim; quarter-sessions, at Trim, Navan, Kells, Drogheda, Duleek, and Dunshaughlin; and petty-sessions, at Athboy, Crossakeel, Drumcondra, Duleek, Dunboyne, Dunshaughlin, George's Cross, Juliastown, Kells, Longwood, Moynalty, Navan, Oldcastle, Slane, Summerhill, and Trim. An infirmary and a fever hospital are at Navan; workhouses, at Dunshaughlin, Kells, Navan, Oldcastle, and Trim; savings' banks, at Kells, Navan, and Oldcastle; loan funds, at Athboy, Castletown, Duleek, Kells, Navan, Rathmoylan, and Skreen; and dispensaries, at Athboy, Castletown, Crossakeel, Drumcondra,

Duleek, Dunboyne, Dunshaughlin, Enfield, Juliastown, Kells, Kentstown, Kilmainham, Moynalty, Navan, Nobber, Oldcastle, Raddanstown, Ratoath, Skreen, Slane, Stamullen, Summerhill, Syddan, and Trim. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £573,670; the annual amount of property valued under the Act 6 and 7 William IV. is £527,594; and the amount of grand-jury presentments for 1842, was £30,341. The number of tenements valued for the poor-rate is 25,760; and of these, 14,436 were valued under £5,—3,336, under £10,—1,825, under £15,—1,104, under £20,—784, under £25,—520, under £30,—700, under £40,—437, under £50,—and 2,619 at and above £50. Two members were sent to the Irish parliament from the county at large, and two from each of the boroughs of Ratoath, Duleek, Navan, Trim, Kells, and Athboy. Only the two members for the county at large are sent to the imperial parliament. *Constituency.* in 1841, 1,226; of whom 385 were £50 freeholders, 141 were £20 freeholders, 515 were £10 freeholders, 1 was a £50 leaseholder, 36 were £20 leaseholders, 128 were £10 leaseholders, 2 were £50 rent-chargers, 26 were £20 rent-chargers, and 2 were £10 copyholders.

Population. in 1792, 69,000; in 1821, 128,042; in 1831, 136,872; in 1841, 183,828. *Houses.* in 1792, 13,693; in 1821, 23,478; in 1831, 23,803; in 1841, 30,785. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 92,494; females, 91,334; families, 32,737. *Inhabited houses,* 30,785; complete uninhabited houses, 877; houses in the course of erection, 98. *First-class inhabited houses,* 694; *second-class,* 3,793; *third-class,* 15,575; *fourth-class,* 10,723. *Families residing in first-class houses,* 745; in *second-class houses,* 4,212; in *third-class houses,* 16,416; in *fourth-class houses,* 11,364. *Families employed chiefly in agriculture,* 23,978; in *manufactures and trade,* 6,043; in *other pursuits,* 2,716. *Families dependent chiefly on property and professions,* 584; on the *directing of labour,* 10,023; on their *own manual labour,* 21,325; on *means not specified,* 805. *Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food,* 41,325; to *clothing,* 3,193; to *lodging,* 3,559; to *health,* 73; to *charity,* 4; to *justice,* 404; to *education,* 253; to *religion,* 155; *unclassified,* 3,430; without any specified occupations, 4,836. *Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food,* 2,512; to *clothing,* 9,378; to *lodging,* 16; to *health,* 46; to *charity,* 1; to *justice,* 1; to *education,* 125; to *religion,* 10; *unclassified,* 7,711; without any specified occupation, 37,591. *Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,* 28,659; who could read but not write, 14,656; who could neither read nor write, 37,949. *Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write,* 13,367; who could read but not write, 16,866; who could neither read nor write, 50,273. *Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools,* 5,591; attending superior schools, 66. *Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools,* 4,488; attending superior schools, 43. *Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried,* 49; married, 46; widowed, 5. *Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried,* 40; married, 46; widowed, 14. *Physicians,* 20; surgeons, 18; apothecaries, 25; midwives, 11; nurses-tenders, 35. *Barristers,* 8; coroner, 1; attorneys, 15; petty-sessions clerks, 4; excise-officers, 37; bailiffs, 22; gaol-keepers, 10; inspector of weights and measures, 1; school-teachers, 220 males and 71 females; ushers and tutors, 27 males and 8 females; governesses, 46; music and dancing masters, 6. *Clergymen of the Established church,* 49; Methodist ministers, 2; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman

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name of Carolan, one of the last of the Irish bards. See KILRONAN.

MEELICK, a hamlet in the parish of Killeely, barony of Lower Bunnraty, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated south of the centre of the parish, and 3½ miles north-west of Limerick; and it has a constabulary station, and a branch of the Cratloe dispensary. Adjacent to it is the seat of Meelick-house.

MEELICK, a parish in the barony of Longford, 2 miles south-east of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,292 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches,—of which 178 acres, 6 perches are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 1,511; in 1841, 1,710. Houses 293. The surface is bounded on the east by the Shannon; lies opposite the junction point of King's county and the county of Tipperary; consists of low, flat, and aggregately second-rate land; and includes three isles in the Shannon, called Cromwell's, Friar's, and Big Islands. The hamlet of Meelick stands on the Shannon; and the hamlet of Reaskmore stands in the west. The only seat is Prospect. One constabulary station is at the hamlet of Meelick, and another a short distance east of Reaskmore. The abbey of Meelick, situated on the Shannon, was founded for Franciscans in 1474, by one of the dynasts of Silkenia; it was endowed with a considerable portion of the rich lowlands along the Shannon in its vicinity; and, at the dissolution, it was granted to Sir John King, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanricarde. The monastic building was at one time a sumptuous structure, but is now a roofless and mouldering ruin; and a beautiful pillar, which formerly separated and supported the arches on its south side, has been torn away to supply headstones for the graves in the cemetery. The church contains many curious Latin epitaphs, and an elegant modern monument to the memory of a son of Mr. Martin of Eyrecourt. A small dwelling-house attached to the old abbey, serves as the conventual residence of two monks; a chapel has been erected adjacent to the dwelling-house; and a few acres of land are held on lease by the monks from the Earl of Clanricarde. The Munster annals state, "that, in the year 1203, William de Burgho marched at the head of a great army into Connaught, and so to Meelick, and did there profanely convert the church into a stable, round which he erected a castle of a circular form, wherein he was seen to eat flesh-meat during the whole time of Lent." In consequence of obstructions from islands and rapids to the navigation of the Shannon at Meelick, the Commissioners for improving that navigation proposed to widen the river here, to clear away shoals, to cut away isles and projecting banks, to construct a weir, and to cut a canal of about 1,000 yards in length, at the estimated aggregate cost of £40,000.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONONAUGHTA [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial for £60 18s. 5½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the bishop and the archdeacon of Clonfert. The Roman Catholic Convent chapel has an attendance of 100. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 1,722.

MEELICK, a parish in the barony of Gallen, 3 miles south-west by west of Swineford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, south by westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 8,062 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 99 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,491; in 1841, 3,915. Houses 677. The surface consists, in the aggregate, of good arable and pasture land; and is traversed by both the Moy and the Spaddagh,—the

latter falling into the former on the west border. The seats are Newcastle and Oldcastle. The church is in ruins; and a pillar-tower in its vicinity is roofless, yet otherwise in good preservation. The roads from Swineford to Ballina and Castlebar, pass across respectively the northern and the southern extremities of the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCONDUFF [which see], in the dio. of Achonry. Both the vicarial and the rectorial tithes are compounded for £123 7s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Walter J. Burke, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilconduff. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 3,741; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 90 boys and 28 girls.

MEELMANE, a village in the parish of Lislee, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 269. Houses 55.

MEELNAGH. See MILLENAGH.

MEETING-OF-THE-WATERS. See OVOC.

MEIGH, a quoad sacra parish in the quoad civilia parish of Killeely, barony of Upper Orior, 3½ miles south-west by south of Newry, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 7,164. About one-third of the surface is mountains and bog; and the remainder is arable land of the average annual value of 30s. per acre. Slievegullion, 1,893 feet in altitude, lifts its summit on the western boundary. The principal seats are Heath-hall, Hawthorn-hill, Killeely-lodge, and Chelms-cottage. The roads from Newry to Forkhill, and from Camlough to Dundalk, intersect each other in the interior; and have, at their point of intersection, the village of Meigh. The church is situated a little to the south-west of the village, and a cromlech a little to the north-west. The Meigh and Jonesborough dispensary is within the Newry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 9,185 acres, with a pop. of 6,000; and, in 1839, it expended £44, and administered to 796 patient.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, £75; nett, £65. Patron, the incumbent of Killeely. The church was built in 1831, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a contribution of £300 from the primate and from the landowners of the district. Sittings 300; attendance 65. The Roman Catholic chapel of Meigh has an attendance of 898; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Forkhill. The Roman Catholic chapels of Ballyliss and Cloghob have an attendance of respectively 700 and 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 212 Churchmen, 18 Presbyterians, and 6,741 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Mr. Chambre, and each of two with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 292 boys and 171 girls.

MELAN, an uninhabited isle at the mouth of the Kenmare estuary, between the mainland of co. Kerry and that of co. Cork, Munster. It has a craggy shore and surface, and is dreaded by the fishermen and the peasantry of the adjacent coasts, both for its rugged and stern character, and especially for its superstitious associations of apparition and malignant spirit.

MELINA. See MILLENAGH.

MELLERAY (MOUNT). See MOUNT-MELLERAY.

MELLIFONT, a parish on the west border of the barony of Ferrard, and of the county of Louth, 4½ miles west-north-west of Drogheda, Leinster.

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are three windows and two arched recesses; the windows are also groined and pillared at the angles, the bases of the pillars representing grotesque heads, apparently pressed flat by the superincumbent weight. The mullions are all destroyed, but some portions of the tracery of the tops remain, and a handsome lozenge or nail-headed moulding is continued round the interior of each. A projecting basement runs round the interior of the chapel, about a foot high, and eight inches broad; the bases of the centre member of each column descend to the floor, but those of the parallel members only descend to and rest upon this basement. The upper apartment possesses no particular interest, being plain and devoid of ornament, and having a chimney and recessed closet, was evidently intended as a residence. This beautiful specimen of ancient Irish art was converted by the Moore family into a banqueting-room, and having once echoed to the voices of the monks hymning their matins, next resounded with the orgies of Bacchanals, but now only answers to the noise of swine, being, when last visited by the writer, occupied as a pig-sty!!

'Sic transit gloria mundi.'

A little to the right of this is a small arch penetrating under the hill, said to be the entrance of a subterranean communication with Monasterboice; but this is scarcely possible.—The next object claiming our attention is the baptistery. This building has been an octagon, only four sides of which remain at present; each side was perforated by an arch-doorway, and the exterior angles were ornamented by a reeded pilaster; a projecting cornice is continued round at half the elevation. The doorways are arched and pillared; the arches are semicircular or Saxon, and together with the pillars are a perfect model of exquisite workmanship; they appear as if actually moulded in stone, not cut, and although they are uniform in their general appearance, no two are exactly alike in their details; and certainly, if the productions of a native artist, are highly valuable as a specimen of the state of the fine arts in Ireland, prior to the English invasion. The ornamental parts are composed of a red granite, and were formerly painted and partly gilt. The roof of this building is gone, but the corbels of the groins are still attached to the walls inside. Within a few feet of this temple, on the left, are the vaults or dungeons, horribly dark and dismal; they are two in number, have one small aperture in each for the admission of light, and small recesses in the walls apparently for holding the bread and water of affliction, doled out to the unhappy inmates. Over these vaults, and scattered around, are several massive fragments of masonry, evidently thrown down by violence; and a little removed is a well, an inscription over which informs us, that our Lady's well, after being lost for many years, was rediscovered and re-opened in the year 1826. Beyond this and removed to the left, are the foundations of a large quadrangular building, of which I have not been able to ascertain the original intention. Nestling among the ruins, and apparently trusting for protection to its very solitude and desolation, are several humble cottages, inhabited by still humbler inmates, who still fondly cling to a spot, halloved by the traditional recollections of 700 years, and dear to their hearts, as identified with the ancient glories of Ireland.—The parish of Mellifont is an unendowed or tithe-free curacy, and part of the benefice of TULLYVALEN, in the dio. of Armagh. All the statistics are mixed up with those of Tullyallen.

MELVIN (LOUGH), a lake, partly in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Roslogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught, and partly in the parish of Innismac-

saint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It extends 6 miles north-westward to within 2½ miles of Donegal bay, has an extreme breadth of 1½ mile, and comprehends an area of 4,400 acres, 3 roads, 10 perches in co. Leitrim, and 1,080 acres, 1 road, 1 perch in co. Fermanagh. Its chief feeding streams are the Kilcoo, the Bullagh, and the Glenaniff rivulets; and its superfluous waters are carried off north-westward by the Drowes river to Donegal bay. Its principal islands are Bilberry Island, Gorminish, Roskit Island, Inniskeen, Innismean, Innistemple, and Inisicher. Its Leitrim shore is immediately overhung by the Dartree hills, whose chief summit soars to an altitude of 1,712 feet above sea-level; its lower end, about the base of these hills, presents some very interesting scenery, and its northern shores and screens, though low, rocky, boggy, and tame, are considerably relieved by the wooded surface and the relative positions of the principal islands.

MENLOUGH, a village in the parish of Oromore, barony and county of Galway, Connaught. It stands on the left bank of the Corrib river, amidst low, flat, morassy grounds, 2½ miles north by west of the town of Galway. It is a wretched segregation of wretched cabins,—a specimen on a large scale, of the grouping of huts which constitutes a Connaught hamlet. A quarry of black marble in its vicinity, annually produced, during several years ending in 1837, about 1,000 tons of marble, which was shipped at the port of Galway, and sold at from £7 to £8 per ton in the markets of London and New York. A little south of the village, and immediately overhanging the Corrib river, stands Menlough Castle, the plain but somewhat romantically situated residence of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart. Area of the village, 53 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,100. Houses 220. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 201; in manufactures and trade, 12; in other pursuits, 10. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 0; on the directing of labour, 14; on their own manual labour, 203; on means not specified, 6.

MERRION, a village in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. It stands in the south-east corner of the parish, on the south side of Dublin bay, closely adjacent to the transit of the Dublin and Kingstown railway, 3 miles south-east of the Castle of Dublin. Adjoining it are the localities of Merrion Parade, Merrion Hall, Merrion Castle, a profusion of villas, and several villages. Area, 197 acres. Pop., in 1841, 533. Houses 72. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 22; in manufactures and trade, 26; in other pursuits, 34. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 22; on means not specified, 6.

METHILL. See MOTHILL.

MEVAGH, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, 7 miles north-west of Millford, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the villages of CARRICKART and GLEN: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 6 miles; breadth, from 2 to 3½; area, 24,036 acres, 2 roads, 4 perches,—of which 376 acres, 2 roads, 20 perches are in lakes, and 5 acres, 3 roads, 22 perches are tideway in the river Larkagh. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 6,048, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 4,794. In 1841, 5,937. Houses 1,075. Pop., in 1841, exclusive of Carrickart, 5,620. Houses 1,011. The surface forms a chief part of the peninsula between Sheephaven and Mulroy bay; and, though comprising some good soil, consists in general of poor land. Lough Salt mountain is situated on the southern boundary, and lifts its summit to the alti-

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of an active, light-boned variety, very useful for all farming purposes, and for drawing light loads in single-horse carts. The pigs are of an improved sort; and, though not equal to the variety which is common in England, they are very useful animals, and are continuing to improve. Tenants generally hold at will; and such leases as were daily expiring 7 or 8 years ago, were not renewed.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Dangandargan, Donaghmore, Cloneen, Graystown, Holycross, Relick-murry and Athassel, and St. John Baptist, and the whole of the parishes of Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Baptist-Grange, Barret's-Grange, Boytonrath, Brickendown, Colman, Coolcagh, Coolmundry, Dogstown, Drangan, Erry, Fethard, Gaile, Hoare-Abbey, Kilbragh, Kilconnel, Killeenaleena, Kiltinan, Knockgraffon, Magorban, Magowry, Mora, Outeragh, Peppardstown, Kailstown, Rathcool, Red-City, St. Johnstown, St. Patrick's Rock, and Tullamain. The towns and chief villages are Cashel, Fethard, Drangan, Holycross, and New-Inn. Pop., in 1831, 44,103; in 1841, 45,731. Houses 6,895. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,290; in manufactures and trade, 1,324; in other pursuits, 1,012. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 165; on the directing of labour, 3,237; on their own manual labour, 4,077; on means not specified, 117. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,423; who could read but not write, 3,308; who could neither read nor write, 8,073. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,324; who could read but not write, 4,785; who could neither read nor write, 11,203. Middlethird lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Cashel. The total number of tenements valued, exclusive of the borough of Cashel, is 5,986; and of these, 3,094 were valued under £5,—823, under £10,—516, under £15,—340, under £20,—270, under £25,—156, under £30,—243, under £40,—133, under £50,—and 411, at and above £50.

MIDDLETHIRD, a barony of the county of Waterford, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Uppertthird, the county of Kilkenny, and the city of Waterford; on the east, by the barony of Gualtier; on the south, by the Atlantic ocean; and, on the west, by the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its length, either westward or southward, is 8 miles; and its area is 45,120 acres, 1 perch,—of which 534 acres, 15 perches are water, and 510 acres, 17 perches are tideway in the river Suir. Part of the golden valley of the Suir enriches the northern border; and the greater part of the bleak and dangerous bay of Tramore, with its comparatively huge expanse of back strand, stamps repugnant features on the south-east districts. "A large part of the barony," says an official document of 1836, "consists of low stony hills of a second-rate quality of land. The greater portion is kept in grass, and pastured by dairy cows. Some of the highest and most rocky ground is much covered with gorse, and is stocked principally with store cattle; a few sheep are kept, but dairy farmers object to them on the same land with their milk beasts. The latter ground, which is of the first quality, is principally in pasture, and held by dairy farmers. The barony is occupied in farms of a moderate size, and there are fewer very small holdings than in many other districts. It is very usual to find dairies of 20 cows and upwards, and several farmers milk between 50 and 100 beasts. From 40 to 60 Irish acres is a very commonly-sized farm. There is no large quantity of old pasture-ground that has not been broken up in its turn, except on the largest farms and in meadow-ground; but the finest pastures are those that

have been in grass for many years. In general farmers plough their pastures after they have been laid down a few years, and as soon as the sod begins to get mossy. They do not attempt to assist and thicken it by top-dressing, all their composts being reserved for their potatoe fields. The pastures are very full of thistles, and no pains are taken by common farmers to destroy them either by pulling up or by mowing, but the common yellow rag-weed does not infest this so much as other districts. The soil willingly produces a good sod, and there would be no difficulty in keeping the land perpetually in grass by proper top-dressing, if it was desirable. The tops of the low hills are so stony, that it would be difficult to do any thing to them that would improve the rough pasturage they afford young cattle: good meadow-ground is scarce, except on the richest land. Dairy cows are consequently kept very much on straw whilst they are dry in the water."—This barony contains part of the parishes of Drumcannon, Kilmeeden, Newcastle, and Trinity-Without, and the whole of the parishes of Dunhill, Island-Icane, Kilbride, Kilburn, Killoteran, Kilranan, Lisnaskill, and Reisk. The only town is Tramore; and the chief village is Annewstown. Pop., in 1831, 14,034; in 1841, 17,151. Houses 2,652. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,130; in manufactures and trade, 475; in other pursuits, 258. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 60; on the directing of labour, 954; on their own manual labour, 1,749; on means not specified, 100. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,361; who could read but not write, 1,079; who could neither read nor write, 3,843. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,081; who could read but not write, 1,161; who could neither read nor write, 5,726.—Middlethird lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Waterford. The total number of tenements valued is 1,345; and of these, 339 were valued under £5,—250, under £10,—165, under £15,—85, under £20,—65, under £25,—57, under £30,—101, under £40,—68, under £50,—and 203, at and above £50.

MIDDLETON, a quoad sacra parish, containing a village of the same name, in the quoad civilia parish of Tynan, barony of Turaney, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 5,145. Some of the land is good; and some is of middle-rate quality. The principal seat is Ashford, the residence of R. Harris, Esq. The ruins of Ardgonnel Castle stand about a mile south-south-west of the village of Middleton, and about the same distance west-south-west of Ashford. The Ulster Canal passes southward through the interior of the parish, and on the western outskirts of the village. The road from Armagh to Monaghan impinges on the south. The village of Middleton stands 2½ miles south by west of Tynan, and 7 south-west of Armagh. A fair is held on the first Tuesday of every month. Area of the village, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 735; in 1841, 708. Houses 152. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 41; in manufactures and trade, 96; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 83; on their own manual labour, 69; on means not specified, 5.—Middleton parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £56 5s. 3d. Gross income, £106 5s. 3d.; nett, £92 3s. 8½d. Patron, the incumbent of Tynan. The church is situated in the village, and was built in 1793, by private subscription. Sittings 250; attendance 200. The Presbyterian meeting-houses in Middleton and Drumhillary have an attendance of respectively 50 and 255. The Roman Catholic chapel, a little south-

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ticularly that along the shores of Mulroy bay, presents no very interesting scenic or economic feature; yet its frequent expanses of reclaimed hill and valley, its comparatively profuse chequering of waste lands with cultivated fields, and its intertexture of land and water along the margins of the bay, render it unspeakably less dreary than the many and extensive solitudes of other districts of Donegal. Fairs are held on the 23d of every month.—The Millford Poor-law union ranks as the 128th, and was not declared till after April 17, 1841. It lies wholly in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and comprehends an area of 112,748 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 29,230. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Ramelton, 3,688; Carn, 5,214; Rathmullen, 2,199; Oughterlin, 1,593; Millford, 2,490; Carrickart, 2,205; Mevagh, 1,463; Glinsk, 1,984; Carrowkeel, 2,736; Greenfort, 2,176; Kilmacrenan, 1,473; and Doon, 1,919. The number of elected guardians is 21, and of ex-officio guardians, 5; and of the former, 3 are chosen by each of the divisions of Rathmullen, Carn, and Millford, 2 by each of the divisions of Rathmullen, Carrickart, and Carrowkeel, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The workhouse is to contain accommodation for 400 paupers; but is not yet opened. The medical charities are dispensaries at Clondevadock, Kilmacrenan, Moragh, Ramelton, and Rathmullen; and, in 1839-40, they received £241 6s. from subscription, £241 6s. from public grants, and £18 6s. 9d. from other sources, and expended £370 13s. in salaries to medical officers, £99 9s. 7½d. for medicines, and £15 3s. 8d. for contingencies.—Area of the town, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 406. Houses 66. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15; in manufactures and trade, 53; in other pursuits, 3. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 47; on their own manual labour, 20.

MILLFORD, a village in the parish of Kilbolane, 5 miles south-west by west of Charleville, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 181; in 1841, 310. Houses 53. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 28; in manufactures and trade, 25; in other pursuits, 3. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3; on the directing of labour, 21; on their own manual labour, 32; on means not specified, 2.

MILLFORD AND DALGAN, a bog of two denominations, around the source of the Black river, on the mutual border of the counties of Galway and Mayo, Connaught. Its area is 5,502 acres; its depth is from 15 to 36 feet; and its maximum height above the level of high water in Galway bay is 113 feet. Its exterior parts are firm; but its central parts are brown wet bog, diversified with deries. About 30 or 40 years ago, a small part of it was improved by crops of rape, and another small part was laid down in meadow. Estimated cost of total reclamation, £8,480.

MILLISLE, a village in the parish of Donaghadee, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the coast, and on the road from Donaghadee to Ballywalter, 2½ miles south of Donaghadee. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 274. Houses 54.

MILLMOUNT, or MILLTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Clontibret, barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Monaghan to Dublin, 5½ miles south-east of Monaghan, and 6 north-west by north of Castleblayney. It is the site of Clontibret church and of a Methodist meeting-house; and immediately adjacent to it is the mansion of Millmount. Pop. not specially returned.

MILL-OF-LOUTH. See LOUTH (MILL OF).

MILLSTREET, a small market and post town, in the parish of Drishane, barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on a small tributary of the Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Killarney, 1½ mile south of the nearest part of the Blackwater, 4½ east-south-east of the nearest part of the boundary with co. Kerry, 8½ south-west by south of Kanturk, 10½ north-north-west of Macroom, 14½ west-south-west of Mallow, 17½ east of Killarney, and 157 south-west of Dublin. The surrounding country is part of a vast congeries of hills and mountains, here intersected by numerous glens and vales, and relieved by several tracts of rich land, and a comparatively large aggregate of arable ground. In the vicinity are the seats of Dromagh, Mr. Leader; Mount Leader, H. Leader, Esq.; Coomlagane, Mr. MacCarthy; and Drishane, Henry Wallis, Esq.;—and within 5 miles is the principal colliery of the Munster coalfield. The town is the only stage between Killarney and either Macroom or Mallow; and it contains a few shops, a small inn, a bridewell, and an infantry barrack. The bridewell is not sufficiently capacious; and, during the year 1843, it cost £20 18s. A court of petty-sessions is held on the second Monday of every month. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 1 and 12, June 1, Sept. 1, and Dec. 1 and 26. The Millstreet dispensary is within the Kanturk Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of about 13,789; and, in 1839-40, it expended £114, and administered to 1,362 patients. Another dispensary, also within the Kanturk Poor-law union, is called the Millstreet and Cullen dispensary; and, in 1839-40, it received £55 12s. from subscription. A Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Kerry, takes name from Millstreet, and has chapels here and at Cullen. O'Leary, the descendant of a long line of chieftains, and the last conspicuous head of his clan, rendered Millstreet famous by such a singular and obtrusive hospitality as endeavoured to arrest every passing traveller. "This gentleman, who possessed a competent fortune, and was a justice of peace for the county, resided in a small, low house, in the vicinity of the village. His residence was more recommended by the contents of its larder and cellar, and the kind and courtly manners of its owner, than by its external appearance. No door required the protection of a lock, as he said it was useless to secure the contents of his cellar in that way, when any person might partake of them who sought it; and that any one would intrude from without was improbable, as well from the respect in which he was held, as from the reception which it was likely an impertinent intruder would experience. O'Leary, as well by virtue of his magisterial authority as his local and personal influence, maintained the peace at the neighbouring fairs and markets. No constabulary or military assistance was in those days necessary to enforce his behests; his commands, in most cases, were sufficient; but if any proved refractory, obedience was promptly obtained by the vigorous application of the long and weighty pole which he ever carried. His figure was lady, athletic, and commanding; in his latter days, extremely venerable and patriarchal. He generally stationed himself in Millstreet in the morning of each succeeding day, his long pole supporting his steps, and ready, if necessary, to maintain his authority. There he introduced himself to every passing traveller of respectability, and invited him to enter his ever open door, and partake of his unbounded hospitality." Area of the town, 56 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,335; in 1841, 2,162. Houses 280. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 157; in manufactures and trade, 207; in other pursuits, 77.

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of the benefice of Dunlavan, in the dio. of Dublin. Pop., in 1831, 712. Houses 116. The pop. of 1831 consisted of 121 Churchmen, and 591 Roman Catholics.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, a small town in the parish of Kilfurboy, barony of Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Ennistymon to Kilkee, 1½ mile east of the head of a cove of Malbay, 6 south-south-west of Leihinch, 8 south-west by south of Ennistymon, 8½ north-north-east of Doonbeg, 14 north-north-east of Kilkee, 15 west of Ennis, and 127 west-south-west of Dublin. The neighbouring sweep of coast, though not so bold and so continuously bluff as the stretch from Doonbeg to Loop Head, presents several ranges of lofty cliffs screened by low reefs of rocks, intersected or discovered by sandy coves, and often sublimely at war with the infuriated billows of the Atlantic. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate, and consists of land of very diversified quality, all susceptible of much improvement. The roads also are bad; and the general economical interests of the district are broadly marred with the mischiefs of absenteeism. Yet in spite of so many and great disadvantages, Milltown-Malbay has become a favourite resort for summer sea-bathers, and is in a highly prosperous condition. Previous to the close of 1837, no fewer than 204 very fine lodges had been built for the accommodation of visitors. A large portion of the increase to the town, however,—including the main group of the lodges, and what is called the Atlantic hotel,—really constitute a new town, 1½ mile west of the old one, and situated closely adjacent to the shore; and a race-course has been laid out immediately south-east of the new town. The principal villas and lodges within 1½ mile of either the old town or the new, are Prospect-lodge, Victoria-cottage, Millford-house, Knockatanally-house, Ballinphonta, Ilhaun-house, Berry-lodge, Emagh-house, Quilty-house, Kildeema-house, Cahirrush-house, Cassino-lodge, Emmaville, Carraghduff-house, Sandhurst-cottage, Loo-cottage, Sandfield-cottage, Seaview, Billowville, Eyreville, Eller's-lodge, Baker's-lodge, Fara-house, Littleton-lodge, Milltown-house, Woodbine-cottage, Goodland-cottage, Wellington-cottage, Shepherd-hill-house, Westpark-house, Greenlawn, Cloonbony-house, Merville-house, Carrickpatrick-house, Bellmount, Mount-prospect, and Freagh-castle. Mr. Hely Dutton said, respecting Milltown-Malbay in 1808, "Milltown, through the exertions of the proprietor, Mr. Morony, is likely to become one of the best inhabited parts of the county. A few years since there was scarcely a house but his own; but now there may be seen in every direction a great number of neat lodges. Mr. Morony's gardens are amongst the best in the county; though close to the shore of the Atlantic, they produce the greatest abundance of the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables; but any part of a tree, that rises above the wall, is immediately destroyed. A very handsome church has been lately built at Milltown; but, though it was ridiculed at first as too large, it is found now to be much too small for the great accession of genteel inhabitants. Mr. Morony is now building at Spanish-point elegant and commodious hot and cold baths, and a hotel, capable of containing upwards of sixty single beds, with spacious assembly rooms, &c., &c. Races are often run here, as another amusement for the lodgers. A great natural curiosity may be seen near Mr. Hare's house, called the Puffing Hole; it spouts the water to a considerable height with great force, and, when the sun shines, forms at each emission of the water a beautiful iris." The church and the Roman Catholic chapel are situated at respectively the south

end and the north end of the old town. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, March 9, May 4, June 30, Aug. 11, Sep. 10, Oct. 18, and Dec. 9. Courts of petty-sessions are held on Thursdays. The Milltown-Malbay dispensary is within the Ennistymon Poor-law union, serves for a district of 29,591 acres, with a pop. of 14,822; and, in 1839-40, it expended £98 4s., and made 3,543 dispensations of medicine. In 1841, the Milltown-Malbay Loan Fund had a capital of £668, circulated £3,413 in 1,564 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £21 9s. 6d. Area of the town, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 726; in 1841, 1,266. Houses 213. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 70; in manufactures and trade, 164; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 148; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 12.

MILLTOWN-PASS, a hamlet in the parish of Kiltloom, barony of Athlone, 5 miles north-west of the town of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught.

MILLVALE. See **BESSBROOK**.

MILLOCHMORE, a bog at the south-east extremity of the barony of Dunmore, 3½ miles north-west of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 1,218 acres; height above the level of high water in Galway bay, 209 feet; average depth, about 12 feet. It is a firm brown bog, with several deries of gravel, and a sufficient declination for drainage into the Castlemoyle rivulet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,504.

MILTOWN. See **MILLTOWN**.

MINANE, a village in the parish of Tracton, barony of Kimmalee, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 217. Houses 36.

MINARD, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, 5½ miles east-south-east of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 6,056 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,474; in 1841, 1,686. Houses 281. The surface descends southward from the acclivities of Benbro to the north shore of Dingle bay; it possesses an agreeable variety of contour and coast-line; and it is traversed eastward by the road from Dingle to Castlemaine. Minard Castle is a rather conspicuous feature of the coast; and it was built by the Knights of Kerry, and made some figure in the wars of 1641. See **CASTLE-GRAGOORY**. A quarry of good brown sandstone was long ago worked in the vicinity of the castle, and seems to have furnished the coigne-stones of several of the old buildings of the county.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILFLY** [which see], in the dio. of Ardferret and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £76 9s. 2½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,565.

MINEGAHANE, a seat and a small headland on the coast of the barony of Clannaurice, 5 miles north-east by east of Kerry Head, co. Kerry, Munster. "The most remarkable curiosity of this place," says Dr. Smith, "is a prodigious noise made at certain seasons by the sea, somewhat like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great distance; this generally precedes a change of the wind, and frequently happens towards the approach of a storm. The same kind of roaring is also heard on the county of Clare side of the Shannon, the sound of which extends a great way round the country. It was probably such a roaring of the sea as this at Minega-hane, that gave rise to the fable of Scylla mentioned by the poets."

MINE-HEAD, a cape in the parish of Ardmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, 4 miles south-west by south of Helwick-Head, co. Waterford, Munster.

MINISH, a quondam island in Clew bay, co. Mayo, Connaught. In the reign of Charles I. it comprised an area of 12 acres; in 1814, it measured only 420 feet by 30; and, in 1816, it entirely disappeared.

MINISH, or **MWEENISH**, an island in the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It covers Ard bay, lies 2½ miles west of the west side of the entrance of Kilkerran bay, extends south-south-eastward, measures 2 miles in length and 1 mile in extreme breadth, and lies within half-a-mile of Tynish on the south-east, Mason Island on the west, and the mainland on the north-west, the north, and the east. In its interior are Minish-lodge and Lough Ovan. The sound between it and Tynish bears the name of Minish bay. A cove on the east side of the island, and ramifying from this bay, affords shelter to small vessels, and is much frequented during the season of the herring fishery. The inhabitants of the island amount to about 500, and are employed chiefly in the fisheries.

MINOLA, a parish and a village. See **MANILLA**.

MINTIAGHS. See **CURNORILL**.

MISKISK, or **SLIEVE-MISKISK**, a range of mountains in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. They extend south-westward between the Kenmare estuary and Bantry bay; and form a continuation within co. Cork of the Cahra mountains in co. Kerry. The road from Castletown-Berehaven passes across them; and the mines of Allihies are situated at their south-west base.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a post and market town in the parish of Brigown, barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Cashel, and on a small tributary of the Funcheon, about 1 mile from the latter stream and from the boundary with co. Limerick, 2½ miles from the boundary with co. Tipperary, 3½ east-north-east of Kildorrery, 8 north by east of Fermoy, 11 west of Clogheen, 13½ south-west by west of Cahir, 25 north-north-east of Cork, and 101 south-west by south of Dublin. The immediate environs of the town, on the west and the north, exult in the beauties and embellishments of the noble demesne of Mitchellstown; and the more distant environs to the north-east and to the south are identical with most picturesque portions of respectively the Galtee mountains and the valley of the Blackwater; but the medium environs, or those which may be designated environs in the common and strictly proper sense of the word, are a widely extended series of undulated grounds, very various in soil, and generally destitute of any considerable scenic character. The Mitchellstown estate, the property of the Earl of Kingstown, comprises about 120,000 acres; includes large portions of both the Galtee mountains and the southward plain; and, as to both the rents and the comforts of its agricultural tenantry, may be pronounced to be, on the whole, in good condition; yet it contains a very large proportion of lofty mountainous ground, and thousands of acres which, though now in a state of total or comparative waste, might easily be reclaimed. "A great part," said Mr. Inglis, in 1834, "is held directly from Lord Kingston; and it may be fairly said, that there are no rack-rents. The average rent of land to the occupier, may be stated at about 25s. The mountain farms are yet very low, as low as 5s. an acre; and it was no unusual thing with Lord Kingston to remit altogether the rent of a man who was active and of improving habits. Few thatched farm-houses are to be seen. They are mostly stone slated houses, built in the English mode. Land is generally under a fair state of husbandry, though nowhere in the condition

of which it is susceptible." The celebrated caves of Mitchellstown are not in the near neighbourhood of the town, and must be noticed in a separate article.

Mitchellstown demesne comprises not less than 1,300 acres, is enclosed with a wall 10 feet high, and has offices, plantations, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and water-scenes upon the Funcheon river, in a style of the finest taste combined with gorgeous display; and, with a liberality which is honourable alike to the noble proprietor and to his tenantry, it is freely open, in its gravel roads, its grassy walks, its forest paths, and its garden-grounds, to all respectable persons, whether inhabitants of the town or their visitors. The mansion which preceded the present pile, was a spacious but comparatively plain edifice, situated on an eminence, commanding a far-spreading prospect of plain and mountain, and erected, about the year 1778, by Robert Lord Kingsborough, afterwards second Earl of Kingston. The present mansion is a castellated structure, judiciously built on the site of the former edifice, proudly yet justly claiming to be both the largest and the best modern castellated residence in Ireland, erected by the Earl of Kingston in 1823, after designs by the Messrs. Paine of Cork. The towers and battlements of the massive fabric are seen, from many parts of the circumjacent country, rising over and mingling with the surrounding woods; and both its grand character and its majestic position are in bold keeping with the great extent and the imposing style of the surrounding landscape. The front-elevation is magnificently beautiful, yet has the fault of too freely mixing the ecclesiastical with the strictly castellated and palatial style. The towers are seen to the best advantage on the north side; appearing there to rise from a thickly-planted rock, which stretches down to a broad and miry sheet of water. The elevations are of cut stone, lined with brick; and notwithstanding the depth and solidity of the walls, the extreme beauty and finish of all the architecture, and the ornaments of elegantly sculptured armorial bearings of the noble families of Fitzgerald, Fenton, and King, the whole structure was completed in three years. The interior fully accords, in taste and splendour, with the exterior; and the library, in the centre of the principal suite of rooms, contains Lord Viscount Kingsborough's interesting work on Mexican Antiquities; and is, in general, well stored with rare and valuable books. Sir John King, Bart., the ancestor of the Kingston and the Lorton families, married Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Fenton; and, on the death of Sir William in 1666, he succeeded to the fine and extensive lordship of Mitchellstown. The presence and patronage of the Kingston family were long the chief support of the town, as their demesne and mansion were the chief scenic attraction; but "Mitchellstown and its neighbourhood," said Mr. Inglis in 1834, "have suffered grievously by the late affliction which has fallen upon the Kingston family. The deprivation of an expenditure of £40,000 per annum has been most seriously felt in the country; and the deterioration of Mitchellstown and its neighbourhood has fast followed the misfortune to which I have alluded. If I were to search Ireland throughout I could not find a better illustration of the difference between residence and non-residence, than in the present situation of Mitchellstown."

The town, before being improved within the last 70 years by the Kingston family, had few claims on consideration; but it now wears, in its principal parts, an air of comfort and respectability. A chief feature is a square, as large as some of the smaller of the London squares, and edified with good and almost pretending houses. The entrance-gateway

of the Mitchellstown demesne is on one side of this square; an excellent inn, called the Kingston Arms Hotel, is on the opposite side; and about 17 houses of Mitchellstown College occupy a large portion of the remainder. The part of the town which extends along the Cork road presents a very dilapidated appearance, but is intended to be removed, and its site added to the demesne, on the expiration of the existing leases. The College is a square of neat houses, with attached chapel and chaplaincy, for the comfortable maintenance of 12 decayed gentlemen and 16 decayed gentlewomen. It was originally intended for the decayed Protestant tenantry on the Kingston estates; but it now embraces a much more extensive scope. Each of the eleemosynary inmates has a small house and garden, and an allowance of £40 a-year, paid quarterly; and the chaplain has a good house and garden, and a salary of £120 a-year. Several schools, a village library, public shops for the sale of the necessaries of life at cash wholesale prices, and some other judicious establishments for ameliorating the condition of the poor, have at various periods been established by the Kingston family. The church of Brigown, in the town, is a handsome structure, erected in 1800 at the private cost of the Countess of Kingston, and enlarged in 1830 at the cost of £1,800,—of which £500 were a donation from the Earl of Kingston; and a fine service of doubly-gilt silver, for the use of the communion-table, was gifted to it by Lady Kingston. The Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice, built partly with aid from the late Earl of Kingston, and upon ground which he granted free. A pillar-tower is said by Dr. Smith to have stood 30 yards from the south-west angle of the former church, and to have fallen to the ground in the early part of the 18th century.

The town has well-attended markets and fairs, and conducts a considerable amount of retail business; but it possesses little trade in comparison to the amount of its population and the importance of its aspect and situation. Mr. Inglis, after noticing, in a passage already quoted, the disaster which had fallen upon the town and its proprietor, says, "The evils which have resulted from the misfortune of the Kingston family, affect the whole of the lower classes in the town and its vicinity. When I was in Mitchellstown, the distress was so urgent, that, in order to prevent the actual starvation of hundreds, a public meeting was held, and a subscription was entered into; and the scenes, which the investigation that followed, for the distribution of meal, &c., laid open, were of the most aggravated misery. Will it be believed that in a town containing about 5,000 inhabitants, 1,800 persons were found in a state of starvation? at least 1,200 of these were unemployed labourers and their families; the remaining 600 consisting of the aged, the infirm, widows and their children."—In 1841, the Mitchellstown Loan Fund had a capital of £1,275, circulated £5,968 in 3,203 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £33 11s. 3d. The Mitchellstown fever hospital is within the Fermoy Poor-law union, is a good house, well-adapted to hospital purposes, contains 20 beds, but can accommodate 30 patients, and, by order of Lord Kingston, who liberally subscribes to it, admits every case immediately on application, and, in 1839-40, received £229 13s., and expended £229 19s. 2d. The Mitchellstown dispensary is also within the Fermoy union; and, in 1839-40, it received £85 1s., and expended £97 12s. 7d. The Mitchellstown bride-well contains the usual accommodation; and, in 1843, it cost £30 10s. The town is the residence of the stipendiary magistrate for the East Riding of Cork, and the head-quarters of one of the 9 districts

through which the constabulary force of that Riding is distributed. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Friday. The town has a branch-office of the National Bank of Ireland. Fairs are held on Jan. 10, March 25, May 23, July 30, Nov. 12, and Dec. 2 and 6. The town is touched by the Dublin and Cork railway, as projected by the Public Commissioners.—Area of the town, 138 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,543; in 1841, 4,181. Houses 439. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 197; in manufactures and trade, 425; in other pursuits, 304. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 42; on the directing of labour, 453; on their own manual labour, 265; on means not specified, 66.

MITCHELLSTOWN, or STROKESTOWN, a parish in the barony of Lower Slane, 3 miles south-east of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 5 furlongs; area, 973 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 306; in 1841, 248. Houses 41. The surface consists of good land, and is crossed by the road from Kells to Ardee.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of SYDDAN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £46 3s. 1d.; glebe, £12 3s. 9d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES, a very extensive and exquisitely beautiful series of stalactitic caverns, in the barony of West Ilfa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. They are situated about a mile south of the transit of the Dublin and Cork mail-road, and immediately south of the Public Commissioners' projected line of Dublin and Cork railway, midway between Cahir and Mitchellstown, and 6½ miles north-west by west of Clogheen. They bear the name of Mitchellstown, not from being in the vicinity of that town, for they are seven miles distant from it, but from being situated within the Mitchellstown estate; and, for the same reason, they are sometimes called the Kingston caves. One series, now known as the old caves, but formerly called the cavern of Skeehewrinky, long ago attracted notice, and is sufficiently wonderful to reward the labours of even very distant visitors; but another series, discovered only in 1833 by a person of the name of Condon, and known as the new caves, or, *par excellence*, the Caves of Mitchellstown, are so very extensive, ramified, and superb, as to have astonished every person who has seen them, and provoked the incredulity of some savans who have heard them described. Two small and mutually adjacent hills of compact grey limestone are the sites of the two series of caves; and the more easterly hill, which contains the new caves, rises about 100 feet above the level of the neighbouring mail-road. Visitors require to be provided with a coarse cap, a coarse overall dress, and a few candles; and they may arrange their dress, before and after their visit, either at Skilly's public house on the nearest part of the public road, or at the house of Gorman, the guardian and cicerone of the caves, in the immediate vicinity of their entrance. Any visitor must spend at least two hours in taking even the most cursory view of the caves; a tasteful admirer of subterranean scenery must spend at least a day; and a curious geologist or an enthusiastic painter or poet may spend as many months as he pleases.

The entrance to the new caves is through an iron grating at the bottom of a quarry, about 60 feet from the summit of the hill. "Upon getting within the grating," says Dr. Apjohn, in an able description of the caves published in the Dublin Geological Journal, "a narrow passage of about four feet in height and thirty-three feet in length, and sloping

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or of such beauty, as in the upper middle cave. From this statement, however, I should except the eastern extremity of the largest of them, where several specimens of singular beauty are found, and where, upon the sides of the gallery, the spar exhibits the graceful and brilliant undulations of the richest drawing-room hangings. The dimensions assigned to these galleries must not be received as representing their actual extent: to none of them did we find an absolute termination; and the accompanying chart merely gives the limits at which, in consequence of the difficulties opposed to our progress, further investigation was abandoned.

"We shall now, returning to the lower middle cave, examine the outlets of its north-east extremity. From this quarter of it a branch is set off to the south 40 feet in length and six in breadth, from the centre point of which there is an offset of about the same dimensions, which takes a north-east direction, and is crossed at the termination by another gallery parallel to the first, and which has probably, as shall hereafter be shown, a subterranean connection with that prolongation of the upper middle cave in which the river is found. The cross passage just described is incrustated on both sides with sparry productions; fewer in number, and of inferior beauty to those which occur in the galleries it connects. The second outlet of the upper end of the lower middle cave expands, in a north-north-west direction, into a cavity of an elliptical shape, 90 feet in length and 45 in breadth, its south-south-east half being divided into two by a wall of limestone, 45 feet in length and about 15 in breadth. On the western side of this wall, and between it and the side of the cave, occur four or five magnificent pillars, and at the south angle a small cavity composed entirely of spar, which was described to us under the name of the *bed-chamber*; it is entered on the north side, through a narrow hole; and from it, but through a smaller and more difficult passage, it is possible to return into the lower middle cave.

The portion of the *bed-chamber* cave to the east side of the stony partition, exhibits nothing remarkable until we reach the north-east extremity; here three magnificent stalagmites are encountered, and a pillar of unusual magnitude extending from the floor to the ceiling, and which has received from the guides the name of *Lot's wife*. This huge stalactitic production occurs at the commencement of an avenue 20 feet long, and about 10 wide, at the termination of which three distinct adits present themselves. One of these faces directly the avenue just described, and leads to the Garret cave; the other two, which are on the left hand, and distant from each other about 7 feet, constitute the respective entrances to the grand Kingston gallery and Sand cave. The Garret cave extends 235 feet in an easterly direction, with a sweep to the south; its breadth at the commencement being 15, and augmenting gradually until, at its widest part, it becomes 55 feet. The floor, which is everywhere covered with blocks of limestone scattered in the greatest disorder, is not horizontal, but ascends by a considerable angle, so as, at its remote extremity, to come within a few feet of the ceiling: there is no department of the entire cavern in which pillars, stalactites, and stalagmites of spar are more numerous or more beautiful. The more remote or upper portion, also, of this chamber, is distinguished by the enormous number of small stalactites of from 6 inches to a foot in length, depending from the ceiling, and studding it almost at every point. The ceiling also, in one part of the cave, would appear to have recently fallen, the floor being covered with a confused pile of fragmented rocks, and the corresponding portion of the roof being destitute of stalactitic productions. Upon returning to the entrance to the

Garret cave, and ascending by a steep and rugged passage into the most westerly of the two adits already mentioned, we find ourselves within the grand Kingston gallery—the most remarkable compartment of the entire excavation. It is a perfectly straight hall, 175 feet in length and 7 in breadth, with a direction about one point to the west of north. The arching of this gallery is in the Gothic style, and its walls are everywhere glazed with spar, in some places red, in others mottled, but nowhere of a perfectly white colour. This gallery, at the distance of about 126 feet from its entrance, was originally blocked up by a thin diaphragm or sheet of spar, but it is now perfectly continuous throughout, a passage having been some time ago broken in the partition, through which one individual at a time can pass. Immediately beyond this partition, a large pillar is met with in the centre of the gallery,—about 15 feet farther on, another of the same magnitude,—and some distance beyond this, and in a line, 4 others of inferior size. The grand gallery terminates in a rectangular cave, 52 feet wide and 50 long, from the north of which there is a passage in the same line with the grand gallery, and which admitted of being explored to the extent of 87 feet. From the rectangular cave just described, and which is situated about 12 feet lower than the floor of the Kingston gallery, there is a passage leading back to the entrance to the Garret cave. This passage, which is called the Sand cave, from the quantity of this material which covers its floor, is, for two-thirds of its length, 12, and for the remainder 3 feet wide; it is perfectly parallel to, and of the same length with the Kingston gallery, but placed at a somewhat lower level. On the east side of the rectangular cave in which the Sand cave and the gallery terminate, there are two long and narrow entrances, which pass directly east-north-east, the northern one bending at the distance of about 13 feet to the south, so as to meet the other. From this point they constitute one passage, which proceeds directly south, and then, bending westward, opens into the Sand cave at about 40 feet from its northern point of commencement. This winding channel expands and contracts in its progress, so as to form a string of small cells called closets, amounting, as we were informed, to about 20 in number; these closets, however, though laid down in the map, we did not personally examine. In the Sand cave there are no sparry formations, and, indeed, nothing of any interest which has not been mentioned, save a collection of water in a calcareous basin, within a few feet of its southern termination.

"From the preceding brief description, the newly discovered cavern, it will be seen, is not a single excavation, but is composed of a number of chambers, some of greater, some of less magnitude, connected by rugged and narrow passages, the floor of these being generally covered with prismatic blocks of limestone, and the sides and ceiling loaded with calcareous incrustations. Pillars also of the same material, as has been already described, often connect the floor and ceiling; and the masses of limestone on the floor are, in many places, covered with spar, giving rise to stalactitic productions of the most varied and fantastic appearance. The length of the entire cavern from the entrance to the extremity of the long cave, is 700 feet; but a line passing through the grand gallery, and extending to the northern and southern limits of the entire series of cavities, would measure 870 feet. Another line, drawn from the entrance to the furthest extremity of the Garret cave, has an east and west direction, measuring 572 feet, which may be considered as giving the greatest breadth of the cavern, or as

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in 1831, of 158,—yet, with ludicrous inconsistency, they, in the very same page, report that the situation of Rathbin is unknown to the incumbent.

MOCOLLOP, a parish in the barony of Coshbride and Coshmere, co. Waterford, Munster. It is now consolidated with the parish of LISMORE; which see. Mocollop church and castle are situated on the left bank of the Blackwater, and on the road from Lismore to Fernoy, 5½ miles west of Lismore. The ancient ruin of Mocollop Castle consists of a large round tower, and several small square towers flanking its intermediate base; and, as seen in almost any direction, but especially from the spot on the opposite side of the river whence the cannon of Cromwell in 1640 reduced it to its present dilapidated condition, it presents, in combination with several adjacent improvements, a decidedly picturesque appearance. The situation of the modern mansion, the residence of Francis Drew, Esq., is plain and rather low, and seems to have been selected with the view of affording the best foil to the old castle; and the two piles, with the church which fills up the chasm between them, a well-planted hill on the immediate background, and the more distant mountains of Clogheen and Arraglin making a dimmed perspective and cutting a lofty sky-line, compose one of the prettiest landscapes on which any ordinary imagination would choose to expatiate. The park and the adjacent grounds are well planted; and the orchard is distinguished for the cider of its apples. A neat timber bridge, subject to a small postage, spans the Blackwater a little west of the castle, and was built at the cost of Mr. Drew.

MOCURRY, or **TOMACURRY**, a hamlet in the parish of Monart, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the Slaney, and on the road from Enniscorthy to Newtownbary, 3¼ miles north of Enniscorthy. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and on Oct. 26, and Nov. 27. Pop. not specially returned.

MODELIGO, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 3¼ miles east of Cappoquin, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, 5¼ miles; breadth, from a few perches in the north to 3¼ miles in the centre; area, 7,518 acres, 1 road, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 2,645, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,116; in 1841, 2,466. Houses 343. The surface descends from the summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains to the place where the vale of the Phinisk begins to open upon the valley of the Blackwater; and it consists of very various land, from wild and waste mountain to tolerably good valley ground, but in an aggregate view may be pronounced of third-rate quality. One summit in the extreme north, one 2 miles to the south, and one on the eastern border, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,418, 689, and 681 feet. The Magaha rivulet traces a large part of the western boundary; and the Phinisk first traces part of the eastern boundary, next runs across the interior, and next runs along the southern boundary, descending, while in contact with the parish, from an elevation of 474 to one of between 50 and 43 feet above sea-level. The hamlets are Modeligo, Newtown, Redgate, and Ballykerin. The chief seats are Brook-lodge and Rockfield-house. The principal antiquities are the ruins of a church and of various old secular buildings,—the chief of which is Sledy Castle, built in 1628 by Philip MacGrath, and belonging to the MacGrath family, who were extensive proprietors of the surrounding country. The mail-road from Waterford to Cork passes across the extreme south of the parish; and the road from Youghal to Clonmel by way of Ballinacult

passes up the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £90, and the rectorial for £180; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Modeligo. The vicarages of Modeligo and KILGOBINET [see that article], constitute the benefice of Modeligo. Gross income, £150; nett, £141 8s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the stipendiary curacy of a small benefice in the city of Waterford; and is non-resident in Modeligo. A curate receives £5 a-year for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. The Modeligo, the Kilgobinet, and the Graunbawn, Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,700, 400, and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the second and the third of these chapels are united to the chapel of Colligan, while the first is united to the chapel of Affane. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to respectively 2,150 and 4,961; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £1 a-year from Mr. Murgave, and one with £2 from Mr. Murgave and £3 from Sir Leonard Holmes—had on their books 183 boys and 105 girls; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 380 boys and 190 girls.

MODESHILL, a parish in the barony of Slieveardagh, 24 miles north-north-east of Mullinahone, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 2¼ miles; extreme breadth, 2¼; area, 2,100 acres, 2 roads, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 998; in 1841, 1,033. Houses 161. The surface is situated on the eastern margin of the county; consists of excellent land; and is drained eastward by one of the head-streams of the King's river. Within it are ruins of a church and a castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LISNULTEN [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £260. In 1834, the parishioners, with two exceptions, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MODREENY, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the town of CLOUGHJORDAN; which see. Length, westward, 5 miles; breadth, from 2¼ to 3¼; area, 12,165½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,506; in 1841, 5,286. Houses 875. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,682; in 1841, 4,122. Houses 690. But the ecclesiastical parish is exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Cloughjordan, and had, in 1831, a pop. of only 1,736. The land, though generally light, is of good quality for both tillage and pasturage; and it possesses a large aggregate of embellishment from woods, demesnes, and villa-grounds. The hamlets are Modreeny and Garraun. The principal seats are Cloughjordan, Deer-Park-house, Wood-house, Knockanacree, Coolanamumna, Ballyrapple, Tennessee, Elysum-house, Fort-William, Northland, Martin-hall, Kylebeg-house, Ballynavin-castle, Cloughkeatny-castle, Ballyrickard-house, Behamore, and Modreeny-house,—the last the residence of Sir Amyrald Danser, Bart. The road from Bert to Nenagh passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of KILMALOE. Tithe composition, £533 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £38 4s. 8½d. Gross income, £571 15s. 5½d.; nett, £445 18s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The following statistics are exclusive of the perpetual curacy of Cloughjordan. The church was built in 1828, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits.ittings 200; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Arderony and Kilruane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 210, and the

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MOHILL, a barony in the south of the county of Leitrim, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Leitrim and Carrigallen; on the east, by the barony of Carrigallen and the county of Longford; on the south, by the county of Longford; and on the west, by the county of Roscommon and the barony of Leitrim. Its length, south by eastward, is 13½ miles; its greatest breadth is 8½; and its area is 64,033 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 3,235 acres, 22 perches are water. The surface is low and little diversified, compared to that of most other districts of the county; and it contains a large proportion of strong wet land, upon a substratum of retentive yellow clay. The Shannon, with its lacustrine expansions of Boderg and Boffin, defines much of the western boundary; the river Eslin flows partly on the western boundary, and partly through the western interior; and the river Rinn drains a large proportion of the central and the eastern districts. The chief of numerous lakes, both in the interior and on the boundaries, are Loughs Rinn, Cloonbonagh, Cloonfinnan, Cloonbo, Lakeview, Bog, Sallagh, Lakefield, Greenagh, Adoon, Keeldra, Mahanagh, Seltan, Rowan, Drumcollop, Castlefore, Drumlaheen, Nacarriga, Loughtown, Aghakilconnell, Annagheary, Kilmaddaroe, Drumgila, and Adaff. The practice of husbandry—especially as to exhausting series of cereal cropping, the absence of draining on wet lands, and the careless permission of the overgrowth of grass-lands by weeds—is generally in a very wretched condition; but, laudable and judicious efforts have been made on the property of the Earl of Leitrim, under the superintendence of his intelligent agricultural agent, Mr. William Bruce, to correct existing evils, and to exhibit to the tenantry the methods and the advantages of good cereal cropping, and of the growth of clover, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred 3 townlands of the parish of Mohill, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 157, from the barony and county of Longford to the barony of Mohill.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Annaduff, Cloone, Fenagh, and Mohill; and its towns and chief villages are Mohill, Drumod, Cloone, and part of Roskey. Pop., in 1831, 32,749; in 1841, 35,714. Houses 6,053. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,056; in manufactures and trade, 948; in other pursuits, 376. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 141; on the directing of labour, 1,427; on their own manual labour, 4,699; on means not specified, 113. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,779; who could read but not write, 2,828; who could neither read nor write, 6,812. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,791; who could read but not write, 3,586; who could neither read nor write, 10,203.—Mohill barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Mohill. The total number of tenements valued is 5,958; and of these, 4,049 were valued under £5,—1,469, under £10,—257, under £15,—86, under £20,—27, under £25,—20, under £30,—20, under £40,—12, under £50,—and 18, at and above £50.

MOHILL, a parish, partly in the barony and county of Longford, Leinster, but chiefly in the baronies of Leitrim and Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. The barony of Mohill section contains the town of **MOHILL**, and part of the village of **ROSKERY**: see these articles. Length, southward, 13 miles; breadth, from 2 to 4½. Area of the Longford section, 3,715 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches,—of which 392 acres, 23 perches are in Lough Forbes and the Shannon. Area of the barony of Leitrim section, 3,373 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches,—of which 41 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches are in Lough Mac-

Hugh. Area of the barony of Mohill section, 23,432 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches,—of which 25 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in the Shannon, and 512 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch are in lakes. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred the townlands of Aghamore, Killineker, and Knockmacrory, from the Longford section to the barony of Mohill section. Pop. of the entire parish, in 1831, 16,664; in 1841, 17,918. Houses 3,038. Pop. of the Longford section, in 1831, 1,291; in 1841, 1,337. Houses 228. Pop. of the barony of Leitrim section, in 1831, 1,868; in 1841, 1,752. Houses 304. Pop. of the barony of Mohill section, exclusive of the town of Mohill, in 1831, 11,899; in 1841, 13,303. Houses 2,313. "The entire parish of Mohill, containing 16,664 inhabitants," says an official report published in 1836, "consists of 11,595 Irish acres of titheable land, 942 of abbey-land and glebe-tithe free, and 6,793 of bog and roads untitheable. In the tithe applotment book, these titheable lands are divided into 1,640 holdings; but as the addition of 'Co.' or 'company,' is attached to the name of the occupier in 168 cases, and as the 'Co.' cannot be taken to consist of less than 2 persons, 336 must be added to this number, and 20 deducted for the same persons' name appearing more than once on the list, and this will give 1,956 as the number of occupiers of the titheable land (11,595 Irish acres), and the average size of the holding may therefore be taken as under 6 acres. Allowing the same, and the entire number in the parish will be 2,125. It appears from the Population Returns in 1831, that the number of families employed chiefly in agriculture were 2,541; there will be, therefore, at least 400 heads of families, besides the single men, who are not occupiers of land. This circumstance, combined with that of the small size of the farm not allowing sufficient land to be kept in tillage to occupy the whole labour of the farmer, will, in some degree, account for the numbers which yearly seek work elsewhere. The enumerator of the population states, that at the time of taking the Census 321 persons were absent in Leinster and England, and some of these were farmers occupying nearly six acres of land." The Shannon traces the western boundary, from the foot of Lough Boffin to the middle of Lough Forbes; the Eslin flows principally in the interior, and partly on the western boundary, to the Shannon at the foot of Lough Boffin; and the Rinn flows on the eastern boundary of the Mohill section, and through the middle of the Longford section, to Lough Forbes. The principal seats are Aghamore, Drumard, Lakeview, Cloonahir, Springfield, Drumrahan, Drummagan, and Bunybeg. The hamlets are Aghamore, Milltown, Upper Drumeilvy, Lower Drumeilvy, and Drumdoo.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £436 6s. 9d.; glebe, £380. Gross income, £816 6s. 9d.; nett, £695 14s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure precentorship of Ross cathedral; and he is resident in Mohill. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £218 3s. 4d.; and are impropriate in Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart. A curate receives a salary of £70. The church is an old building; and was enlarged in 1815, by means of a loan of £249 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 400. The Methodist chapel has an attendance of 90. Five Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of severally 700, 700, 500, about 1,190, and about 150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,560, and the Roman Catholics to 15,721; and 23 daily schools had on their books 1,007 boys and 362 girls. Two of the schools were salaried with £8 each from the Ardagh

Society; two, with £12 each from the National Board; one, with £12 and other advantages from subscription; one, with £8 from subscription; one, with £7 12s. from the London Hibernian Society, and £1 10s. from the Rev. Mr. Trench; and one, with about £10 10s. from the London Hibernian Society.

MOHILL, a small market and post town, in the parish and barony of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands at the intersection of the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Granard with that from Drumod to Ballinamore, 4 miles north-north-east of Drumod, $4\frac{1}{2}$ east of Dromsna, 8 east by south of Carrick-on-Shannon, 8 south-west by west of Carrigallen, and 71 north-west of Dublin. An ancient abbey, which stood at the town, is alleged to have been founded, for canons regular, in the year 608; and it possessed many glebe-lands, vassals' fees, tithes, and other items of property. The present parish-church stands on part of the abbey's site, and is said to have been built of the materials of its walls. An old castle also stood on the east side of the town. Mohill is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and the head-quarters of one of the 5 districts through which the county constabulary are distributed. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Tuesday. Pairs are held on Jan. 12, Feb. 2 and 25, March 16, April 13, May 8, June 1, July 6 and 31, Aug. 17, Sept. 14, Oct. 19, Nov. 9, and Dec. 7.—The Mohill Poor-law union ranks as the 70th, and was declared on Sept. 5, 1839. It lies wholly within co. Leitrim, and comprehends an area of 137,768 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 63,715. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Mohill, 7,672; Ealin, 3,188; Annaduff, 5,738; Armaghveagh, 4,595; Rinn, 6,242; Cloone, 6,006; Aghavas, 4,425; Carrigallen, 3,439; Newtownmore, 4,370; Drumreilly, 2,954; Ballinamore, 6,747; Oughtteragh, 4,147; and Fenagh, 4,172. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians 22; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the division of Mohill, 2 by each of the divisions of Annaduff, Armaghveagh, Rinn, Cloone, Aghavas, Newtownmore, and Ballinamore, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The union comprehends the whole of the baronies of Mohill and Carrigallen, and a small part of the barony of Leitrim. The total number of tenements valued is 11,592; and of these, 7,687 were valued under £5,—2,840, under £10,—621, under £15,—190, under £20,—81, under £25,—57, under £30,—35, under £40,—31, under £50,—and 50, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £57,777 12s. 3d.; the total number of persons rated is 11,592; and of these, 1,988 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,249, not exceeding £2,—1,457, not exceeding £3,—1,512, not exceeding £4,—and 1,266, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 29, 1840,—to be completed in Oct. 1841,—to cost £6,700 for building and completion, and £1,280 12s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches, obtained for £19 7s. 6d. of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £15 10s.—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 8, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,294 1s. 6d.; and the total previous expenditure was £407 8s. 6d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 129. The only medical charities are dispensaries at Mohill, Ballinamore, and Carrigallen. The Mohill dispensary serves for a district of 62,985 acres, with a pop. of 36,172; and, in 1839-40, it expended £128 6s. 10d., and made 5,765 dispensations of medicine.—

Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,606; in 1841, 1,626. Houses 264. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 98; in manufactures and trade, 146; in other pursuits, 75. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 159; on their own manual labour, 113; on means not specified, 16.

MOIDRUM. See **MOYDRUM**.

MOILOUGH. See **MOYLOUGH**.

MOINCOIN. See **MOYNT-COIN**.

MOINTAGHS. See **MOYNTAGHS**.

MOIRA, or **ST. INNS-OF-MOIRA**, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the north border of the barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, north-west by westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; area, 6,096 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches,—of which 26 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,801; in 1841, 4,148. Houses 668. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,014; in 1841, 3,325. Houses 547. The surface lies near the north-west extremity of the county; reaches to within $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the south-east corner of Lough Neagh; is traversed by the Lagan Navigation, the Ulster railway, and the great west road from Lisburn to Belfast; consists wholly of profitable land; and presents a warm, fertile, well-cultivated, and agreeably diversified appearance. The whole parish, but particularly the immediate vicinity of the town, is rife with the activities of the linen manufacture. The remains of the quondam demesne of the Earls of Moira adjoining the town, now form part of the estate of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. The principal rural residences are Tullyard-house, Fort-William, Maryvale, Nuthill, Mill-house, Trustone-quarry-house, Bohier-house, Warringfield, Magherahinch-house, Berwick-house, Drumbane-house, Legamore-house, and Old Hermitage. The mineral wealth of the parish, particularly in an esteemed sort of white limestone, has long been considerable.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Drogheda. Tithe composition, £351 15s. 7d.; glebe, £51. Gross income, £204 15s. 7d.; nett, £138 8s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church, though in good repair, is an old building of unknown date. Sittings 500; attendance, from 250 to 400. The Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly of the Synod of Ulster, is attended by from 70 to 100; the Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly of the Secession Synod, by 200; the Methodist meeting-house, by 100; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by 236; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapel of Magheralin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,073 Churchmen, 683 Presbyterians, 55 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,064 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 80 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from Lady Bateson, one with £8 from the National Board, and one with £2 from the rector and £3 from Sir R. Bateson—had on their books 129 boys and 137 girls. In 1842, the National Board had schools at Lurganville and Ballygowan.

MOIRA, a small market and post town, in the parish of Moira, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Belfast to Armagh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Magheralin, 4 east-north-east of Lurgan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Drogheda, 7 west-south-west of Lisburn, 13 south-west of Belfast, 17 north-east of Armagh, and 71 north of Dublin. It consists principally of a long, spacious, clean street along the Belfast and Armagh highway; and possesses such appearances of comfort and prosperity as are common to the best class of the small linen-manufacturing towns of Ulster. A

court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Monday. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. The town was anciently called Moyrath; and is said to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle between two Irish clans in the 7th century. The chorographist of the county, in 1774, expatiates, with luxurious fancy, upon the vegetable wealth, the horticultural beauty, the botanical attractions, and the tasteful and intricate disposition of the gardens and parks of Sir John Rawdon's demesne, now included in the property of Sir Robert Bateson. The town gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland to the noble family of Campbell-Rawdon-Hastings, Earls of Loudon in the peerage of Scotland, and Marquises of Hastings in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Sir John Rawdon was created Baron Rawdon in 1750, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Moira in 1761; and his son, Francis, who succeeded to his titles in 1793, and who is well known to history as both a soldier and a statesman, married Flora, Countess of Loudon, in her own right. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 787; in 1841, 823. Houses 121. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 67; in manufactures and trade, 70; in other pursuits, 15. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 70; on their own manual labour, 74; on means not specified, 2.

MOIRUS. See MOYRUS.

MOISTA SOUND, a romantic feature of the extreme north-east coast of the parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Erris, 4 miles west-north-west of Balderg, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is a chasm of about a cable's length in extent, of perpendicular sides of rock at least 500 feet in height, and of so narrow a sea-path or bottom that a boat's oars must be reefed in passing through it.

MOIVORE. See MOYVORE.

MOLAHIFFE, or MULLAHIFFE, a parish on the north border of the barony of Trughenackny, 4½ miles north-east of Milltown, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area 9,808 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,706; in 1841, 3,635. Houses 506. The surface lies along the left bank of the river Maíne; is traversed southward by the road from Tralee to Killarney; and consists of about equal proportions of good and bad land—very much of the latter being bog. The old castles of Molahiffe, Clonmellane, and Castle-Fiery, belonged anciently to the Mac-Canthies, and afterwards became the property of Lord Kenmare.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £160; and the latter are inappropriate in Shea Lalor, Esq. The vicarages of Molahiffe, KILBONANE, and KILCRE-
DANE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Molahiffe. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 7,795. Gross income, £381 10s. 5d.; nett, £358 8s. 11d. Patron, William Crosbie, Esq. of Ardfert Abbey. The incumbent is also master of the royal school of Cavan, and does not reside in Molahiffe. A curate receives a salary of £150. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 110; attendance 13. A private house is used as a parochial place of worship in Kilbonane. The Molahiffe, Kilbonane, and Kilcredane, Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 1,200, and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 3,956; the Protestants of the union to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 8,157; 2 pay daily schools in the parish had on their books 93 boys and 27 girls; 5 hedge-schools previ-

ously existed in the parish, but were temporarily suspended; and 8 daily schools in the union had on their books 205 boys and 63 girls. In 1842, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Fieries.—The hamlet of Molahiffe had, in 1831, a pop. of 48. A fair is held on May 26. The Molahiffe dispensary is within the Killarney Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £48, and administered to 2,420 patients.

MOLANA, a pendicle of land, formerly an island, and called Der-Innis, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated on the Blackwater, 2 miles north-north-west of Youghal. An old abbey, which stands here, is alleged to have been founded in the 6th century, by a St. Molanside, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; and, at the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, who assigned it to the Earl of Cork. The building was Gothic, and seemingly very ancient; and the nave and choir of the church were, not very long ago, entire, but now exist in the form of ivied, amorphous, unpicturesque walls. Molana is traditionally asserted to have been the burial-place of Richmond Le Gros; and a tablet has been placed within the ruin to his memory.

MOLOGGA. See TEMPLENOLOGGA.

MOLOUGH, MULLOUGH, or MOYLACH, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, 7 miles south-east by south of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,625 acres, 2 roads, 2 perches,—of which 36 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are in the Suir. Pop., in 1831, 746; in 1841, 703. Houses 106. The surface lies along the left bank of the Suir, and consists of good land. The seats are Greenmount and Bargesland. A convent for Augustinian nuns formerly stood in Molough, and was granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Henry Radcliffe.—This parish is a particle of the benefice of NEWCASTLE [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The tithes are wholly inappropriate in Henry P. Garde, Esq. of Youghal. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MOLUSK, or MOBLUSK, a parish in the barony of Lower Belfast, 2 miles south-west of Carrumoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, south-south-westward, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 928 acres, 3 roads, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 766; in 1841, 506. Houses 103. Two-thirds of the surface are good land; and one-third is light and poor land. Hyde-Park prest-field within the limits comprises 54 Irish acres of ground; cost, in the course of a few years, £25,000 for buildings, machinery, and utensils; and is capable of annually printing 50,000 pieces of calico. The road from Belfast to Ballymena passes along the northern border.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CARRICKFERGUS [which see], in the dio. of Connor. But the tithe composition, if there be any, is not reported; and the Ordnance Survey exhibits the parish as merely a grange within the parish of Templepatrick. The Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 130. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 50 Churchmen, 440 Presbyterians, 234 other Protestant dissenters, and 79 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 55 boys and 29 girls.

MOLYRANY, a hamlet in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the north shore of Clew bay, 8½ miles west by north of Newportpratt, at the forking of the road thence toward respectively Achill and Belmullet. Here are a police barrack and a national school. Pop. not specially returned.

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Aghaán, Shankill, Naheery, and Loughmore, on the boundary with Fermanagh; Emyvale, Glasslough, Kilbeg, Carricknabrock, and Killy, in the barony of Trough; Slacksgrrove, Mullaghmore, Mullagh-inshigo, Shee, Meenish, Bradan, Antrawer, Galluane, Aportan, Sheettrim, Aghnasedagh, Quig, Drumgoast, Kilcooran, Montlouisie, Annyeeb, Glen, Mullaghglasson, Lamb, Knockaturly, Cordoo, Corfin, Coogana, Coohy, Sixmile, Magheramey, Shankill Point, Annyalty, Tullaghan, and Aghaboy, in the barony of Monaghan; Laurelbill, Drumaveille, Drums, Long Quarry, Tattineake, Corkonnelly, Corlougharoe, Feagh, Leesborough, Drumgool, Drumhay, Kilmore, Coolkill, Lismagonyway, Drumate, Annagoose, Tattynagall, Rafnny, Oong, Bilyary, Gortnawinny, Carrivetragh, Cavan, Drummys, Kilroosky, Carconelly, Lisalee, Annagbeane, and Brooshy, in the barony of Dartry; White, Corkeeran, Drumlona, Gorravoo, Mullanary, Fairview, Terrygreenan, Tonyseallan, Drumgistin, Cremartin, Larnagh, Drumillard, Mucknoe, Muckno-Mill, Upper Creeve, Lower Creeve, Clossagh, Avaghen, Mourne, Broaghy, Egish, Corravoo, Lagan, Tullynahattana, Bawn, Elsnakillewduff, Lisnakillewbane, Black, Derrygooney, Bane, Beg, Shawn, Shankill, Dermot, Bellatrin, and Bocks, in the barony of Cremourne; and Namachree, Nagarmaman, Drumillard, Drumconcern, Kilmurry, Drumharriff, Drumboy, Attyduff, Taplagh, Moylan, Creevy, Fea, Moynalty, Spring, Naglack, Capragh, Ballingarry, Tullyallan, and Rahans, in the barony of Farney. Lough Muckno is by much the largest of the lakes, lies partly in Cremourne, and partly in Farney, and has an area of 1,013 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 302 feet.

Climate.—North-west winds prevail during more than one-half of the year; and they bring up from the Atlantic, and along the wide, low natural funnel of the valley of the Erne, such masses of dense clouds as break with violence around Slieve-Begagh, and drench the surrounding country with almost constant rains. The county, therefore, has an exceedingly moist atmosphere; yet it is nearly free from such noxious exhalations as might probably be expected to arise from its bogs and lakes; it possesses a thorough and pervading ventilation through its innumerable vales and hollows; and though not of very pleasant climate, it cannot be pronounced unwholesome.

Minerals.—Rocks of the transition series, consisting principally of greywacke slate, fossil clay slate, flint slate, and chlorite slate, and subordinatedly of hornblende slate, porphyritic schist, and some other metamorphic and schistose rocks, occupy all the central and southern portions of the county, excepting a district of about 28 square miles in the extreme south. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a district of about 7 square miles in the extreme north-west of the county, and a tiny pendicle or two on the western border in the vicinity of Clones. Rocks of the calp series of the secondary limestone formation constitute the greater portion of the Slieve-Begagh mountains, and were long, with equal fondness, erroneous, and mischievousness, thought to belong to the coal formation. Rocks of the carboniferous limestone series, which prevail throughout the vast floots limestone field of Ireland, occupy all the remaining parts of the county north of the transition districts, or of a line which nearly coincides with that of the Ulster Canal; and they also constitute about two-thirds of the district of 28 square miles, not of transition formation, and situated in the extreme south. A small coal-field—part of the Ulster coal-district lying round the junction point of the counties of Monaghan,

Meath, and Cavan—occurs south-west of Carrickmacross; but, though known to contain one bed of 14 inches, one of 12 inches, and several of still inferior thickness, it has not, as yet, yielded to research any beds of coal sufficiently thick to compensate the cost of mining. Rocks of the new red sandstone or red marl formation, constitute a narrow and short band of country along the west side of the small coal-district; and are known to include a valuable, but hitherto unworked, deposit of gypsum. Easers, or low steep ridges of diluvial clay and gravel, occur in several districts; and some in the vicinity of Tyhallow consist wholly of Jasper, quartz, agate, and argillaceous sand. Brick clay is plentiful in most districts; and potter's clay is found in some. Lead mines were at one time worked, but have been relinquished. Ironstone, though of inferior quality, is found. Slates or flagstones are raised in several quarries. A fine white sandstone, much approved and much used for architectural purposes, is quarried in the north-west side of the Slieve-Begagh mountains. Limestone is raised of sufficient fineness and beauty to be used as marble, and of great variety and excellent quality for use as manure.

Soils.—The soil of most of the barony of Monaghan is a good loam, upon a firm subsoil of clay, mixed with lime, gravel, or sand; and that of the elevated lands of the barony is generally peaty or moorish, on a retentive bottom of clay. The soil which prevails in the county at large is a strong, deep, cold, clayey loam, well-adapted to the cultivation of flax, not unsuited to the cultivation of potatoes and oats, but too spouty and inclined to rushes to be adapted to the finer departments of husbandry, without a large amount of georgic labour and improving treatment. The soil of a great part of the barony of Dartry, and of various uplands in the other baronies, is gravelly and unfit for tillage. The soils of all the arable lands of the county, though very varied from one another, are aggregately so favourable to oats and potatoes as to render the cultivation of these crops decidedly the most compensating.

Agriculture.—Liming is plentifully practised; but marling is little approved. Pasture land is, in many instances, excessively weedy; and, as to its grass, is very generally sheer spontaneous production, after years of exhausting grain crops, seeded with ragweed and other rubbish. The use of the roller is very little appreciated or even known. Burning the surface of the land, as a preparation for potatoe crops, is very extensively practised, but has, for a good number of years past, been opposed and reprobated by the landlords. One course or rotation of crops very common on farms of about 8 acres, is, first year, two acres of potatoes; next year, wheat or barley; third year, oats, partly sown with clover; fourth year, clover;—and another is, first year, potatoes; second year, flax; third year, wheat or barley; fourth year, oats with clover. Flax is, aggregately, a very large and productive crop; and it secures to itself much attention; but its quality is not so fine as that raised in the county of Armagh. Most of the grain raised, in consequence partly of the foulness of the land, and partly of the want of winnowing machines, is of inferior quality. Thrashing in the field, and winnowing in the open air with the aid merely of the wind, are not uncommon. An Agricultural Society has been established during a good number of years, and gives premiums for the neatest cottages and gardens, for clover and vetches, for summer manuring and for ploughing.—In 1841 there were within the rural districts of the county, 12,273 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 9,702 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,216 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 317 of upwards of 30 acres.

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per-smiths, 4; wire-worker, 1; plumbers, 4; tinplate-workers, 31; tinkers, 19; machine-makers, 7; watch-makers, 14; coach and car makers, 8; saddlers, 42; harness-makers, 4; whip-makers, 8; rope-makers, 6; quill-manufacturers, 3; letter-press printers, 19; bookbinders, 2; mat-makers, 2; chandlers and soap-boilers, 20; painters and glaziers, 58; sieve-makers, 3; upholsterers, 3; feather-dressers, 3; delph and china-dealers, 6; stationer, 1; bookseller and stationer, 1; ironmongers, 8; merchants of unspecified classes, 47; dealers of unspecified classes, 352; shopkeepers of unspecified classes, 106; shop-assistants, 174; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 2; and apprentices of unspecified classes, 8.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are at Ballybay, on the third Saturday of every month; Ballinode, Feb. 1, May 2, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1; Ballytrain, Feb. 1, March 17, May 1, June 11, Aug. 1, Sept. 29, Nov. 1, and Dec. 23; Castle-Blaney, the first Wednesday of every month; Carrickmacross, May 27, July 10, Sept. 27, Nov. 9, and Dec. 10; Castle-Shane, May 21; Clones, the last Thursday of every month; Drum, the first Tuesday of every month; Emyvale, Jan. 1, Feb. 3, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 13, July 1, Aug. 4, Sept. 4, Oct. 6, Nov. 10, and Dec. 8; Glasslough, the third Friday of every month; Knockboy, June 1, and Dec. 2; Monaghan, the first Monday of every month; Newbliss, the last Saturday of every month; Rockcorry, the last Wednesday of every month; Scotstown, the 17th of every month; Smithsborough, April 7, May 17, June 2, Aug. 8, and Nov. 7; and Tydavnet, Jan. 20, Feb. 8, March 31, June 24, and Sept. 28.

Communications.—The Ulster Canal, noticed in the section on "Waters," is of great value to the northern and central districts of the county. The line of railway proposed by the Public Commissioners to connect Armagh with Dublin, was surveyed to traverse the south-east of Monaghan, past the towns of Castle-Blaney and Carrickmacross. The principal roads which traverse the county are the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, through Castle-Blaney, Monaghan, and Emyvale, and the Belfast and Enniskillen mail-road through Monaghan and Clones. The county surveyor was appointed in the spring of 1833; he had under his charge, at the close of 1841, 1,142 miles of public roads, and about 200 miles of parish roads; and, between the date of his appointment and the close of 1841, he superintended the formation of 37 miles of new road.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Monaghan is divided into the five baronies of Trough in the north, Dartry in the west, Farney in the south, Monaghan in the north of the centre, and Cremourne in the south of the centre. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred one townland of the parish of Drummully from Dartry, co. Monaghan, to Coole, co. Fermanagh; and two townlands of the parish of Killeevan from the barony of Monaghan to that of Dartry. The barony of Trough contains one whole parish, and part of another parish; the barony of Dartry, 3 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes; the barony of Farney, 3 whole parishes, and part of 2 other parishes; the barony of Monaghan, 4 whole parishes, and part of 4 other parishes; and the barony of Cremourne, 3 whole parishes, and part of 3 other parishes. The towns and principal villages, are, in Trough, Emyvale and Glasslough; in Dartry, Clones, Newbliss, Rockcorry, and Drum; in Farney, Carrickmacross; in Monaghan, Monaghan, Smithsborough, Ballinode, and Scotstown; and in Cremourne, Ballybay, Castle-Blaney, and Ballytrain. The whole county is within the diocese of Clogher.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant re-

turns, the number of schools was 281, of scholars 11,219, of male scholars 6,604, of female scholars 4,205, of scholars whose sex was not specified 320, of scholars connected with the Established Church 2,471, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 2,113, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 53, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 6,468, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 174;—and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 281, of scholars 11,218, of male scholars 6,731, of female scholars 4,155, of scholars whose sex was not specified 332, of scholars connected with the Established Church 2,205, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 1,909, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 236, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 6,538, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 330. The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the diocesan divisions, and may be estimated for Monaghan by reference to the article CLOGHER: which see. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 84 schools, conducted by 74 male and 10 female teachers, attended by 5,578 male and 3,733 female scholars, and aided during the year with £855 4s. 1d. in salaries, £72 5s. 2d. in free stock, and £115 16s. 11d. in school requisites at half-price.—In 1843, the number of committals on charges of felony was 489; the number of cases before magistrates and petty-sessions was 155; the number of persons committed for drunkenness, under the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, was 25. Of the 489 persons committed on charges of felony, 120 were charged with offences against the person, 17 with offences against property committed with violence, 135 with offences against property committed without violence, 5 with malicious offences against property, 3 with offences against the currency, and 209 with offences not included in the above categories; 1 was sentenced to death, 30 to transportation, 126 to imprisonment, 28 to pay fines, 65 were discharged on sureties, or were convicted but not sentenced, 177 were found not guilty on trial, 61 had no bill found against them, 19 were not prosecuted, and 3 were bailed and not tried.—The constabulary force of the county in Jan. 1844, consisted of 1 third-rate county inspector, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 4 second-rate head-constables, 24 constables, 110 first-rate sub-constables, 14 second-rate sub-constables, and 6 mounted police; and the cost of maintaining this force during 1843 was £7,233 2s. 14d. The constabulary force has its head-quarters at Monaghan, and is distributed into 23 stations throughout the 4 districts of Ballybay, Clones, Carrickmacross, and Glasslough. A stipendiary magistrate resides at Ballybay. The county gaol is at Monaghan; and bridewells are at Carrickmacross and Castle-Blaney. The assizes are held at Monaghan; quarter-sessions, at Monaghan, Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross, and Clones; and petty-sessions, at Ballybay, Carrickmacross, Castle-Blaney, Clones, Emyvale, Monaghan, Newbliss, and Rockcorry. The district lunatic asylum, to which Monaghan is entitled to send 31 patients, is at Armagh. The county infirmary is at Monaghan; fever hospitals are at Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross, Clones, and Glasslough; and dispensaries are at Ballybay, Ballinode, Ballytrain, Carrickmacross, Castle-Shane, Clones, Drum, Farney, Glasslough, Kilmaree, Monaghan, Newbliss, Rockcorry, and Smithsborough. The workhouses are at Carrickmacross, Castle-Blaney, Clones, and Monaghan; savings' banks are

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long known as MacMahon's country. In 1177, John De Courcey, after having received from Henry II. a grant of as much of Ulster as he could conquer, overran the district which now forms the southern part of the county of Monaghan, built two castles for its protection, and delivered these into the keeping of the chieftain MacMahon, whom he supposed to be worthy of his confidence. But MacMahon proving faithless, and destroying the castles, De Courcey a second time overran the district, sustained a defeat from about 11,000 of the natives, made a sanguinary reprisal upon them in the course of the following night, and drove away as booty a great multitude of their cattle. The MacMahons seem to have, for some time, retained in the district a nearly independent authority; they received, from Thomas of Lancaster, the son of Henry IV., a nominal grant, or rather a confirmation of the territory at a certain rent; and, in the reign of Henry V., they seem to have become insurgent, or, at all events, are noticed in record as one of the septs, whom Talbot, Lord Furnival, the lord-lieutenant, brought under the authority of the Crown. In the reign of Elizabeth, the district was made county ground, and reduced to a better social condition than in former periods; yet in 1575 or 1576 MacMahon seems to have been insubordinate, and made submission to Sir Henry Sydney, the lord-deputy,—shortly after, MacMahon's country was overrun and judicially wasted by the lord-deputy,—in 1584, MacMahon again made submission to the representative of royalty,—and in 1589, Hugh Roe MacMahon, on a charge of unlawfully raising an armed force, was tried and executed at Monaghan, and his lands bestowed upon some subordinate families of the MacMahon sept, and upon some other persons. In the wars of the Earl of Tyrone, some of the MacMahons followed the standard of rebellion, and some of their ancient lands were the theatre of hostilities. During these wars the English had a fort in Monaghan; and at the settlement of Ulster in 1808, the corporation of that town was one of those created to strengthen the English interest. In the civil wars of 1641, the county of Monaghan was early seized by the rebels, and was the scene of various disturbances; and in the war of the Revolution, the Protestants fought and won a smart battle, though with the loss of their leader, Mr. Anketell, at Glasslough.

MONAGHAN, a barony in the county of Monaghan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Trough; on the north-east, by the county of Armagh; on the east and south, by the barony of Cremourne; on the south-west, by the barony of Dartry; on the west, by the county of Fermanagh; and on the north-west, by the county of Tyrone. Its length, south-eastward, is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is 7; and its area is 70,161 acres, 20 perches,—of which 432 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches are water. Slieve-Begagh summit, 1,254 feet in altitude, is on the north-west boundary, and a portion of the Slieve-Begagh mountains occupies the north-west corner. The remainder of the surface is of the hilly, hilly, ridgy, and undulated character, which prevails through the greater part of the county. The soil, the lakes, and the agricultural condition of the barony have been exhibited in the preceding article. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred the townlands of Cloghernagh and Coghon, in the parish of Keleevan, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 157, from the barony of Monaghan to that of Dartry.—Monaghan barony contains the whole of the parishes of Drumsnat, Kilmore, Monaghan, and Tydavnet, and part of the parishes of Ballybay, Clones, Teahallon, and Tullycorbet. Its towns and chief villages are Monaghan, Smithborough, Ballynode, and

Scotstown. Pop., in 1831, 42,728; in 1841, 43,463. Houses 7,657. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,808; in manufactures and trade, 1,803; in other pursuits, 500. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 143; on the directing of labour, 2,223; on their own manual labour, 5,672; on means not specified, 163. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,716; who could read but not write, 4,268; who could neither read nor write, 6,754. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,088; who could read but not write, 7,024; who could neither read nor write, 9,492.—This barony lies partly in the Poor-law union of Monaghan, and partly in that of Castle Blaney. The total number of tenements valued is 6,627; and of these, 2,389 were valued under £5,—2,430, under £10,—929, under £15,—424, under £20,—177, under £25,—82, under £30,—91, under £40,—37, under £50,—and 68, at and above £50. The annual valuation for the poor-rate is £42,950 19s. 6d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer 1841, were £2,517 5s. 6d., and £1,757 4s. 7d.

MONAGHAN, or **ROCKWALLIS**, a parish, containing the town of the same name, in the barony and county of Monaghan, Ulster. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 13,547½ acres,—of which 26 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,875; in 1841, 12,160. Houses 2,055. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 8,027; in 1841, 8,030. Houses 1,479. The whole surface, with the exception of a small aggregate of bog, is arable or park land; yet it varies in quality from the finest loam to very coarse, improved upland. The northern district, or that around the town of Monaghan, consists of very fine limestone land; the north-east corner is embellished with the rich demesne of Castle-Shane; and the central and southern districts are much higher than the northern district, and consist of inferior land. The principal seats are Castle-Shane, E. Lucas, Esq.; Camla; Willville; Cookmount; Coolmain; Mount-Orange; Gallanagh-house; Cornacassa, James Hamilton, Esq.; Milltown; Beech-hill; and Rossmore Park, Lord Rossmore. The interior is traversed by the Ulster canal, the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, and the Belfast and Enniskillen mail-road.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £553 16s. 11d.; glebe, £114; gross income, £667 16s. 11d.; nett, £629 6s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £49 4s. 8d. The church was built a few years ago, at the estimated cost of £4,000 for the body and aisle, and £1,070 for the galleries and the steeple; and, toward the cost, £1,000 were contributed by bequest of the late Dowager Lady Rossmore, and £2,000 by loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,100; attendance 500. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 600 and 400; the Wesleyan meeting-house, by 120; the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by 80; and three Roman Catholic chapels, by respectively 1,650, 1,625, and 830. In 1834, the parish consisted of 1,821 Churchmen, 2,504 Presbyterians, and 7,550 Roman Catholics; and 21 day-schools had on their books 1,147 boys and 555 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £150 a year from endowment; one, with £8 from the Society for Discourteasing Vice; one, with £8 from subscription; one, with £20 from subscription; one, with £25 from the county; two, with graduated allowances from the London Education Society; two, with respectively £23 3s. and £10 3s. 6d. from endowment; and five, with respectively £8, £10, £10, £12, and £15 from the National Board.

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Sheskin, 1,792; Seotstown, 3,594; Ballinode, 3,515; Drumanat, 3,152; Kilmore, 2,635; Caddagh, 1,946; Drumhillery, 3,912; Clones, 2,969; and Tullycorbet, 4,156. The number of ex-officio guardians is 9, and of elected guardians, 27; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the division of Monaghan, 2 by each of the divisions of Glasslough, Seotstown, Drumhillery, and Tullycorbet, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The number of tenements valued, within the union, in the barony of Cremorne, is 1,156, in the barony of Darry 573, in the barony of Monaghan 6,601, in the barony of Trough, 2,255,—in all, 10,585; and of this total, 3,810 were valued under £5,—3,823, under £10,—1,553, under £15,—651, under £20,—278, under £25,—131, under £30,—155, under £40,—61, under £50,—and 125, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £94,855 16s.; the total number of persons rated is 10,537; and of these, 395 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—757, not exceeding £2,—676, not exceeding £3,—1,081, not exceeding £4,—and 1,166, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on May 4, 1840,—to be completed in July 1841,—to cost £6,350 for building and completion, and £1,457 9s. 9d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches, obtained for £824 10s. 11d. of purchase money, and £67 19s. 4d. of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 25, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,603 7s. 8d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,429 7s. 11d. The number of pauper inmates on Dec. 2, 1843, was 190. The Board of Guardians meet every Wednesday. The Medical charities within the union, are the County infirmary at Monaghan, a fever hospital at Glasslough, and dispensaries at Castle-Shane, Glasslough, and Seotstown; and, in 1839, they received £288 8s. from subscription, £1,307 9s. 10d. from public grants, and £289 11s. 2d. from other sources, and expended £367 16s. in salaries to medical officers, £231 16s. 1d. for medicines, and £869 7s. 2½d. for contingencies. The infirmary is capable of containing 40 beds; and, in 1839, it received £1,143 15s., expended £1,019 17s. 3½d.; and admitted 399 intern patients, and administered 1,807 extern patients.

Municipal Affairs.—Monaghan was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. The borough, as defined by this charter, "comprises the town of Monaghan, and all and every castles, messuages, tofts, mills, houses, edifices, structures, curtilages, gardens, orchards, wastes, ponds, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever lying and being within the aforesaid town of Monaghan." A district known by the name of the Corporation, extends nearly ½ of a mile in every direction around the town, and includes the townlands of Mullagh-Monaghan, Rooskey, Tyrkeenan, Annaghagh, Killygoing, Letterean, Mullagh-Croghy, Coolshanagh, Mullagh-Adawn, and Kilnacloy. This district is a portion of the estate of Lord Rossmore, and is kept apart and accounted for separately to the proprietor, in both the ancient and the present rentals, under the denomination of "the Corporation." The borough boundaries proposed by the Commissioners in 1837, include between twice and thrice the extent of the edificed area; they pass behind the barracks, behind the goal, behind the diocesan school, past the north-east margin of Spark's Lough, behind Beech-hill-house, behind the infirmary, along Rooskey-lane, and past the extremity of Glasslough-street, and they comprise part of the townlands of Kilnacloy on the north, Rooskey on the east, Tyrkeenan on the south, and Mullagh-

Monaghan on the west. The corporation, according to charter, is styled "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the Borough of Monaghan," consists of a provost, 12 free burgesses and freemen; and has for its officers two sergeants-at-mace, a recorder, a clock-keeper, a pump-keeper, and a bellman. The corporation—probably according to the intention of the charter—soon passed under the entire control of the proprietor of the surrounding manor of Monaghan; the provosts have uniformly been either the proprietors of that manor or their nominees, and have changed only with the land-agents of the Rossmore family; the free burgesses and the freemen are the relatives, dependents, and tenants of Lord Rossmore, and act in every respect as he desires them; and the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, was wholly awarded to the then Lord Rossmore, as proprietor of the borough. The corporation do not appear, on tolerable evidence, to have ever possessed any landed property. The town is lighted under the management of a committee of inhabitants, at an annual expense of about £70. The public peace is preserved by a party of the county constabulary. The assizes are held twice a-year; quarter-sessions, four times a-year; and petty-sessions, every Tuesday.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 170 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 4,130. Houses 576. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 199; in manufactures and trade, 479; in other pursuits, 188. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 40; on the directing of labour, 479; on their own manual labour, 308; on means not specified, 44. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 967; who could read but not write, 307; who could neither read nor write, 481. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 560; who could read but not write, 679; who could neither read nor write, 762.

MONAINCHA, or **MOANACHINCH**, a bog environing a celebrated abbey, and lying on the mutual border of Queen's co., Leinster, and co. Tipperary, Munster, but chiefly within the parish of Corbally and barony of Ikerrin, and from ½ to ¾ miles south-east of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, Munster. The bog is bounded, on the north, by the lands of Roscrea; on the east, by Ballaghmore; on the south, by Rockforest and Timoney; and on the west, by Derrymore. It measures 4,000 acres in area; lies from 326 to 360 feet above the level of the sea; has an average and a maximum depth of respectively 16 and 32 feet; is traversed by the nascent river Nore; and, even when officially reported on in 1814, was to a considerable extent improved. Estimated cost of total reclamation, £5,698 8s. 8d. A lake near the centre of the bog, and covering about 90 acres, was drained about the year 1798; another lake, upwards of 100 acres in extent, and containing in its centre the island on which the monastic ruin now called "the Men's Church" stood, was drained about a year after the former; and the quondam bottom of both lakes, but especially that of the larger one, has ever since been productive land. The quondam island is now a low gravel hill, and was originally the smaller, but eventually the larger, of two islands in the lake, called respectively the Men's and the Women's Islands, and both celebrated in connection with the monastic institutions of Monaincha. The Men's Island contained an abbey and an oratory; the Women's Island contained a small chapel; and a locality on the firm land, exterior to the bog, contains a second abbey. Both of the abbeys were originally Culdean; and that on the Island eventually became Augustinian. The Men's Island is, *per antiquitatem*,

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income, £30; nett, £28 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice of Monamintra, the sinecure rectories of Kilmaclague, and Kilmacomb, and part of the sinecure rectories of Kilmeaden and Riesk, constitute the corps of the chancellorship of Waterford cathedral. Gross income of the sinecure rectories and parts of rectories, £446 8s. 5d.; nett, £423 9s. 5d. The incumbent holds also the office of surrogate of the diocese; and resides sometimes in Monamintra, and sometimes in Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MONAMOLIN. See **MONOMOLIN.**

MONANIMY, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 3½ miles east-north-east of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **KILLAWILLIN**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,831 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,751; in 1841, 3,135. Houses 487. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,741. Houses 430. The surface lies along the left bank of the Blackwater; is traversed by the road from Mallow to Castletownroche; and consists, over more than one-third of its area, of good land,—and, over the remainder, of mountain, most of which is improvable. “Below Ballygriffin,” says Dr. Smith, “is the ruined church of Monanimy, with a large chancel; and in it is a modern tomb of the Nagles. Adjacent to it is a castle that, in former times, was a preceptory belonging to St. John of Jerusalem; round the castle are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on an high bank, over the Blackwater. As there is no other mention of this house than in the king’s quit-rent books, the founder and time of the foundation is uncertain.”—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £400; nett, £320 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The present church was built in 1811, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d., from the late Board of First Fruits; and was new-roofed and repaired in 1837, by means of contributions to the amount of £264 from the parishioners. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 2,816; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £36 a-year from the rector, and one with £18 from an endowment by Joseph Nagle, Esq.—had on their books 141 boys and 120 girls.

MONART, a parish in the barony of Scarewalsh, 3 miles north-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 5½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4½; area, 13,029 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches,—of which 11 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches are in the river Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 3,384; in 1841, 3,712. Houses 641. The Slaney runs for about 1½ mile on the eastern boundary; and three eventually confluent tributaries of that river run in the interior. Except small portions in the extreme south-east corner, and on the banks of the Slaney, most of the land has a light shingly soil, and is of a very inferior quality. The forest of Kilmoughrim occupies a space of about 1½ mile by 1½ in the west. The principal seats are Kiltren-house, Urrinfort, Monart-house, Ocaul-house, and Kilmoughrim-house. The chief hamlet is Mcurry. The road from Enniscorthy to Borris passes right across the interior; and that from Enniscorthy to Newtownbarry passes up the banks of the Slaney.—This parish was originally a part of the huge parish of Templehambo, and is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Farns. Tithe composition of 4 townlands assigned to the

curacy, £101 10s. 9½d.; glebe, £24. Gross income, £125 10s. 9½d.; nett, £114 0s. 1½d. Patron, the incumbent of Templehambo. The church was enlarged in 1831, by means of a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 270; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapels of Cain and Newtown have an attendance of respectively 500 and 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapels of Ballindagga and Kiltaly. The Roman Catholic chapels of Marshallstown and Castle-Dockrell have an attendance of respectively 300 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to a chapel in Newtownbarry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 594, and the Roman Catholics to 2,848; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from subscription, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 93 boys and 73 girls.

MONASEED. See **MONYSEED.**

MONASTERANENAGH. See **MANISTER.**

MONASTERBOICE, a parish in the barony of Ferrard, 2½ miles east of Collon, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, west by northward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,316 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 705; in 1841, 801. Houses 131. The land averages in annual value from 18s. to 30s. per plantation acre. The road from Drogheda to Ardee passes through the interior. The hamlet of Newtown-Monasterboice is in the east; the mansion of Monasterboice, the seat of W. Draxmond Delap, Esq., is in the south; and the ancient ruins of Monasterboice, consisting of the tombstones of a small cemetery, the broken walls of two chapels, two large stone crosses, and an ancient pillar-tower, are in the midst of a rough and solitary pastoral tract in the centre. The chapels are very ancient,—the larger probably of the 12th century, and the smaller of a period considerably earlier; and they are of simple and massive construction, and present few features of artistic interest. The crosses are large, perfect, and curious; the one 18, and the other about 16 feet high, and both elaborately and beautifully sculptured. The larger cross is situated between the two chapels, and bears the name of St. Boyce’s cross; it has been termed, but without any feasible reason, the most ancient ecclesiastical relic now in Ireland; and it exhibits, among its profusion of compartmented sculpture, representations of the Saviour, of St. Boyce, of Adam and Eve, and of St. Patrick, with an angel and a pair of scales at his feet. The smaller cross is on the south side of the cemetery, and though inferior to the other cross in height, is equal to it in sculptural decoration. The pillar-tower lost its cap and its upper part some years ago, by lightning; but it still measures 110 feet in height, and lifts its shattered summit into the view of a district several miles around; it is 9 feet in diameter within the walls, and is divided into 5 stories by bands of stone; and its doorway is arched, and is 5½ feet in height, 22 inches in width, and 6 feet from the present level of the ground. “The solitude of this assemblage of picturesque ruins is in fine keeping with the associations it cannot fail to arouse; the narrow churchyard is crowded with graves, among which the ‘fat weeds’ grow in great luxuriance; a single blasted tree speaks of death more emphatically than even the broken head-stones, and the surrounding mountains seem to throw an eternal shadow over the solemn and impressive scene.” An abbey is said to have been founded at Monasterboice by St. Boyce or Boetius, who died in 521; but it figures obscurely in history, and is quite lost to record after the year 1117. This parish is a rectory, and part of the bene-

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preservation, has a picturesque appearance, and affords a good specimen of the castle and bawn, erected by each large "undertaker" at the "plantation of Ulster." Pop. of the village not specially returned.

MONEGAY. See **MONAGAY.**

MONEMOINTER. See **MONAMINTA.**

MONEYGALL, a small post and market town, in the parish of Cullenwaine, barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, and near the extremity of the great south-south-western projection of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Toomavara, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by south of Roscrea, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ south-west by west of Dublin. In the north-eastern vicinity are the pleasant seats of Bushstown and Greenhills, the residences of Messrs. Minchin; and in the south-western vicinity are Larchvale and Loughton,—the latter the well-wooded and beautifully situated demesne of Lord Bloomfield. Fairs are held in the town on Aug. 3, and Nov. 24. The Moneygall dispensary is within the Poor-law union of Roscrea, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 5,556; and, in 1839, it received £165 18s., and expended £110. Area of the town, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 379; in 1841, 764. Houses 124. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 68; in manufactures and trade, 41; in other pursuits, 53. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 10; on the directing of labour, 57; on their own manual labour, 83; on means not specified, 12.

MONEYMORE, a small market and post town, in the parishes of Artrea and Desertlyn, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Armagh to Coleraine, 3 miles north-west by north of Coagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Cookstown, 4 south-south-west of Magherafelt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Ballyronan, 7 north of Stewartstown, $24\frac{1}{2}$ north of Armagh, $27\frac{1}{2}$ south of Coleraine, 68 west-north-west of Belfast, and $86\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin. The town and a large tract of adjacent country are the property of the Drapers' Company of London. Though the district eastward to Lough Neagh is bleak and boggy, and those northward and westward to the interior uplands of the county are wild and mountainous, yet improvements by georgy, by road-making, and by general encouragement, under the auspices and the stimulating policy of the Drapers' Company, are so great, minute, and judicious as to produce a pervading appearance of prosperity and pleasantness. The parsonage-house of the local benefice, the house of R. Millar, Esq., the agent of the Drapers' Company, and various other private houses, are ornamental to the town itself; and several villas, particularly Springhill, the old mansion and well-wooded demesne of W. L. Conyngham, Esq., are ornamental to the vicinity. The town possesses a character of neatness and comfort; and its various places of worship, its court and market-houses, its linen-hall, and its hotel, exhibit a style and an elegance which would do credit to a trading town of ten times the population. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on in both the town and the circumjacent country. Weekly markets and monthly fairs are held; and are the scene of a large trade in linen, corn, and butter. Goods are sent to Ballyronan, and shipped there for conveyance up Lough Neagh, and along its connected lines of navigation. The Moneymore dispensary is within the Magherafelt Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £75 13s. 9d., and administered to 1,058 patients. Though Moneymore is one of the oldest seats of population in the south-eastern districts of the county, yet its castle, the principal monument of its antiquity, and the scene of many a

feudal fray, was erased in 1760. Area of the Artrea section of the town, 31 acres; of the Desertlyn section, 14 acres. Pop. of the Artrea section, in 1831, 602, in 1841, 546. Houses 82. Pop. of the Desertlyn section, in 1831, 423; in 1841, 396. Houses 55. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,025; in 1841, 942. Houses 136. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 46; in manufactures and trade, 90; in other pursuits, 28. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 83; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 3.

MONEYMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Tullaghobegly, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the north bank of Lough Dulewy, at the south base of Errigal mountain, and on the road from Clady-Bridge to Ramelton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Clady-Bridge. Pop. not specially returned.

MONEYMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Oranmore, 2 miles east-south-east of the town of Oranmore, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

MONEYPOINT, a headland in the parish of Killimer, barony of Clonderalaw, 4 miles south-east by east of Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. The face of both the headland itself and the immediately adjacent sweep of coast is a cliff, overhanging the Shannon; and it yields to the quarrier a fine hard, closed-grained, gritty flag, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in thickness, and measuring from 10 to 12 superficial feet. The produce of the quarry, as reported on in 1838, amounted to about 60,000 yards, worth, on the spot, £2,250.

MONFAN, a bog in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It extends about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, from the vicinity of the Seven Churches, on the north side of Lough Fin, and between two ridges of limestone gravel; but it is very narrow in proportion to its length, and comprises an area of only 1,509 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Its west end lies 18 feet, and its east end 47, above the level of the Shannon. It is a soft red bog; its depth is from 15 to 35 feet; and the estimated cost of reclaiming it is £4 2s. 11d. per acre.

MONGEVLIN, an old castle in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the east verge of the county, and on the left bank of the Foyle, 2 miles south of St. Johnstown. It was built by Sir John Stewart at the plantation of Ulster; and was a very strong pile, flanked with towers at the corners. James II. stopped here for a short time during the siege of Derry; and he sent hence, by his host, Archdeacon Hamilton, proposals to the garrison for surrender.

MONIMOLIN. See **MONOMOLIN.**

MONIVAE, a parish in the baronies of Tyaquin, Kilconnel, and Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. The Tyaquin section contains the village of Monivae. Length, southward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Tyaquin section, 18,157 acres, 27 perches,—of which 52 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are water. Area of the Kilconnel section, 2,121 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches; of the Clare section, 1,633 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,117; in 1841, 4,810. Houses 806. Pop., in 1841, of the Kilconnel section, 382; of the Clare section, 322; of the rural districts of the Tyaquin section, 3,801. Houses in these respectively 34, 36, and 652. About one-third of the surface is good land; and about two-thirds are indifferent land, and inclusive of large tracts of bog. The church at the village stands on a site of 271 feet above sea-level; and the highest ground in the parish occurs about 1 mile

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gorge of a deep glen, and its newer parts extend along the shore, and down the face of a verdant northerly slope; and its whole character, though straggling and diversified, is romantic and delightful. Above the glen rise the ruins of a large old castle, built in 1638, by the family of Archdeacon, flanked by four square towers, used as a barrack during the French war, and still so much in preservation as to retain its roof. The views from this castle are superb. To the west of it are the ruins of the old church or rather chapel of Monkstown; and on the ascent of a hill behind the modern part of the village, is the present parish-church, a neat edifice in the pointed style of architecture, with a light and graceful tower and spire in the same style. "The parish and village of Monkstown," said a recent periodical writer, "derive their value from a monastery of Benedictine monks belonging to the Priory of St. John's, Waterford, who laid the first foundation of their small residence in the 14th century, upon a grant of land made by the MacCarthys to their parent establishment. Three or four of these cloistered inhabitants remained on the then wild and lonely hills of the parish. But from causes now concealed beneath the incessant flow of past years, but which we may conjecture from the traditions of the peasantry arose out of the solitude that surrounded them, the little Benedictine settlement was deserted, and soon became a ruin. Its patronage and possession passed from Waterford to the monks of the original monastery in Bath, and some of their members voluntarily left the magic land of England, to plant anew the symbols of their order in the crumbling monastery of Monkstown. They changed its site, by removing to the brow of the hill, immediately overlooking the sea, and a precipitous and romantic glen. Again, after the changeful passage of some years, it became deserted, and a ruin. In 1636, the castle of Monkstown was erected by the Archdeacon family, who then held the estate." During the residence of this family, the Benedictine walls were repaired, and converted into a chapel. But in the Revolution, under William, the Archdeacons were attainted, the estate was forfeited, it changed hands, and is now, by the marriage of the two heiresses, the joint property of the Lords Longford De Vesce. The parish is tithe and cess free, and unconnected with any neighbouring church or chapelry. In 1831, these noblemen, with a spirit worthy of remembrance, and much to be emulated, endowed Monkstown as a vicarage, and assisted by their contributions in the erection of the new and chastely designed church. "Of late years, the woods planted by Mr. Shaw have added many beauties to the naturally picturesque situation of this retreat. Its convenient distance from Cork, the peaceful character of its scenery, the moving picture of the river and the tides, the roads of Ballybricken, fringing its shores with foliage to the water's edge, the incessant variety of the views of Cove Harbour from every point, the changeful hues of the sunsets, the numerous shores and rising grounds studded with cottages and houses, and the picturesque repose which invests its romantic and undulating hills, have made it the favourite retreat during the summer months of numbers of the gentry of Cork and the surrounding country." A delightful road was lately formed along the shore, from Monkstown to Passage, by cutting away the rock which descended abruptly to the river. "The depth of water here," says Hall's Ireland, "is very great; and it is pointed out to the stranger's notice as a place where several ships have foundered, particularly one commanded by Capt. Cole, in 1758. The formation of this road has, however, much injured a singular freak of nature called the Giant's Stairs,

some of which it has entirely displaced. Fifteen or sixteen huge knolls of rock, each many tons in weight, rose from the water's edge, one above the other, up the face of a very steep rocky ascent, with nearly the regularity of a flight of steps; and it required no effort of fancy to perceive the resemblance, especially when this extraordinary cliff chanced to be viewed in profile. Sufficient still remains to satisfy a stranger's curiosity, notwithstanding the dismemberment; but they can be no longer appealed to by the credulous boatmen as the undoubted stairs which the Giant O'Mahony made for himself, and used every night at twelve o'clock when he descended to his bathing-place." A hotel, baths, and other conveniences and appliances suited to a fashionable watering-place, have been provided at Monkstown. A dispensary here is within the Cork Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing a pop. of 3,906; and, in 1839-40, it expended £119, and administered to 2,156 patients. Area of the village, 33 acres. Pop., in 1841, 538. Houses 76. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 16; in other pursuits, 66. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 23; on their own manual labour, 30; on means not specified, 25.—Monkstown parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Gross income, £95 8s. 6d.; nett, £69 18s. 10d. Patron, Lord De Vesce. The church was built in 1832, at the cost of about £1,500 raised by subscription. Sittings 270; attendance, from 100 to 300. A school-house is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 242, and the Roman Catholics to 1,667; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £24 from subscriptions and collections—had on their books 58 boys and 39 girls.

MONKSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in that of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the hamlets of Mountpelier, Monkstown, Kill-of-the-Grange, and Glenagarey, or Sally Noggin, the villages of BULLOCK, GLASTHULE, and HONEYHILL, and the towns of BLACKROCK and KINGSTOWN: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the barony of Dublin section, 3 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch; of the Rathdown section, 2,049½ acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,815; in 1841, 13,143. Houses 1,925. Pop., in 1841, of the barony of Dublin section, which is identical with part of the town of Blackrock, 146. Houses 19. Pop., in 1841, of the Rathdown section, exclusive of the towns and villages, but not of the hamlets, 1,470. Houses 215. The whole district is one of the most luscious and lively portions of the southern sea-board of the bay of Dublin; and is principally disposed in towns, villages, gay hamlets, clusters of villas, and the gardens and mimic demesnes of a profusion of neat and fashionable residences. The shore extends from the north-west end of Blackrock to within 3 furlongs of the village of Dalkey; and is richly variegated with Blackrock, Kingstown, and Bullock, the harbour of Kingstown, the Dublin and Kingstown railway, the creeks of Scotchbay and Sandycove, three martello towers, and a great number and diversity of both small natural features of beauty, and tasteful touches of artificial decoration. The principal part of the atmospheric railway is within the limits. Some of the most noticeable of the numerous seats, villas, and cottages ornées, are Maretime, Seapoint-house, Salthill-house, Templehill, Rockfield-house, Stradbroke-house, Melfield, Monkstown-house, Monkstown-castle, Ashton-park, Bloombury, Longford-lodge, Highborn, Corrig-house, Avondale, Glenagarey-house, Burnfield, Asglew,

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MONSEA, or MOUNTSEA, a parish 2½ miles north-west of Nenagh, and partly in the barony of Owney and Arra, but chiefly in that of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Owney and Arra section, 721 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches; of the Lower Ormond section, 5,160 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 837 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches are in Lough Derg, and 532 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch are adjacent to Lough Derg, and slightly detached from the main body of the parish by the intervention of Dromineer. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,753; in 1841, 1,744. Houses 277. The surface consists of good land, and descends slowly down the south side of the Nenagh river to the north side of Youghal bay. The sites of the church and the Roman Catholic chapel are probably the highest grounds, and have altitudes of respectively 182 and 204 feet above sea-level. The seats are Richmond-house, Moyroe-house, Tullamore-park, Millview, Rockford-house, and Ballyanny-house; and the principal antiquities are the ruins of two castles.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £138 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £12. Patron, the diocesan. The rectory forms also a separate but sinecure benefice. Tithe composition and gross income, £276 18s. 5½d.; nett, £262 3s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for the vicarage, receives a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1807, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and repaired in 1821, by means of a loan of £46 3s. 1d. from that Board. Sittings 120; attendance, from 30 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killadiernan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 83, and the Roman Catholics to 1,762; and a pay daily school had on its books 27 boys and 18 girls.

MONTALTO. See **MAGHERADROLL.**

MONTRELONY, a rivulet and a mountain in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The rivulet is formed by the Owenkillew and the Glenlark streams, receives the affluent of the Agnacree, and flows about 6 miles westward to the formation of the Mourne, about 3 miles above Newtown-Stewart. The mountain rises on the north side of the rivulet 8½ miles east by north of Newtown-Stewart, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,432 feet.

MONTIAGHS. See **MOYNTAGHS.**

MONTNAGEE. See **ABBEYDORNEY.**

MONTPELIER, a small village in the parish of Monkstown, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Kingstown, ¼ mile south-east by east of Blackrock, and 1¼ mile west of Kingstown. Though small, it has a pretending character, and contains several handsome domestic structures. Montpelier Castle is distinguished as the residence of Sir William Betham, Ulster king-at-arms; and its grounds have been very tastefully improved, and command most brilliant views of the scenery bounded on the one side by the Hill of Howth, and the other by the Wicklow mountains. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

MONTPELIER, a village in the parish of Stradbally, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, directly opposite the village of O'Brien's Bridge, and 2½ miles north of the town of Castle-Connell. Fairs are held on May 8, July 8, Sept. 7, and Dec. 8. Area, 26 acres. Pop., in 1841, 305. Houses 73. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 58; in manufactures and trade, 27; in other pursuits, 10. Families depen-

dent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 38; on their own manual labour, 49; on means not specified, 4.

MONYSEED, or MONASEED, a hamlet in the parish of Kilnabue, barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Carnw to Arklow, 5 miles west-north-west of Gorey. In its vicinity are Monyseed-house, Mountain-cottage, and Jackstown-house. Pop. not specially returned.

MOONCOIN. See **MOUNT-COIN.**

MOONE, a parish in the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, East Narragh and Rheban, and East Ophaly, co. Kildare, Leinster. The Kilkea and Moone section contains the village of Moone. Length, west by northward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Kilkea and Moone section, 4,617 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches; of the East Narragh and Rheban section, 2,497 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches; of the East Ophaly section, 166 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 1,591; of the East Narragh and Rheban section, 541; of the East Ophaly section, 97; of the rural districts of the Kilkea and Moone section, 719. Houses in the East Narragh and Rheban section, 96; in the East Ophaly section, 20; in the rural districts of Kilkea and Moone section, 115. The surface consists of light arable land, of the average yearly value of about 26s. per plantation acre; and it is drained south-westward by the rivulet Griese, and other small affluents of the river Barrow. The seats are Powersgrove-house, Bloomfield-house, Ardculhouse, and Moone-Abbey-house,—the last the residence of B. A. Yates, Esq. The principal antiquities are the ruins of Whitechurch, Moone Abbey, Moone-castle, and Inch-castle; the moat of Ardsakill, 389 feet of altitude above sea-level; and the site of the old, extinct town of Ardsakill: See **ARDSAKILL.** The mail-road from Dublin to Carlow and Kilkenny passes through the interior. The neat and pleasing village of Moone stands near the eastern extremity of the parish, ¼ mile south-south-west of Timolin. Fairs are held on May 1, June 19, Aug. 13, and Oct. 28. A Franciscan friary of unknown date stood at the village, and was inhabited by monastic inmates subsequent to the Reformation. The church was a long and narrow structure, and partly survives in ruin. A very ancient stone-cross which stood here—but only a fragment of which now remains—was probably one of the oldest erections of its class in Ireland, and was sculptured all over with grotesque and most monstrous figures. A castle was built at Moone by some of the earliest Anglo-Norman settlers, soon after the year 1175, and it still exists in comparatively good preservation. Area of the village, 23 acres. Pop., in 1841, 234. Houses 44.—Moone parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of TIMOLIN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £126, and the rectorial for £252; and the latter are appropriated to the economy estate of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The other statistics are all mixed up with those of Timolin.

MOORE, a parish in the barony of Moycressa, 4½ miles east-north-east of Ballinaloe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, west-north-westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 21,013 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches,—of which 265 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches are in the Shannon, 100 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are in the Suck, and 14 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches are in Lough Cranberry. Pop., in 1831, 4,379; in 1841, 4,638. Houses 829. The surface is bounded on the east by the Shannon, and on the south by the Suck; is traversed by the mail-road from Ballinaloe to Dublin; and consists, in a general view, of poor tillage land, worth from 13s. 3s.

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from 1½ to 3½; and its area is 31,492 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches,—of which 95 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches are water. The northern district is hilly; and has its greatest altitude, of 508 feet above sea-level, at the hamlet of Carricklock. The central and southern districts are part of the great rich plain of the county. Part of the drainage is within the basin of the Boyne; but most belongs to the head-streams of the Dee and the Glyde. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., transferred 5 townlands of the parish of Inniskeen, and one of Nobber, from Lower Slane to Morgallion,—pop., in 1841, 500; one townland of Nobber from Morgallion to Lower Kells,—pop. 384; the whole parish of Dunnloe from Morgallion to Lower Navan,—pop. 111.—Morgallion, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ardagh, Inniskeen, and Nobber, and the whole of the parishes of Castle-town, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, and Knock. The towns and chief villages are Nobber, Wilkinstown, Ballinee, Castletown, and Kilberry. Pop., in 1831, 11,900; in 1841, 11,555. Houses 2,046. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,644; in manufactures and trade, 356; in other pursuits, 128. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 523; on their own manual labour, 1,545; on means not specified, 32. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,735; who could read but not write, 833; who could neither read nor write, 2,422. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 642; who could read but not write, 1,008; who could neither read nor write, 3,525.—This barony is distributed among the three Poor-law unions of Bailieborough, Kells, and Navan. The total number of tenements valued is 1,771; and of these, 1,212 were valued under £5,—202, under £10,—81, under £15,—59, under £20,—32, under £25,—19, under £30,—22, under £40,—15, under £50,—and 129, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £28,362 0s. 7d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer, 1841, was £1,039 18s. 2d.

MORGANS, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, 14 mile west-north-west of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,228 acres. Pop., in 1831, 470; in 1841, 564. Houses 74. The surface is part of the rich low ground upon the Shannon.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LOUGHILL [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £18, and the rectorial for £36; and the latter are impropriate in the vicars choral of Limerick cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 482; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MORISK, or **MURRISK**, a barony in the extreme south-west of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by Clew bay; on the north-east, by the barony of Burrishoole; on the east, by the baronies of Burrishoole and Carra; on the south-east and south, by the county of Galway; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. It includes many isles and islets, and the islands of Clare, Innisturk, Cahir, Innisboffin, and Innishark. The length of the mainland, westward, is 15 miles; and its extreme breadth is 1½. The area of the whole barony is 137,061 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 1,789 acres, 2 roods are water. Most objects of interest in Morisk are noticed in the articles AVGH-AVAL, KILGEEVER, AGHAGOWER, CLEW, CROUGH-PATRICK, KILLERY, WESTPORT, LEWISBURGH, CLARE, INNISTURK, INNISBOFFIN, and DELPHI: which see. "The mountain groups lying south of Clew bay," says the article MAYO, in the Penny Cyclopædia, "cover the entire barony of Murrisk,

and stretch beyond the entire bounds of the county into the highlands of Joyce-Country and Connemara: the area which they cover within the limits of Mayo is about 15 miles by 20, and is bounded on the north by the level land about Westport and Clew bay, on the west by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by the long narrow inlet of the great Killery Harbour and the Joyce-Country mountains, and on the east by the flat country constituting the basin of Lough Mask and Carra. The most easterly of the various mountain groups comprised within these limits is constituted by the Funnamore and Partry mountains, which, extending in a north-easterly direction from the head of the Killery, form a continuous range of 15 miles in length, rising abruptly over the shores of the above-mentioned lakes. The elevation of Funnamore rising about midway between the Killery Harbour and Lough Mask, is 2,210 feet; the other chief summits of the range are Bengoriff, near its southern extremity, 2,030 feet, and Slieve Bolawa, terminating it on the north, 1,224 feet. On both sides of the chain are bold ravines, traversed by streams descending on the one hand into Lough Mask, and on the other into the valley of the Owen-Errive river, which runs southward into the head of Killery Harbour, and also into the valley of the Ayle. The Ayle, running northward through the first part of its course, dips under ground immediately on emerging from the mountain district, and passing eastward round the terminus of the range for two miles under the limestone rock of the plain, rises again and flows southward along the opposite side of the mountain into the head of Lough Mask. One of the sources of the Owen-Errive is the lake of Glenauagh, which lies in what is locally termed a *prison*, being a bowl-shaped hollow on the northern side of Funnamore, surrounded by perpendicular precipices 1,500 feet high. West of the valley of the Owen-Errive lies the group of Muilrea, skirting the northern shore of the Killery, and extending inland in a direction generally parallel to that of the range of Slieve-Partry. Muilrea mountain, which rises immediately over the northern entrance to the harbour, is the highest ground in the county, 2,692 feet in altitude. Next in the range, eastward, a Bealberry, 2,610 feet; between which and Bengoriff, 2,224 feet, lie the romantic lakes of Doolagh and Delphi, with the shooting lodge of the Marquis of Sligo. These heights, as they trend eastward, are broken into numerous lateral valleys, of which the most considerable is Glen Laure, watered by the main branch of Owen-Errive. Above Glen Laure the highest point of the range is 2,422 feet. Northward from the immediate group of Muilrea, the centre of the district of Murrisk rises into undulating hills of from 900 to 1,200 feet in height, the general slope of the country being towards the north-west, in which direction most of the streams rising in the interior make their way through openings in the hilly country to the sea. The northern verge of Murrisk bordering on Clew bay, is occupied for a length of ten miles by the range of Crough Patrick, running parallel to the shore. Crough Patrick, locally called the Reek, rises immediately from the water's edge in the centre of the range to an altitude of 2,610 feet, presenting a very conical outline on every side, and forming by much the most conspicuous feature in the surrounding scenery. The general character of this district is sterile, though among the undulating hills of the central part there are extensive tracts of coarse pasture." The Act 6 and 7 William IV. transferred two townlands of the parish of Aghagower from Morisk to Burrishoole,—pop. in 1841, 40; and 12 townlands of Aghagower from Burrishoole to Morisk,—pop. 1,064.—Morisk har-

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573. Houses 86. The surface consists of good tillage land. The antiquities are the ruins of the church, and of Short, Coyne, and Kedrah castles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **OUTERAGH** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 594; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

MOSSIDE, a village in the grange of Drumtullagh, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Fairs are held on Feb. 13, May 21, July 21, and Nov. 21. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 231; in 1841, 173. Houses 36.

MOSSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 2½ miles west-south-west of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,817 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches,—of which 13 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,229; in 1841, 1,437. Houses 238. The surface consists wholly of profitable land; and is drained by the White river, and traversed by the road from Dunleer to Collon. The principal seat is Rathescar, the residence of the Hon. Baron Foster; and the woods of the attached demesne are a pleasant and prominent feature of the landscape.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **COLLON** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £248 14s. 11d.; glebe, £5 10s. 9d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 270 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dunleer and Dromyn. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 148, and the Roman Catholics to 1,285; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from Baron Foster—had on their books 116 boys and 47 girls.

MOSTRIM. See **EDGEWORTHSTOWN**.

MOTHEL, a parish, partly in the barony of Gowran, but chiefly in that of Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It consists of a main body on the east border of the county, and a detached district on both sides of the river Dinane; and the south-west corner of the main body constitutes the Gowran section. The main body lies 4 miles south-east of Castlecomer; and the detached district lies 2½ miles south-south-west of Castlecomer, and 4½ west of the main body. Length of the main body, south-south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Length of the detached district, south-south-westward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½. Area of the Fassadining section, 6,846 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 2,478 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches constitute the detached district. Area of the Gowran section, 245 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the ecclesiastical authorities 2,427; but according to the Census, 2,530. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,586; of the Fassadining section, 2,547. Houses in the whole, 384; in the Fassadining section, 380. The main body often bears the name of Coolcullen. The land, in both districts, is good; and averages, in annual value, about 25s. per acre. A height in the main body, and near the church, has an altitude above sea-level of 850 feet. The Dinane river traces the eastern and northern boundaries of the main body, and descends, while there, from an elevation of 640 to one of about 430 feet above sea-level; and, while afterwards pursuing a southerly course, it cuts the detached district into nearly equal parts, and has, at about midway through it, an elevation of about 302 feet. The principal seats in the main body, are Mill-fall-house and Nursery-cottage; and the principal in the detached district, are Webbeshorough-house and Somerton-house. Closely adjacent to the southern

boundary of the detached district, yet not within it, is the celebrated cave of **DUNMOCK**: see that article.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £59 10s. The rectories of **Mothell**, **KILMODUMOCK**, and **KILDARRY** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of **Mothell**. Pop., in 1831, 3,764. Gross income, £746 8s. 7½d.; nett, £669 4s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have the use of the glebe-house, and salaries of respectively £138 9s. 2½d. and £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1794, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and was enlarged in 1814, by means of a loan of £184 12s. 3½d. from that Board; and was new-roofed in 1828, by means of a loan of £92 6s. 1½d. from the incumbent. Sittings 300; attendance, from 150 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lisnafunchin, in the detached district, has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Muckalee, Coome, Smithstown, and Ballyfoyle, in the parishes of Muckalee, Dysert, and Kilmodum. In 1834, the Protestants of **Mothell** parish amounted to 413, and the Roman Catholics to 2,074; the Protestants of the union to 451, and the Roman Catholics to 3,408; a Sunday school in the parish was usually attended by about 90 children; 5 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and a sum of unreported amount from the rector—were usually attended by about 200 children; and there was also a daily school in Kilmodumogue.

MOTHELL, a parish in the barony of Uppercor, 2½ miles south of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, south-west by southward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 20,740 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 36 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are in Lough Coumshingaun, and 11 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in Lough Crotty. Pop., in 1831, 3,709; in 1841, 3,723. Houses 475. The south-western district contains some of the loftiest and most characteristic summits of the Comeragh mountains; the northern district descends to within ½ of a mile of the Suir; and the central district consists of the upper and middle portions of the vale of the Clodagh. Much of the surface is alpine waste ground, and rough mountainous pasture; and much, also, is fertile arable land. Three summits of the Comeragh mountains, of 2,031, 2,203, and 2,507 feet of altitude above sea-level, are situated in the extreme south-west; the lakes Coumshingaun and Crotty, with superficial elevations of respectively 1,254 and 396 feet above sea-level, lie a brief distance south-east of these summits; a mountain of 908 feet of altitude, is situated 1½ mile east of Lough Crotty; two mountains of 1,285 and 641 feet of altitude, are situated on the southern border of the parish; and a hill of 423 feet of altitude occurs about ½ of a mile north of the church. The road from Carrick-on-Suir to Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan pass through the interior. The principal seats are Old-Grange-house, Whitestown-house, and Ballyneahouse. The hamlets are **Mothell** and **Cloona**, the latter 1½ mile south-south-west of the former, and both on the road to Kilmacthomas. The church at **Mothell** is a neat building, ornamented with a tower. The abbey of **Mothell** is alleged to have been founded about the 6th century; but so little is known of its origin or early history, that disputes are high as to whether it was Augustinian or Cistercian. The abbots of it were long engaged in contests about their property; and Edward Power, who was the last abbot, and who surrendered the abbey in 1540, was found to be possessed of upwards of

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and featureless, it acquires interest from its extent, and possesses beauty in its disposition; and it may be quoted as an example of what perseverance and good taste can achieve upon the most disadvantageous grounds. The mansion, as to both its architecture and its interior character, is an elegant residence.

MOUNT-STEWART, the demesne of the Marquis of Londonderry, in the parish of Greyabbey, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated on Lough Strangford, 2 miles north-west of the village of Greyabbey; comprises about 500 acres; possesses great beauty in its home-views; is highly enriched by the shore-line and the watery expanse of Lough Strangford; and commands superb prospects toward the hill of Scrabo and the mountains of Mourne. The mansion combines some old masonry with comparatively modern architecture, and exhibits a style more Grecian than Roman, yet not strictly classical; and its apartments are numerous and splendid. A model of the Temple of the Winds is situated on the demesne, considerably south of the mansion, was erected under the superintendence of the distinguished architect, Mr. James Stewart, and sends aloft a spire which figures conspicuously in the exterior views of the demesne. For a notice of the family of the noble owner of Mount-Stewart, see article **LONDONDERRY**.

MOUNT-TALBOT, a village in the parish of Tisrara, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the river Suck, on the west verge of the county, and on the road from Athleague to Ballinamore, 2½ miles south-south-west of Athleague. It has a post-office, a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel, and is a pleasant little village; but, in consequence of the disinclination of the proprietor to have a seat of trade adjacent to his demesne, it is prevented from increasing in extent. The Suck is here about 240 feet broad, and is spanned by a rather lofty bridge of 12 arches. Fairs are held on May 19, June 14, Nov. 1, and Dec. 21. Mount-Talbot-house, the fine old seat of William Talbot, Esq., stands adjacent to the village, on an elevated bank over the Suck, with a slope in front descending to the water; but it is so surrounded by dense masses of wood as to be invisible from a distance, and to be destitute of an open prospect even down the slope to the river. The edifice was, not many years ago, enlarged and castellated, under the direction of Mr. Richards of Roscommon; and it has now a very pleasing front; its towers are square and massive; and an arcade, with open arches, extends from one side of the building, and discovers views of the pleasure-grounds and the gardens. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

MOUNT-TEMPLE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands 3 miles north-west by west of Moate, on the road thence to Glassan; and it has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack. In its vicinity are Mount-Temple-house, Whitehall-house, and Carn-Park. Pop. not specially returned.

MOUNT-VENUS, a hamlet and a demesne in the parish of Cruagh, barony of Uppercross, 5 miles south by west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster.

MOURNE (THE), a river of the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is formed by the confluence of the Moyle and the Strule, ¼ of a mile above Newtown-Stewart; and it runs 8 miles north-north-westward to unite with the Finn in forming the Foyle at Lifford. It receives the Derg on its left bank, 2 miles below Newtown-Stewart; and over its whole course, it flows along one of the most beautiful and most pleasantly diversified valleys in Ireland.

On the river, about 3 miles above Strabane, is an extensive and very interesting manufacturing establishment. See **STON MILLS**.

MOURNE, a grand congeries of mountains in the baronies of Mourne and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. They fill the whole of the barony of Mourne, excepting a narrow band of low country around the coast; and they extend considerably into Lower Iveagh, but are there sometimes called the Iveagh mountains, and sometimes the Hen and Chickens. They occupy an area of 11½ miles from east to west by 9½ from north to south; and they, on the east side, immediately and stupendously overhang the Irish sea, and on the south sublimely screen the north side of Lough Strangford. They form a grandly picturesque background to multitudes of views from the bosom of the Irish sea, from the shores of Lough Strangford, from the interior of the county of Down, and from the sea-board districts of the counties of Louth and Dublin; and several of their summits, particularly on the south margin of the congeries, command panoramic views of extent and brilliancy unsurpassed by any in the three kingdoms. One road runs round their sea-base from Rostrevor to Newcastle, a distance of 18 miles; and two run across them from Hilltown to respectively Kilkeel and Rostrevor; so that easy access is enjoyed to interior views of their superb and very varied Highland magnificence. Their principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are, in an order from north to south, Slievenaman, 1,053; Hen Mountain, 1,187; Cock Mountain, 1,667; Butter Mountain, 2,137; Slievebeg, 2,384; Shrevemore, 2,443; Slieve-Donard, 2,796; Pigeon Rock, 1,735; Slievemuck, 2,198; Slievenaglogh, 1,450; Slieve-Bingan, 2,449; Eagle Mountain, 2,081; Finlieve, 1,868; a height immediately behind Kilkeel, 1,013; and Slievebane, 1,595. Some of the most interesting features or circumstances of the congeries will be found noticed in the articles **CLOGHMORE**, **TOLLYMORE**, **KILKEEL**, **ROSTREVOR**, **CARLINGFORD**, and **DOWN**.

MOURNE, a barony in the extreme south of co. Down, Ulster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by Upper Iveagh; on the east and south-east, by the Irish sea; and on the south-west, by Lough Carlingford. It is strictly identical with the parish of **KILKEEL**: which see. Area, 47,882 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 36 acres, 3 roods are water. Pop., in 1831, 14,806; in 1841, 16,269. Houses 2,845. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,718; in manufactures and trade, 1,103; in other pursuits, 187. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 48; on the directing of labour, 958; on their own manual labour, 1,914; on means not specified, 90. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,536; who could read but not write, 1,635; who could neither read nor write, 2,625. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,262; who could read but not write, 2,331; who could neither read nor write, 3,763.—This barony lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Kilkeel. The total number of tenements valued is 3,171; and of these, 1,940 were valued under £5,—745, under £10,—264, under £15,—82, under £20,—48, under £25,—12, under £30,—25, under £40,—16, under £50,—and 13 at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £13,490 18s. 3d., and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £692 6s. 1d. and £573 4s. 9d.

MOURNE, a lake in the parish and county of Carrickfergus, 3 miles north of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. "This sheet of water," says the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "occupies

runs across the southern district. The road from Dublin to Bailieborough, and that from Kells to Kingscourt, pass through the interior. The small but beautiful demesnes of Donore, Westland, Cherry-mount, and Kingsfort, are situated immediately south of the village, and in consecutive juxtaposition; and they completely fill a district of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 1, with wood and decoration. Moynalty-lodge, the neat villa of John Farrell, Esq., stands closely adjacent to the upper end of the village. The seats in the other parts of the parish are Curraghtown-house, Shangarnon-house, Shangarnon-cottage, Walterstown-house, Rathmanoo, Rathstephen, Rathbane, Petersville-house, Petersville-cottage, and Amesbrook. The village of Moynalty stands on the Moynalty river, and at the intersection of the two great roads of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kells, 8 south-south-east of Bailieborough, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Dublin. It is a neat and handsome collection of pleasant cottages, nearly embowered in wood, greatly improved of late years by its proprietor, John Farrell, Esq., and presenting a delightful contrast to the poverty and disorder which characterize so large a number of the villages of Ireland. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Thursday. The Moynalty dispensary is within the Kells Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 9,303 acres, with a pop. of 2,417; and, in 1839-40, it expended £72 4s. 10d., and administered to 1,359 patients. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 220; in 1841, 130. Houses 21.—Moynalty parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £550; glebe, £26. Gross income, £576; nett, £472 2s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 90. The Moynalty and the Newcastle Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively about 1,100, and from 850 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 182, and the Roman Catholics to 5,925; and 8 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 a-year from the rector, one with £1 from the Roman Catholic clergyman, and two with respectively £8 and £12 from the National Board—had on their books 354 boys and 256 girls. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at Moynalty, and two at Cormeen.

MOYNALVY, a village in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Kilcock to Kilmessan, 2 miles east of Summerhill. A brook which flows through the village, and falls into a tributary of the Boyatown river, within the basin of the Boyne, bears the name of the Moynalvy river. A Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath, takes name from Moynalvy, and has chapels here and at Galtrim. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 76. Houses 13.

MOYNART. See **MONART**.

MOYNE, a district and an abbey, in the barony of Tyrrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. The district lies along the lower part of the Moy, and along part of the west side of Killalla bay; but its limits do not seem to be well-defined. The abbey stands in the south-east corner of the parish of Killalla, and on the shore of the estuary of the Moy, 2 miles south-east of the town of Killalla. The ground around it falls gently on every side till it forms a flat of about 4 or 5 acres, bounded on the east by the rocky and shelving banks of the Moy, and on either sides by the remains of a wall which defined the abbey's precincts. Only the battlements of the

tower are high enough to command a view to the west; but the site toward the river conveys the eye over all the bay of Killalla, the Sligo shores of that bay, the east side of the lower part of the basin of the Moy, the church and castle of Inniscrone, and the whole expanse of undulated and eventually acclivitous country away to the sky-line of the Ox mountains. The abbey, though long unroofed, and now crumbling rapidly to ruin, is still nearly entire in its parts, and presents at once a picturesque object to the painter, and various features of artistic interest to the architect. "The church," says Dr. Mac-Parlan, "is 135 feet long by 20 feet broad; in some places 40 and 50 feet broad; this increase of breadth is opened by high and broad arches of magnificent size and workmanship. Off the top of the centre of the church rises the steeple, not less than an hundred feet high; it is supported by an arch, which makes part of the nave of the church; the eastern window is very handsome; all the walls and gables are entire; it is a charming ruin." "Here," says Archdall, "is a remarkable square tower, on one of the two gable ends, which form the choir and the body of the church, hexagon arches, being turned on consoles, from east to west fixed in the gable ends, which is a bold execution. There is some much admired stone-work about the church, convent, and cloister; the latter is built on plain pillars, in couplets, as at Sligo." The abbey belonged to Franciscan friars; and probably was founded, in 1460, by MacWilliam Bourke. Provincial chapters of the Franciscan order were held here in 1464, 1498, 1512, 1541, and 1550. The abbey and its possessions were granted, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Edmund Barrett.

MOYNE, a demesne, a rivulet, and a bog, in the barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. The demesne belongs to M. J. Brown, Esq., adorns the extreme north of the parish of Abbeyknockmoy, and is situated 5 miles north of Monivae, and the same distance south-west of Newtown-Bellew.—The rivulet is formed by the confluence of the Abbert river with other streams, in the vicinity of Moyne demesne, and a little above the celebrated ruin of Abbeyknockmoy; it is noted for performing part of its course below ground; and it runs about 4 miles westward to Turloughmore, or the great periodical expansion of the Clare river, at a point 5 miles south of Tuam.—The bog is one of a series of three bogs, situated on the east side of the Abbert river between Moyne demesne and Monivae; the other two are the bogs of Abbert and Windfield; and all three are dry, firm bogs, surrounded by a limestone gravel soil. Area of the three bogs, 4,449 acres; height above high-water level of Galway bay, 173½ feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £5,494. A constabulary station occurs in the vicinity of Moyne demesne.

MOYNE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Eliogurty, 4½ north-east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½; area, 9,514 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,224; in 1841, 2,584. Houses 415. The whole of the southern and eastern borders, and large pendicles of the other districts, are bog; but the remainder of the surface consists, in a general view, of good land. The drainage is effected south-south-westward by two small affluents of the Suir. A height at the church, and Carrick-hill, on the northern boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 430 and 452 feet. The seats are Lisheen-castle, Fortfield-house, Killeran-house, and Eyremount-cottage. The principal antiquities are ruins of a church and two castles. The roads from Templetoohy to Thurles and Littleton, pass through the interior; and the

village of Moyne stands on the latter, near the centre of the parish, and about a mile west of the church. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 150. Houses 26. One constabulary station is situated in the vicinity of the church; and another, in the vicinity of Lisheen-castle. In 1841, the Moyne Loan Fund had a capital of £500, circulated £2,199 in 957 loans, realized £7 2s. 8d. of nett profit, and expended £10 10s. for charitable purposes.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £479 17s. 6d.; glebe, £48 6s. 8d. The rectories of Moyne and KILCLONAGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Moyne. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3¼. Pop., in 1831, 2,419. Gross income, £573 4s. 2d.; nett, £439 18s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £788 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 20 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templetoohy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 63, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,277, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 2,482; and 4 daily schools in the union—three of which were in the parish—had on their books 251 boys and 183 girls. Each of two of the schools in the parish was aided with a free school-house from local contribution, and a salary of £10 a-year from the National Board. In 1842, there were two National schools at the village of Moyne, and one at Boulabeha.

MOYNE, a parish in the barony of South Balinacor, co. Wicklow, 4 miles east of Hacketstown, Leinster. Length, southward, 8 miles; breadth, from a few perches to 2½ miles; area, 8,401 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,100. Houses 175. Excepting a few fields on the southern and south-eastern borders, and in a tiny district round the church, the whole surface consists of upland bog and mountain, either very poor in soil or altogether sterile. The stupendous monarch-mountain, Lugnaquilla, lifts its soaring summit on the northern boundary; and two summits of respectively 1,754 and 1,186 feet of altitude above sea-level, are situated in the interior. The Slaney and the Little Slaney rise on the north-west boundary; and a large head-stream of the Aughrim rises on the east side of Lugnaquilla, and traces a large portion of the eastern boundary. Two mountain roads, from the interior of Wicklow to the county of Carlow, pass across Moyne; and two cross-roads traverse the southern part of the eastern and western borders; but all the northern district of the parish is totally destitute of roads. In 1841, the Moyne Loan Fund had a capital of £400, circulated £2,328 in 725 loans, realized a nett profit of £34 13s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £25.—This parish was formerly a part of the rectory of Hacketstown, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d.; glebe, £20 7s. 8d. Gross income, £205; nett, £190 1s. Patron, the incumbent of Hacketstown. The church was built in 1814. Sittings 140; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Hacketstown, Knockamara, and Killamote, within the benefice of Hacketstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 299, and the Roman Catholics to 747; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the Rev. Mr. Wright, and some advantages from Earl Fitzwilliam—were usually attended by about 85 children.

MOYNENE. See KILLAGE.

MOYNOE, a parish in the barony of Upper Talla, 1½ mile east by north of Scariff, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 9,848 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 388 acres are in Lough Derg, and 132 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are in Lough Atorick. Pop., in 1831, 1,268; in 1841, 1,475. Houses 237. Part of Scariff bay is within the southern boundary; Lough Atorick, with a surface-elevation of 450 feet above sea-level, lies on the northern boundary; the Carr river rises on the east boundary at an altitude of 837 feet above sea-level, and runs westward through the interior; and the Bow river rises in the interior at an altitude of upwards of 608 feet above sea-level, and trots and tumbles partly in the interior, but chiefly along the eastern boundary, down to Scariff bay. A district of about 2½ miles northward from Scariff bay is champaign and principally arable; but all the remainder of the parish is an averagely lofty portion of the Slieve-Banghta mountains. The chief mountain-summits have altitudes above sea-level of 1,028, 1,126, and 765 feet. The only seat is Moynoe-house; and the chief hamlet is Cael-coosau.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of INNISCALTRA [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Killaloe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,353; and a daily school in Scariff, which is reported on as if it served for Moynoe, had on its books 70 boys and 40 girls.

MOYNRATH. See MOUNTRATH.

MOYNTAGHS, MOINTAGHS, or MONTAGHS-AND-ISLANDS, a parish in the barony of East O'Neill, 4½ miles north-west of Lurgan, co. Armagh, Ulster. It contains the village of CHARLESTOWN [which see], and includes a very large section of the southern part of Lough Neagh. Length, inclusive of the Lough Neagh section, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 18,098 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 12,178 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in Lough Neagh, 305 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in Lough Gullion, and 83 acres, 9 perches are in the river Bann. Length, east-south-eastward, and exclusive of Lough Neagh, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 2,891; in 1841, 3,480. Houses 559. The surface is all low and flat, and requires to be protected by an embankment from the overflowing of the Bann. About one-half is bog; and the remainder lets, on the average, for 25s. per plantation acre. The substrata possess much interest, both on account of their intrinsic value, and because they constitute a prominent part of the small tertiary geognostic district of Ireland. Lough Gullion lies nearly in the centre; the river creeps along the southern and the western boundaries; and the rivulet Close traces part of the eastern boundary. The islets of Little Scawdy and Rathlin in Lough Neagh belong to Moyntags. The village of Charlestown and the hamlet of Derryerow stand on the shore of Lough Neagh. The demesne of Rockland occupies the extreme east. The road from Lurgan by Banfoot-ferry to Maghery and Stewartstown, passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £54 2s. 6d.; glebe, £16 5s. Gross income, £141 9s. 6d.; nett, £124 17s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1783, partly by means of a gift of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 903 Churchmen, 104 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,895 Roman Catholics; a Sunday

school was usually attended by about 150 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 112 boys and 93 girls.

MOYOLA, or **MOYOWLA**. See **MATOWLA**.

MOYRAGH. See **MOIRA**.

MOYRATH-CASTLE, a demesne, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the village of Kildalkey, parish of **KILDALKEY**, barony of Lunc, co. Meath, Leinster. The immediate pile whence it has its name, was, according to the annals of Innisfallen, built in 1219, by Viceroy Lord Geoffrey Morres, Baron de Montemariaco; and the castle and manor of Moyrath were purchased by William-Oge Nugent, second son of William, first Baron Delvin, and from that time became the seat of the purchaser and his descendants, who hence took the name of Nugents of Moyrath.

MOYRUS, a parish in the barony of Ballinahinch, immediately east of Clifden, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of **ROUNDSTONE**: which sec. Length, southward, 14 miles; breadth, from 7 to 13; area, 101,510 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 528 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are in Lough Ina, and 5,942 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 9,942, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 9,792; in 1841, 11,969. Houses 1,997. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 11,573. Houses 1,834. Both the interior and the coast contain the larger portion of the most characteristic districts of Cunnemara, and may be very accurately imaged by reference to our articles on **CUNNEMARA**, **BINABOLA**, and **BALLINAHINCH**; and even most of their minuter features may be seen by consulting the articles **INA**, **ROUNDSTONE**, **BIRTERBUY**, and **KILKERRAN**, and the articles on the most prominent of the mountains, lakes, islands, headlands, and harbours. All the summits, and most of the declivities of the alpine group of Binabola or the Twelve Pins, are within the northern district; and the principal heights in the other districts are one of 987 feet of altitude a little west of Roundstone, two of 428 and 1,024 feet of altitude at the head of Birterbuy bay, and two of 741 and 1,164 feet of altitude between Birterbuy bay and Kilkerran bay. Loughs Ina, Derryclare, and Ballinahinch unitedly form a demicircular sweep of lacustrine water round the east and south sides of Binabola; Lough Garoman, with a surface-elevation of 63 feet above sea-level, lies a little south-east of Lough Derryclare; and almost innumerable lakes chequer and cloud the other districts of the parish—the chief of which are Loughs Lehanaghbeg, Cloonacarta, Nagasser, Illion, Derryneem, Shanagheloottippon, Oorid, Mongaun, Agay, Aumelagh, Cuskamatiny, Owengarve, Anillaun, Annany, Park, 196 feet of elevation, Aunathan, Nasoun, Yvangan, Aumelaghbeack, Athry, Nubreck, Needhans, Anessundoo, Felin, East Nasoodery, Faddanagraigue, Cam, Nawelaun, Doon, Bolland, Namanawun, West Nasoodery, Ruffaunavoutheen, Derryemlaghbeg, Agaddy, Cloonagadda, Conga, Knocknafarderg, Anillaun, Fadda, Island, Derrylee, Enlagh, Cahireeshal, Curreeel, Aliggan, Avely, Aroneera, Maumeemaunragh, Awee, Nagraigue, Bola, Shallow, Mill, Bunnaciffa, Atrodanderg, Killa, Skannive, Sheedagh, Ieria, Aunore, and Truskan. The coast is considerably cut by Ard bay, and very deeply intersected, as well as intricately outlined by the main body and the ramifications of Birterbuy bay; but, with these exceptions, it is comparatively regular. The principal headlands are Gorteen Point, Earawalla Point, Muce Head, and Ardmore Point; and the principal islands, exclusive of those in Kilkerran bay, are Innismus-

kerry, Birmore, Birbag, Horse-rocks, Finish, Malnish, Mason-Island, Innistraghonmore, Wherroon, Illanamorlaght, St. Macdarrn's-Island, Croaghna-keela, Illaunmacroghmore, Illaunmacroghbeg, Innisbigger, Freaghillaun, Innislacken, Illaungorn, Illaunagraghnut, Seal-Island, Innisnee, Mutton-Island, and Smotaun. The only seat is Ballinahinch Castle. The road from Galway to Clifden passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £50 15s. 4d. A church was recently erected by means quite independent of any public fund; but neither its cost, its capacity, nor the attendance upon it, is reported. A private house was previously used as the parochial place of worship, and had an attendance of about 28. The Roman Catholic chapels at Ballinufad, at Carna, and at Roundstone, have an attendance of respectively from 300 to 400, from 300 to 400, and from 200 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants, inclusive of two Presbyterians, amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 10,381; 3 daily schools at Ballinufad, Roundstone, and Moyrus were in connection with the National Board, and had on their books 196 boys and 69 girls; and a hedge-school at Timbole-bridge was attended by about 12 or 15 children.

MOYS, a village in the parish of Tamlaghtfinlagan, barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 161. Houses 31.

MOYSTOWN, the demesne of Col. L'Estrange, in the parish of Tisara, barony of Garrycastle, 2½ miles west-north-west of Cloughan, King's co., Leinster. Closely adjacent to it are Hunstanton-house, a police-barrack, a school, and the church of Tisara. "Though Moystown," says Mr. Fraser, "has neither varied nor park scenery, and is environed by deep brown bogs, there is, in the style of the old house, in the arrangement of the plantations, and in the beautiful old evergreen oaks, and other ornamental trees which adorn the lawn, a character which carries us back to the gentlemen's seats of the olden time."

MOYVIDDY. See **MOYDDY**.

MOYVILLY (THE), a rivulet of the county of Galway, Connaught. It rises 2 or 3 miles south of Monivea, and runs 12 miles south-eastward past Clareenbridge, to the middle of the head of Galway bay, near the mouth of the Carnamart river. In its course, about midway between Craughwell and Oranmore, are the ruins and the lake of Moyvilly.

MOYVORE, or **TEMPLEPATRICK**, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, 3½ miles north-north-east of Ballymore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, north-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,151 acres, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 763; in 1841, 827. Houses 107. The north-western district is all bog; but the other districts consist of averagely good land. The road from Ballymore to Ballinacerry, and that from Mullingar to Ballymahon intersect each other in the interior; and the village of Moyvore stands on the latter of these, the hamlet of Templepatrick on the former. Moyvore is a wretched village, but has a police-barrack. Fairs are held on May 4, Aug. 20, and Dec. 5. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 190. Houses 31.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. The Protestants attend the church of Almoritia; and the Roman Catholics have a chapel, though not within Moyvore, yet almost on its northern boundary. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 763; and a daily school was

timber, coal, slate, and other articles, commanding the navigation of the Blackwater by barges of considerable burden, and communicating facily with the east end of the Ulster Canal, the whole of the brief Canal to the Tyrone coal-field, and all the inland navigations of the eastern division of Ulster. The weaving of linen employs a fair proportion of the inhabitants; and the bleaching of linen is carried on, in the neighbourhood, in several large bleach-grounds. A fair is held on the first Friday of every month. A court of petty-sessions is held on every alternate Monday. Area of the town, 43 acres. Pop., in 1831, 902; in 1841, 857. Houses 151. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 37; in manufactures and trade, 97; in other pursuits, 39. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 96; on their own manual labour, 50; on means not specified, 9.

MOYACOMB, or CLONEGAL, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper St. Mullins, co. Carlow, partly in the barony of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, and partly in the barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The Carlow section contains the village of CLONEGAL; and the Wexford section contains the village of WARCH-HOUSE: see these articles. Length of the Carlow section, southward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,945 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Length of the Wexford section, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,810 acres, 32 perches,—of which 24 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches are in the river Slaney. Length of the Wicklow section, east-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,678 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,877; in 1841, 4,933. Houses 796. Pop. of the Wicklow section, in 1831, 1,398; in 1841, 1,324. Houses 192. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carlow section, in 1831, 1,708; in 1841, 1,752. Houses 291. Pop. of the rural districts of the Wexford section, in 1831, 1,091; in 1841, 1,115. Houses 181. The surface has a very diversified appearance, yet possesses a comparatively large amount of pleasant scenery and artificial embellishment; it consists of land worth not more, on the average, than about £1 per plantation acre per annum; and it is drained partly by the main stream of the Slaney, and to a still greater extent by that river's affluent, the Derry. The principal seats in the Carlow section are Clonogan-house, Kilcarrycottage, Ballyredmond-house, Woodlands-house, Patrick-street-house, and Huntingdon-castle,—the last the residence of Dr. Durdin; the principal in the Wexford section are Ramsfort-lodge, Woodfield-house, Ballinastraw-house, Ballinastraw-cottage, Drumderry-lodge, Bowfield-house, and Prospect-house,—the last the residence of George Bradwell, Esq.; and the principal in the Wicklow section are Ballinawortha-house, Urelands-house, Springfield, Raheenraney-house, Balisland-house, Sew-tree-house, Park-house, and Park-lodge. The hill of Knockfath, a mile south of the centre of the Carlow section, has an altitude above sea-level of 626 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition and gross income, £830; nett, £795 6s. 8d. Patron, Edward Tickell, Esq. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Newtownbarry, in the dio. of Ferns, and resides in that benefice. A curate for Moyacomb receives a salary of £138 9s. 2½d. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £1,292 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. The Methodist meeting-house was built in 1833; and the attendance upon it is not reported. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to

the chapel of Kildain. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 829, and the Roman Catholics to 3,881. and 4 daily schools—each of two of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 161 boys and 176 girls.

MOYADDABEG, a bog in the barony of Moyarta, 2½ miles north-east of Kilrush, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 1,451 acres. It is of very irregular and branching outline; and though in some places very wet, is not a deep bog. It sends off its superfluous waters to Poolanishary Harbour; and is traversed across nearly its narrowest part, by the road from Kilrush to Cooraclare. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,158 5s.

MOYAGHER, a parish in the barony of Luns, 3 miles north-east of Athboy, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 1,362 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 565. It is politically regarded as part of the parish of RATHMORE (which see); and it consists of very good land, and contains the seat of Moyagher-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ATHBOY (which see), in the dio. of Meath. The tithe composition is returned in *cumulo* with that of Rathmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 570; and a daily school was salaried with £25 from Lord Daraley and £25 from General Blighe, and had on its books 123 boys and 107 girls.

MOYALIFFE, MEALIFFE, or MIDLIFF, a parish in the barony of Upper Kilmannagh, 5 miles west-south-west of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, 5½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 3¼; area, 8,021 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches,—of which 13 acres lie detached. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 3,513, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 2,928; in 1841, 3,372. Houses 500. One-third of the surface is very good land; and the remainder is prevalently coarse, and to a large extent waste. The Clodiagh and the Owenbeg make their confluence nearly in the centre of the parish. The altitude of the site of the church above sea-level is 296 feet. The seats are Ballynara-house, Roskeen-house, and Moyallife-house; and the chief antiquities are ruins of three churches and two castles. The road from Templemore to Tipperary passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £84. Gross income, £384; nett, £332 6s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1790, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and repaired in 1812, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from that Board. Sittings 120; attendance 26. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Upperchurch or Templeouragh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 3,036; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by from 20 to 30 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 a-year from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 263 boys and 180 girls. In 1842, there was a National school at Clareen.

MOYALLA, an alias name of the Dunmark rivulet, which leaps into the head of Bantry bay, co. Cork, Munster.

MOYALLEN, a village in the parish of Tallylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the river Bann, and on the road from Banbridge to Portadown, 1½ mile north-north-west of Gilford, 2½ south-east by south of Portadown, and 3 north-north-east of Tandragee. It stands in the midst of a rich and stirring portion of the valley

image

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available

MUC

Muckross demesne, the prop. Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., of the peninsula of Muckross, a tract of land, which extends from mountain northward to Castle only part of an enormous territory. Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Julian, in Monmouthshire. "abbey," says the writer already walk through the woods leads hill called 'Drumaoak;' from there seen the house of Muckross, well enclosed by a wood which fringes the entire peninsula. Cammillan, a distance of nearly opposite side of the lake, Too from the water with incredible possess a soft and gentle outline. Nest exhibits a bold, broken. Here it is, then, that the fla about Killarney are enabled to beauty of the scenery, by the to the opposite shore. The bold and tasteless, and the garden possessing more rock than earth the most delicate shrubs, and in manner. A road cut through the marble quarry, from which greenish-coloured marbles have been is a broken, bold shore, surrounded with the most beautiful amongst the crags, and growing fissures of the rocks. In passing irregular path, occasional glim lake, sparkling through the thick times an opening amongst the trees the lower lake, and the lowland the right; while Turk mountain intervening lake, is seen to the a copper-mine are also to be seen sula, but the mine has not been years. When the works were £25,000 worth of ore had actually marble and copper, this peninsula ore, a quantity of which was along the tour of this peninsula, so are discovered; one in particular which embrace it, are crown-holly. The promontory of Dindul and interesting object; but impossible to describe the infinite the pedestrian will discover in shores of this extended peninsula the extreme end of the promontory Gothic arch affords a passage and it was the intention of Col. expense this arch was thrown the communication between the islands."

MUCKILLY. See MUCKA

MUFF, a village in the parish of Clonkeel, co. Cavan, 1 mile west of Kingscourt, on the borough, and near the east bank of the mountain. Adjacent to it, on the Catholic chapel; and a brief distance north, is the seat of Heath-lodge Aug. 12. Pop. not specially recorded.

MUFF, a parish, containing the same name, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Ulster. Length, southward, 6 miles 13 to 40; area, 15,030 acres. In 1831, according to the Census, 19 the Ecclesiastical Authorities 4,037. Houses 746. The surface

counties of Tipperary and Limerick, Munster. It rises among the Keeper mountains; pursues a course successively westerly, southerly, and west-north-westerly; washes the village of Newport-Tip; receives at Barrington Bridge, from the east-south-east, the large tribute of the Dead river; and falls into the Shannon, under the ruins of Castle-Troy, midway between Castle-Connell and Limerick. It makes a very great aggregate descent; and, in consequence, is very rapid, and has much water-power.

MULLA. See AWREG.

MULLABRACK. See MULLAGHBRACK.

MULLACREW, a village in the parish, barony, and county of Louth, Leinster. It stands on the road from the village of Louth to Ardee, 1 mile south of Louth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ardee, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dundalk. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 25, April 20, May 1, June 17, July 26, Aug. 15, Sept. 8, Oct. 18, Nov. 16, and Dec. 21. It is much distinguished for its fairs. Area, 46 acres. Pop., in 1831, 596; in 1841, 627. Houses 127. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 78; in manufactures and trade, 36; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 0; on the directing of labour, 40; on their own manual labour, 84; on means not specified, 14.

MULLAGH, a village in the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickane, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Milltown-Malbay, co. Clare, Munster. Fairs are held on New-year's day, St. Patrick's day, Easter Monday, and Whitmonday. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 96; in 1841, 131. Houses 23.

MULLAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Castleraghan, 5 miles east-south-east of Virginia, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; area, 12,872 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 140 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,960; in 1841, 6,526. Houses 1,079. The surface includes some tracts of bog and mountain, but consists, for the most part, of good land. A pleasant and thoroughly wooded lake in the south, round the banks of which are the church, the glebe-house, and two seats, has a surface-elevation of 395 feet above sea-level; and 4 other lakes, or rather loughlets, occur in the north, the larger two of which bear the names of Lennasvrough and Corratinner. The seats are Rantavan-house, Cornakill-house, Lakeview-house, Mullagh-cottage, Palmyra-house, Cornaglee-house, and Greenwood-cottage. The village of Mullagh is situated in the south-east corner of the parish, on the road from Virginia to Moynalty. Fairs are held on the last Friday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and Nov. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 108; in 1841, 368. Houses 68.—This parish was formerly part of the vicarage and benefice of Killinkere, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Glebe, £20. Gross income, £98 2s.; nett, £91 9s. 8d. Patron, the incumbent of Killinkere. The vicarial tithes belong to the vicar of Killinkere, who pays the perpetual curate £55 a-year; and the rectorial tithes are inappropriate. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 160; attendance 80. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 850 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 239 Churchmen, 26 Presbyterians, and 5,695 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 164 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books

190 boys and 107 girls. In 1842, there were two National schools at Killecter.

MULLAGHBRACK, a parish in the baronies of Lower Fews and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Fews section contains the village of HAMILTON'S-BAWN, and part of the town of MARKET-HILL: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Lower Fews section, 7,900 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 40 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are water. Area of the O'Neilland section, 3,656 acres, 8 perches,—of which 53 acres, 19 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,490; in 1841, 8,570. Houses 1,572. Pop., in 1841, of the O'Neilland section, 2,827; of the rural districts of the Fews section, 4,904. Houses in these, respectively 526 and 884. The surface presents, in general, the undulated and beautifully tumulated character which prevails throughout the central districts of the county; and it consists, for the most part, of good, improved, and well-cultivated land. A principal group of decorative features, and a general notice of georgic improvements, are exhibited in the article GOSFORD: which see. Lough Marlacoo lies in the O'Neilland section; Lough Ballynewry, in the Fews section; and Lough Moyrourkan, on the boundary between the sections. The seats in the O'Neilland section are Marlacoo-house, Prospect-house, Mount-Pleasant, Walkingshaw, Grove-house, Bloomfield, Drumart-house, and Willmount; and those in the Fews section are Gosford-castle, Mullard-cottage, Bryandrum-cottage, Dogherly-house, Ballynewry-house, Turner's-grove, Ashvale, Johnston-house, and Derrynaught-house. The roads from Armagh to Newry, from Rich-hill to Dundalk, from Tanderagee to Keady, and from Portadown to Newtown-Hamilton, pass through the interior. A large proportion of the parishioners are employed in the linen manufacture.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £671 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £810 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The rectories of Mullaghbrack and KILCLUNY [see that article] constitute the benefice of Mullaghbrack, and the corps of Mullaghbrack prebend. Gross income, £2,208 13s. 2d.; nett, £1,829 18s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by west of Markethill, and was built in 1830, at the cost of £1,760,—of which £400 was raised by parochial assessment, £1,035 was subscribed by the incumbent, £200 by Lord Gosford, £100 from the diocesan, and £25 from other persons. Sittings 1,000; attendance 500. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, have an attendance of respectively from 200 to 300 and 400. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Ballymore and Acton. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,382 Churchmen, 2,983 Presbyterians, 116 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,330 Roman Catholics; 9 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 660 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 551 boys and 396 girls. One of the daily schools in Hamilton's-Bawn was salaried with £6 from the London Hibernian Society; one at Tannaghmore, with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £5 10s. and other advantages from the incumbent; one at Drumahee, with £11; one at Gosford, with £40 from Lady Gosford; one at Bullinero, with £12; one at Cabra, with £40 by the late Rev. Henry MacCraight; and the Mullaghbrack parochial school, with £20 from the incumbent. In 1842, there were two National schools at Market-hill; and a respectable classical school. A small agricultural

males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 747; who could read but not write, 1,745; who could neither read nor write, 3,278.—Moydoe lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Longford. The total number of valued tenements is 2,369; and of these, 1,400 were valued under £5,—368, under £10,—229, under £15,—101, under £20,—71, under £25,—35, under £30,—40, under £40,—18, under £50,—and 47, at and above £50.

MOYDOE, or MORDOW, a parish in the barony of Moydoe, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Ardagh, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $\frac{2}{4}$; area, 4,626 acres, 20 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,776; in 1841, 1,919. Houses 310. The land is, in general, good; and yields an average rental of 30s. per plantation acre. The seats are Castleres, Bawn, Meeltanagh, Toneen, and Mount-Jessop. The hamlets are Moydoe and Lenaghans. Archdall says that there was an early abbey at Kilmoidan or Moydoe; and he connects with it a St. Modan or Modiu, and an alleged disciple of St. Patrick of the name of Erleacus. A police-barrack is situated a little north-east of Moydoe hamlet. The road from Keenagh to Ardagh, and that from Abbeyshrule to Longford, intersect each other in the parochial interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £190 18s. 3d.; glebe, £117 2s. 6d. The rectories of Moydoe and TEIGHSHINOD [see that article], constitute the benefice of Moydoe. A small portion of the tithes compounded for £2 14s. 10d., is inappropriate in Messrs. Ponsoby and Palliser. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $\frac{2}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,329. Gross income, £530 12s.; nett, £443 9s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built about 77 years ago, and repaired about 19 years ago, and in 1831. Sittings 180; attendance 80. The Moydoe Roman Catholic chapel has three officiates, and an attendance of 1,000. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Teighshinod. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 127, and the Roman Catholics to 1,675; the Protestants of the union to 322, and the Roman Catholics to 4,016; and 7 daily schools in the union—five of which were in the parish, and two of these five salaried wick respectively £7 and £9 from the Ardagh Association—had on their books 205 boys and 130 girls.

MOYDRUM-CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Castlemaine, on the west border of the parish of Ballyloughloe and barony of Clonlunan, 3 miles east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The ancient mansion had no pretensions to architectural beauty, and was very ill suited to be the residence of a distinguished family; but the present edifice is a handsome and commodious structure, in the modern pointed style, built after designs by Mr. Morrison. The demesne abounds with inequalities of surface, possesses much wood and water, and presents a large amount of very beautiful park scenery.

MOYFENRAGH (LOWNA), a barony of the county of Meath, Leinster. It is bounded on the north-west, by Lunc; on the north, by Upper Navan; on the east, by Lower and Upper Dece; on the south, and south-east, by co. Kildare; and on the west, by Upper Moyfenragh and Lunc. Its length, south-south-westward, is 9 miles; its extreme breadth is $7\frac{1}{4}$; and its area is 40,313 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches,—of which 121 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches are in the river Boyne. The surface is low, flat, limestone land, closely similar, both in richness of natural character and in grossness of agricultural maltreatment, to the rest of the fertile champaign ground of the county. A considerable extent of land, which might be profitably reclaimed by draining and liming, either lies entirely waste or yields an almost nominal produce;

and at least 1,000 acres of exhausted bog, quite capable of remunerating improvement, is allowed to remain in neglect. Yet limestone, marl, and calcareous gravel or sand are found in almost every part of the barony, so that only capital and enterprise are required to bring the waste lands into immediate cultivation.—This barony contains part of the parish of Trim, and the whole of the parishes of Lanesor, Rathcor, and Rathmolyon. The only town is part of Trim; and the chief villages are Summerhill, Esfield, and Rathmolyon. Pop., in 1831, 11,806; in 1841, 12,859. Houses 2,062. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,578; in manufactures and trade, 406; in other pursuits, 231. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 57; on the directing of labour, 677; on their own manual labour, 1,431; on means not specified, 50. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,161; who could read but not write, 1,170; who could neither read nor write, 2,491. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,177; who could read but not write, 1,333; who could neither read nor write, 2,949.—Lower Moyfenragh lies wholly within the Poor-law union of Trim. The total number of tenements valued is 1,991; and of these, 1,230 were valued under £5,—216, under £10,—124, under £15,—72, under £20,—46, under £25,—30, under £30,—54, under £40,—35, under £50,—and 184, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated is £35,007 14s. 3d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer 1841, was £1,053 1s. 10d.

MOYFENRAGH (UPPER), a barony of the county of Meath, Leinster. The greater part of it constitutes the south-westward wing or projection of the county. It is bounded, on the north-east, by Lunc and Lower Moyfenragh; on the south-east, by Lower Moyfenragh and co. Kildare; on the south-west, by King's county; and on the north-west, by co. Westmeath. Its length, south-westward, is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$; and its area is 31,600 acres, 10 perches,—of which 70 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches are in the river Boyne and Lough Crobry. The surface is low and champaign, and contains a large aggregate of bog and morass. The highest ground, Toor Hill, is situated in the south, and has an altitude above sea-level of 318 feet. The Boyne flows chiefly along the boundary with Kildare, and partly across the north-eastern district; and the Castlejordan, Clonard, Deel, and Blackwater rivulets are the chief draining streams of the interior to the Boyne. The Royal Canal passes across the interior.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Castlejordan and Castlerickard, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyboggan, Clonard, and Killyon. The chief village is Longwood. Pop., in 1831, 8,631; in 1841, 8,915. Houses 1,482. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,178; in manufactures and trade, 300; in other pursuits, 64. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 503; on their own manual labour, 992; on means not specified, 19. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,338; who could read but not write, 679; who could neither read nor write, 1,961. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 619; who could read but not write, 915; who could neither read nor write, 2,309.—Upper Moyfenragh lies partly within the Poor-law union of Trim, and partly within that of Edenderry. The total number of tenements valued is 1,591; and of these, 1,036 were valued under £5,—154, under £10,—111, under £15,—69, under £20,—47, under £25,—29, under £30,—29, under £40,—19, under £50,—and 100, at and above £50. The annual value of the property rated

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and ENNEL. The chief antiquities are the ruins of a mansion and a castle. The road from Mullingar to Tyrrel's-Pass traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £65. The rectories of Moylisker, LYNN, and CARRICK [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Moylisker. Length and breadth, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop., in 1831, 2,058. Gross income, £306 3s. 1d.; nett, £265 8s. 5d. Patron, the Crown. A curate receives a salary of £80. The church is very old, and was enlarged in 1807, at the cost of £394 3s. 1d. raised by subscription, parochial assessment, and the sale of pews. Sittings 200; attendance, about 80. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Lynn. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 167; the Protestants of the union to 248, and the Roman Catholics to 1,903; a daily school in the parish was aided with £4 a-year from the rector, and had on its books 6 boys and 5 girls; and 3 daily schools in the union had on their books 57 boys and 30 girls.

MOYLLOUGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Killian, but chiefly in that of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. The Killian section contains the village of MOUNT-BELLEW; and the Tyaquin section contains the village of NEWTOWN-BELLEW: see these articles. Length of the parish, south-south-westward, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Killian section, 2,647 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,—of which 60 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches are water. Area of the Tyaquin section, 20,739 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 86 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 6,794, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,870; in 1841, 7,248. Houses 1,215. Pop. of the Killian section, in 1831, 924; in 1841, 919. Houses 134. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tyaquin section, in 1831, 5,811; in 1841, 6,080. Houses 1,041. The Killian section forms a wing or projection from the east side of the main body or of the other section, and is very nearly detached; and while containing a broad belt of bog round most of its periphery, it is beautiful and ornate athwart all the interior in identity with the demesne of Mount-Bellew. The stage-coach road from Ballinasloe to Westport passes through both the villages of the parish, and reveals to the passing traveller most of the features of interest in the district. Newtown-Bellew, is more commonly called Moylough, and is the site of the church, the parochial Roman Catholic chapel, and a constabulary barrack. Some uncommonly fine pasture-lands lie around this village; yet a large proportion of the Tyaquin section of the parish is bog. The whole surface is flat and naturally tame, lying on a basis of probably 180 feet of mean elevation above sea-level, and nowhere possessing a height of greater altitude than 305 feet above sea-level. A curious lake called LASAROE [which see], occurs in the vicinity of Newton-Bellew; and other lakes are Nalarsagh, Horse-Leap, Annagh, Coolderg, Creggouns, and Derrymurick. The seats, additional to Mount-Bellew, are Broommill-lodge, Ballybann, Summerhill, Elmhill-house, Monthill-lodge, Summerville, Cooloo-cottage, and Windfield,—the two last the residence of Edward Brown and John Jameson, Esqrs. The principal antiquities are ruins of Garbally-castle, Clooncurreen-castle, Castle-Bellew, Moylough-castle, Stephen's-church, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £700; glebe, £5. The rectories of Moylough, ACHARY, BALLINAKILTY, and KILMAURILAN, and the vicarage of KILMOYLAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Moylough. Length, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 11,195. Gross income, £1,287

5s. 8d.; nett, £1,185 16s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Kilmoylan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1808, partly by means of a loan of £184 12s. 34d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and partly by means of an unrecorded sum raised by private subscription. Sittings 150; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapels of Moylough, Trigan, and Skehana, have an attendance of respectively 2,500, 1,800, and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Menlough in the parish of Killoscobe. The Roman Catholic chapel of Corrofin has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Belclare-Tuam. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Mount-Bellew, the one connected with the Patrician Monastery, and the other with Mount-Bellew mansion. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 6,226; the Protestants of the union to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 11,923; 7 daily schools in the parish were usually attended by about 309 children; and there were 5 daily schools in the other parts of the union. One of the schools in the parish was salaried with £10 a-year from the rector; one with £20 from Mrs. Bellew; and one was conducted by the monks of Mount-Bellew.

MOYLLOUGH, co. Meath. See MOYLAGE.

MOYLUSK. See MOLUSK.

MOYMET, a parish in the barony of Upper Navan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, west by northward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,255 acres, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 634; in 1841, 554. Houses 89. The land is of a good quality for both tillage and pasture, and yields an annual rent of about 38s. per plantation acre. The only seat is Kilbride; and the only hamlet is Lamboy. The road from Trim to Kells passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £238 15s. 44d.; glebe, £15 15s. Gross income, £254 10s. 44d.; nett, £204 6s. 84d. Patron, the Crown. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Churchtown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 646; and a daily school was salaried with £5 from Lord Sherborne, and £2 from the rector, and had on its books 26 boys and 28 girls.

MOYNALTY, or OWENROE (THE), a rivulet of co. Cavan, Ulster, and of co. Meath, Leinster. It rises in the vicinity of the town of Bailieborough, and flows through the barony of Clonkee, between the barony of Castleraghan on the right, and the barony of Clonkee and the county of Meath on the left, and through the baronies of Lower Kells and Upper Kells, to the Blackwater at a point 3 miles below the town of Kells. Its direction is south-easterly; and its length of course is about 13 miles.

MOYNALTY, a parish, containing a post village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,678 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,917; in 1841, 6,279. Houses 1,034. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,697; in 1841, 6,148. Houses 1,013. One-third of the surface is good land, one-third is middle-rate, and one-third is very poor; and these three districts pretty nearly correspond with respectively the southern, the central, and the northern sections of the parish. The Moyalty river traces most of the western boundary, and then

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village of Moyne stands on the latter, near the centre of the parish, and about a mile west of the church. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 156. Houses 26. One constabulary station is situated in the vicinity of the church; and another, in the vicinity of Lisheen-castle. In 1841, the Moyne Loan Fund had a capital of £500, circulated £2,199 in 957 loans, realized £7 2s. 8d. of nett profit, and expended £10 10s. for charitable purposes.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £479 17s. 6d.; glebe, £48 6s. 8d. The rectories of Moyne and KILCLOUGH [see that article], constitute the benefice of Moyne. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3¼. Pop., in 1831, 2,419. Gross income, £573 4s. 2d.; nett, £439 18s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 20 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templetoohy. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 63, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,277, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 2,482; and 4 daily schools in the union—three of which were in the parish—had on their books 251 boys and 183 girls. Each of two of the schools in the parish was aided with a free school-house from local contribution, and a salary of £10 a-year from the National Board. In 1842, there were two National schools at the village of Moyne, and one at Boulabehn.

MOYNE, a parish in the barony of South Ballynacore, co. Wicklow, 4 miles east of Hacketstown, Leinster. Length, southward, 8 miles; breadth, from a few perches to 2½ miles; area, 8,461 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,100. Houses 175. Excepting a few fields on the southern and south-eastern borders, and in a tiny district round the church, the whole surface consists of upland bog and mountain, either very poor in soil or altogether sterile. The stupendous monarch-mountain, Lugnaquilla, lifts its soaring summit on the northern boundary; and two summits of respectively 1,754 and 1,186 feet of altitude above sea-level, are situated in the interior. The Slaney and the Little Slaney rise on the north-west boundary; and a large head-stream of the Aughrim rises on the east side of Lugnaquilla, and traces a large portion of the eastern boundary. Two mountain roads, from the interior of Wicklow to the county of Carlow, pass across Moyne; and two cross-roads traverse the southern part of the eastern and western borders; but all the northern district of the parish is totally destitute of roads. In 1841, the Moyne Loan Fund had a capital of £400, circulated £2,328 in 725 loans, realized a nett profit of £34 13s. 4d., and expended for charitable purposes £25.—This parish was formerly a part of the rectory of Hacketstown, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d.; glebe, £20 7s. 8d. Gross income, £205; nett, £190 1s. Patron, the incumbent of Hacketstown. The church was built in 1814. Sittings 140; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Hacketstown, Knockananna, and Killamote, within the benefice of Hacketstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 293, and the Roman Catholics to 747; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the Rev. Mr. Wright, and some advantages from Earl Fitzwilliam—were usually attended by about 85 children.

MOYNEENE. See KILLAGE.

MOYNOE, a parish in the barony of Upper Tulla, 1½ mile east by north of Scariff, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 9,848 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches,—of which 388 acres are in Lough Derg, and 132 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are in Lough Atorick. Pop., in 1831, 1,208; in 1841, 1,475. Houses 237. Part of Scariff bay is within the southern boundary; Lough Atorick, with a surface-elevation of 450 feet above sea-level, lies on the northern boundary; the Corra river rises on the east boundary at an altitude of 837 feet above sea-level, and runs westward through the interior; and the Bow river rises in the interior at an altitude of upwards of 608 feet above sea-level, and trots and tumbles partly in the interior, but chiefly along the eastern boundary, down to Scariff bay. A district of about 2½ miles northward from Scariff bay is champaign and principally arable; but all the remainder of the parish is an averagely lofty portion of the Slieve-Baughta mountains. The chief mountain-summits have altitudes above sea-level of 1,028, 1,126, and 765 feet. The only seat is Moynoe-house; and the chief hamlet is Coolcoosun.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of IXXISCALTHRA [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £36 18s. 5½d., and the rectorial for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Killaloe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,353; and a daily school in Scariff, which is reported on as if it served for Moynoe, had on its books 70 boys and 40 girls.

MOYNRATH. See MOUNTRATH.

MOYNTAGHS, MOINTAGHS, or MONTAGHS-AND-ISLANDS, a parish in the barony of East O'Neill, 4½ miles north-west of Lurgan, co. Armagh, Ulster. It contains the village of CHARLESTOWN [which see], and includes a very large section of the southern part of Lough Neagh. Length, inclusive of the Lough Neagh section, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 18,066 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 12,178 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches are in Lough Neagh, 305 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are in Lough Gullion, and 83 acres, 9 perches are in the river Bann. Length, east-south-eastward, and exclusive of Lough Neagh, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 2,801; in 1841, 3,480. Houses 539. The surface is all low and flat, and requires to be protected by an embankment from the overflowing of the Bann. About one-half is bog; and the remainder lets, on the average, for 25s. per plantation acre. The substrata possess much interest, both on account of their intrinsic value, and because they constitute a prominent part of the small tertiary geognostic district of Ireland. Lough Gullion lies nearly in the centre; the river creeps along the southern and the western boundaries; and the rivulet Close traces part of the eastern boundary. The islets of Little Seawdy and Rathlin in Lough Neagh belong to Moynaghs. The village of Charlestown and the hamlet of Derrycrow stand on the shore of Lough Neagh. The demesne of Rockliff occupies the extreme east. The road from Lurgan by Banfoot-ferry to Maghera and Stewartstown, passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £54 2s. 6d.; glebe, £16 3s. Gross income, £141 9s. 6d.; nett, £124 17s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1783, partly by means of a gift of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 250. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 90 Churchmen, 104 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,895 Roman Catholics; a Survey

school was usually attended by about 150 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 112 boys and 93 girls.

MOYOLA, or **MOYOWLA**. See **MATOWLA**.

MOYRAGH. See **MOIRA**.

MOYRATH-CASTLE, a demesne, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the village of Kildalkey, parish of **KILDALKEY**, barony of **Lune**, co. **Meath**, **Leinster**. The original pile whence it has its name, was, according to the annals of **Innisfallen**, built in 1219, by **Viceroy Lord Geoffrey Morres**, **Baron de Montemarisco**; and the castle and manor of **Moyrath** were purchased by **William-Oge Nugent**, second son of **William**, first **Baron Delvin**, and from that time became the seat of the purchaser and his descendants, who hence took the name of **Nugents of Moyrath**.

MOYRUS, a parish in the barony of **Ballinahinch**, immediately east of **Clifden**, co. **Galway**, **Connaught**. It contains the village of **ROUNDSTONE**: which see. Length, southward, 14 miles; breadth, from 7 to 13; area, 101,510 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches,—of which 528 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches are in **Lough Ina**, and 5,942 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, according to the Census, 9,942, but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 9,792; in 1841, 11,969. Houses 1,997. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 11,573. Houses 1,934. Both the interior and the coast contain the larger portion of the most characteristic districts of **Cunnamara**, and may be very accurately imaged by reference to our articles on **CUNNAMARA**, **BINABOLA**, and **BALLINAHINCH**; and even most of their minuter features may be seen by consulting the articles **INA**, **ROUNDSTONE**, **BIRTERBUY**, and **KILKERRAN**, and the articles on the most prominent of the mountains, lakes, islands, headlands, and harbours. All the summits, and most of the declivities of the alpine group of **Binabola** or the **Twelve Pins**, are within the northern district; and the principal heights in the other districts are one of 987 feet of altitude a little west of **Roundstone**, two of 428 and 1,024 feet of altitude at the head of **Birterbuy** bay, and two of 741 and 1,164 feet of altitude between **Birterbuy** bay and **Kilkerran** bay. **Loughs Ina**, **Derryclare**, and **Ballinahinch** unitedly form a demisemicircular sweep of lacustrine water round the east and south sides of **Binabola**; **Lough Garoman**, with a surface-elevation of 63 feet above sea-level, lies a little south-east of **Lough Derryclare**; and almost innumerable lakes chequer and cloud the other districts of the parish—the chief of which are **Loughs Lehanagh** 176 feet of elevation above sea-level, **Lehanaghbeg**, **Cloonaacarta**, **Nagasser**, **Illion**, **Derryneen**, **Shannogheloontippon**, **Ooid**, **Mongaun**, **Agay**, **Aunemlagh**, **Cuskamatinny**, **Owengarve**, **Anillaun**, **Aunanny**, **Park**, 196 feet of elevation, **Aunathin**, **Nasoun**, **Yvangan**, **Aunemlagheask**, **Athry**, **Nubrick**, **Needhans**, **Anessaundoo**, **Felin**, **East Nasoodery**, **Faddanagraigue**, **Cam**, **Naweelaun**, **Doon**, **Bollard**, **Namanawaun**, **West Nasoodery**, **Ruffaunavoughbeen**, **Derryeunlaghbeg**, **Agaddy**, **Cloonaagadda**, **Conga**, **Knocknafarderg**, **Anillaun**, **Fadda**, **Island**, **Derrylee**, **Emlagh**, **Cahireeshal**, **Curree**, **Aliggan**, **Avally**, **Aconeera**, **Maameenmaunragh**, **Awee**, **Nagraigue**, **Bola**, **Shallow**, **Mill**, **Bunnacliffa**, **Atrodaunderg**, **Killa**, **Skannive**, **Sheedagh**, **Ieria**, **Aunore**, and **Truskan**. The coast is considerably cut by **Ard** bay, and very deeply intersected, as well as intricately outlined by the main body and the ramifications of **Birterbuy** bay; but, with these exceptions, it is comparatively regular. The principal headlands are **Gorteen Point**, **Easawalla Point**, **Mace Head**, and **Ardmore Point**; and the principal islands, exclusive of those in **Kilkerran** bay, are **Innis-**

kerri, **Birmore**, **Birbeg**, **Horse-rocks**, **Finish**, **Mulnish**, **Mason-Island**, **Innistraghmore**, **Wherroon**, **Illanamorlaght**, **St. Maedarra's-Island**, **Croaghna-keela**, **Illanunacroaghmore**, **Illanunacroaghbeg**, **Innisbigger**, **Freaghillaun**, **Innislackan**, **Illaugorn**, **Illanunagrathnut**, **Seal-Island**, **Innisnee**, **Mutton-Island**, and **Smotaun**. The only seat is **Ballinahinch Castle**. The road from **Galway** to **Clifden** passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of **Tuam**. Tithe composition, £50 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A church was recently erected by means quite independent of any public fund; but neither its cost, its capacity, nor the attendance upon it, is reported. A private house was previously used as the parochial place of worship, and had an attendance of about 28. The Roman Catholic chapels at **Ballinadad**, at **Carna**, and at **Roundstone**, have an attendance of respectively from 300 to 400, from 300 to 400, and from 200 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants, inclusive of two Presbyterians, amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 10,381; 3 daily schools at **Ballinadad**, **Roundstone**, and **Moyrus** were in connection with the National Board, and had on their books 196 boys and 69 girls; and a hedge-school at **Timbole-bridge** was attended by about 12 or 15 children.

MOYS, a village in the parish of **Tamlaghtfinlagan**, barony of **Kenought**, co. **Londonderry**, **Ulster**. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 161. Houses 31.

MOYSTOWN, the demesne of **Col. L'Estrange**, in the parish of **Tisara**, barony of **Garrycastle**, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of **Cloghan**, **King's co.**, **Leinster**. Closely adjacent to it are **Hunstanton-house**, a police-barrack, a school, and the church of **Tisara**. "Though **Moystown**," says **Mr. Fraser**, "has neither varied nor park scenery, and is environed by deep brown bogs, there is, in the style of the old house, in the arrangement of the plantations, and in the beautiful old evergreen oaks, and other ornamental trees which adorn the lawn, a character which carries us back to the gentlemen's seats of the olden time."

MOYVIDDY. See **MOVIDDY**.

MOYVILLY (THE), a rivulet of the county of **Galway**, **Connaught**. It rises 2 or 3 miles south of **Monivea**, and runs 12 miles south-eastward past **Clareenbridge**, to the middle of the head of **Galway** bay, near the mouth of the **Carnamart** river. In its course, about midway between **Craughwell** and **Oranmore**, are the ruins and the lake of **Moyvilly**.

MOYVORE, or **TEMPLEPATRICK**, a parish in the barony of **Rathconrath**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of **Ballymore**, co. **Westmeath**, **Leinster**. Length, north-westward, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,151 acres, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 765; in 1841, 627. Houses 107. The north-western district is all bog; but the other districts consist of averagely good land. The road from **Ballymore** to **Ballinacargy**, and that from **Mullingar** to **Ballymahon** intersect each other in the interior; and the village of **Moyvore** stands on the latter of these, the hamlet of **Templepatrick** on the former. **Moyvore** is a wretched village, but has a police-barrack. Fairs are held on May 4, Aug. 20, and Dec. 5. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 190. Houses 31.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory and vicarage, in the dio. of **Meath**. The Protestants attend the church of **Almoritia**; and the Roman Catholics have a chapel, though not within **Moyvore**, yet almost on its northern boundary. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 765; and a daily school was

salaried with £30 from the National Board, and had on its books 208 boys and 153 girls.

MOYVOUGHILY, a bog about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Moate, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies from 133 to 171 feet higher than the Shannon; declines on three different sides toward respectively Lough Ree, the Inny, and the Brosna; is traversed by the road from Moate to Mullingar; and has an area of 426 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3 7s. 2½d. per plantation acre.

MUCK, an islet in the parish of Island-Magee, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It lies $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile off the nearest part of Island-Magee, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Point Skeenaghan; and measures about 3 furlongs in length.

MUCKALEE, baronies of Iverk and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. See **MACULLA**.

MUCKALEE, a parish in the barony of Fassadining, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,706 acres, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 885; in 1841, 1,101. Houses 160. The surface is of prevalently upland height and character, yet contains a fair proportion of good land. The highest ground is on the east, and has an altitude of 960 feet above sea-level. The Dinane river traces part of the northern boundary westward, and, after passing away for some distance, returns to trace part of the western boundary southward. A tiny tributary of the Dinane has a chief part of its course in the southern district of Muckalee, and is called the Muckalee river. The only seat is Rockbrook; and the other objects of interest are a woollen manufactory, and the ruins of Muckalee church and Cloghninka-castle.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DRUMONE** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 873; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 107 boys and 53 girls.

MUCKAMORE, a grange in the barony of Lower Massarene, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of **MASSARENE**; which see. Length, westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,440 acres, 36 perches,—of which 1,518 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches are in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 1,798; in 1841, 1,740. Houses 339. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,479; in 1841, 1,488. Houses 280. The surface is an ornate part of the basin of Lough Neagh; and is bounded along the whole of the north by Six-mile-Water. The seats are Muckamore-abbey, New-lodge, Summerhill, and Greenmount. The whole of Antrim bay is within the limits. Muckamore-abbey, the demesne of S. Thompson, Esq., comprehends several hundred acres of finely elevated land, lightly and ornamentally planted, and commanding a rich and extensive landscape. Its soil is a fertile mould, particularly favourable to the production of wheat and oats; and the grazing-grounds of the surrounding country are famous for both the quantity and the quality of their cheese. Muckamore mills are situated on Six-mile-Water, and on a pleasant farm of about 60 Conyngham acres, and are employed in the grinding of wheat, barley, and oats. A very small and ivy-grown remnant exists of the ancient and once celebrated monastery of Muckamore; and a cemetery also exists in its vicinity, and has yielded some curious minor antiquities to the inspection of the antiquarian. The monastery is alleged to have been originally built in 550, by St. Columba. Its prior in 1183 was a subscribing witness to the charter granted by Sir John de Courcy

to the abbey of Downpatrick; Bryn, its last prior, surrendered it and being to it, in the 32d year of Henry 2d, the family of Langford obtained a grant of Elizabeth.—This grange lies within the parish of Antrim. In 1834, the abbot of 367 Churchmen, 1,171 other Protestant dissenters, and 3 lies; 2 Sunday schools were on about 125 children; and 2 daily which was salaried with £100. Thompson—had on their books 107 boys and 53 girls.

MUCKISH, a mountain in the horky, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dunfermline, co. Donegal, Ulster, appears, at a distance, to be acute, seems to have suggested the name means 'a swine's back'; but it is a tableau of several acres, situated 2,190 feet above sea-level, and with that species of saxifrage w. cottage-florists as London-pride. The mountain is so steep that a tourist hold of the heath and the rock to may amuse himself, while ascending pieces of stone to the bottom, a noise, velocity, smoke, and flashes elicited in the momentum of their descent prospect is obtained from the weather of many parts of Donegal long marine inlets of Sheephaven Lough-Swilly, and even of some derry and Tyrone. The white which the upper portion of the mountain is in some places disintegrated by elements into fine sand; and large sand were, some years ago, rolled in canvass bags, and exported of Dumbarton, in Scotland, then tured into the purest crown and p.

MUCKLAGH ROCKS, a close lybeigue bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Kerry, Munster.

MUCKNO, a lake in the parish Muckno, and Donaghmoyne, barony and Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster, adjacent to the east side of Castleblaney already been partially noticed in that town: see **CASTLE-BLANEY** lake, south-eastward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $1\frac{1}{2}$. Area, within Clontibret parishes, 28 perches; within Muckno 3 roods; within Donaghmoyne 32 perches. Surface-elevation above feet. Its softly swelling shores richly wooded; and their numerous with pretty isles and islets, disfigure water into an intricate texture landscape. The principal islets are Blind Island, North Otter Island, White Island, Garman Island, Whittie's Island, and Tor.

MUCKNO, a parish in the barony of Monaghan, Ulster. It contains **CASTLE-BLANEY**; which see. eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 17,194 acres, 8 perches,—of w. woods are in Lough Muckno, and there are in other lakes. Pop., in 1831, 9,902. Houses 1,702. Pop. of in 1831, 7,888; in 1841, 7,708. The eastern and north-eastern districts are in various qualities,

Mungrett were dressed in women's attire, used in the manner of female peasantry in parts of the road by which the monks were to approach, and made such replies and tions in Greek and Latin to the Cashel monks as he read as appalled them from entering the aged contest with the monastic teachers of rett, when, as they supposed, the very peasant around the locality were nearly a match for in learning.—This parish is a vicarage, and a te benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial composition, £241 13s. 4d.; glebe, £8 15s. income, £250 8s. 4d.; nett, £213 17s. 11d.; the dean of Limerick. The rectorial tithes apportioned for £483 6s. 8d.; and are appropriate patron. The church was built in 1824, as of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, 10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an atre of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman le parochial arrangement, is united to the of Crecora. In 1834, the Protestants ed to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 3,572; ay daily schools had on their book 74 boys girls.

SHIN (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Kiln, and barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Issues off the superfluous waters of Lough Carre south-westward to the river Owenmore; as a run of only 2 miles. It is crossed by the from Belmullet to Ballina.

INVIOE. See MORROE.

MUNSTER,

southern one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded, on the north, by Connaught; on the by Leinster; and on the south and west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its northern and eastern bounes, though partly natural, are in general artiand not a little capricious. Its greatest length, rd, in a straight line from Credan Head in ord Harbour to Dunmore Head at the ex-of Corkaguiney peninsula, is 112½ miles; its breadth, southward, in a straight line from head on Galway bay to the east side of the of Baltimore Harbour, is 103½ miles; its length, south-westward, from the furthest f the Little Brosna river to Mizen Head, is les; its greatest breadth, south-eastward, ek Head to Ballycotton Head, is 83 miles; length, westward, in a straight line over the head of Liscaunor bay, is 42½ miles; its th, southward, across nearly the extrem-eastward wing of the county of Watermiles; and its least breadth, southward, main body to Youghal Harbour, is 49 ese measurements, however, are all exlands. The area of the whole province 874,613 acres of arable land, 1,803,477 ed land, 130,415 of plantations, 14,683 1 151,381 of water,—in all, 6,064,579

The surface of Munster is much more that of any of the other three pro- v only exhibits great variety of very frequent intermixture of fea- rapid and constant transitions ous phases of plain, valley, glen, tableau, soft hill, lumpy mound savage or sublime highland, and broken limestone hills, curi- que in character, fills the sea- way, and the adjacent part of the ling, moorish, chaotic mass of

low hills, soaring at one place into mountain, and at several places into considerable hill-summits, occu- pies all the rest of the sea-board of the Atlantic down to the Shannon, and considerably across the country. A rich valley, at first narrow and of fitful character, but afterwards broad and surpassingly luxuriant, descends southward with the river Fergus along the east flank of these moorlands. A con- geries of mountains, continuous with the south- eastern mountains of Connaught, and sharing with them the name of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, fills nearly all the eastern parts of Clare, and presses upon the southerly course of the Shannon. A con- geries of mountains, nearly opposite the former, but much loftier, and presided over by the grand sum- mit of the Keeper mountain, rises up on the east screen of the Shannon, and sends off spreading masses under various names northward, eastward, and southward. The Devil's Bit range of mountains is almost connected with the nucleus or central part of the Keeper congeries, and passes away north-east- ward, mainly on the boundary with Leinster. A low country, occasionally boggy, but in general meadowy or arable, forms the small wing of the province, above these mountains and along the Shannon. A territory, which may be summarily described as bog and moorland in the north-east, mountain in the south-east and the south-west, and singularly rich and beautiful champaign ground throughout the large centre and along the south, constitutes the main body of Tipperary south of Keeper and Devil's Bit. A country, variously luxuriant valley, low, bleak tableau, and wooded or pastoral upland, constitutes the eastward wing of the province, or eastern dis- trict of Waterford. The great lumpy mass of Drum mountain, extending parallel with the coast, the grand and picturesque forms of the Cummeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, extending northward al- most quite across the county, and the imposing range of the Knockmeleadow mountains, extending west- ward along the mutual border with Tipperary, fill most of the remainder of Waterford, excepting the opulent and beautiful valleys of the Blackwater and the Bride. The sublime and exquisitely out- lined range of the Galtees extends parallel with the Knockmeleadow mountains at a short distance to the north, and is, with scarcely an intermission, but with much diminished altitudes, prolonged a considerable distance to the west. Successive stretches of moun- tain, taking the names of Kilworth, Nagles, and other names, and dissevered into sections only by depressions and river courses, extend westward from the Knockmeleadow mountains to the vast western congeries of mountain, and form a sort of backbone to the whole of the county of Cork. A champaign territory of very deep and unparalleledly opulent soil constitutes all the central and the northern districts of the county of Limerick. A territory, variously hilly, undulated, and flat, and containing great ex- panses of both valuable ground and charming land- scape, constitutes the west skirt of the county of Waterford, and most of the great section of the county of Cork lying south of the backbone range, and east of the vast western congeries. A country of bogs, moors, bleak hills, and poor arable grounds, constitutes the north-western corner of Limerick, and the great northern section of Kerry. A vast highland territory, embosoming some rich valleys and fruitful glens, as well as diversified with nearly every feature of morass, moorland, and sea-board, but pre- vailing an irregular and enormous amassment of mountains of the most varied character, constitutes the great south-western district of the province, or two-thirds of Kerry, all the west and south-west of Cork, and the small south-west corner of Limerick.

Coasts and Islands.—The coast of all the south-west of the province, or of the greater part of both Cork and Kerry, is exceedingly disaffected and rendered intricate by a multiplicity of aggregately long and ramified sea-loughs and bays; and, in a general view, this great and characteristic portion of coast is either romantically bluff and rocky, or sublimely lofty and mountainous. The coast of the other portions of the province is, for the most part, little indented, and very free from curvature, but bold, occasionally dangerous, and, in some places, particularly in Clare, imposingly romantic. The principal headlands are Creden Point, Red Point, Swiney Head, Brownstown Head, Newtown Head, Boonahon Head, Ballyvoil Head, Helwick Head, Mine Head, Ballymacart Head, Ardmore Head, Ram Head, Ardigna Head, and East Point, in the county of Waterford; Ballycotton Point, Poor Head, Roches Point, Cork Head, Robert's Head, Reany's Point, Barry Point, Black Head, Old Head of Kinsale, Rinhernshy Point, Barry's Point, the Seven Heads, Galley Head, Fort Point, Toe Head, Gacaun Head, Cape Clear, Alderman's Head, Mizen Head, Three-Castle Head, Sheep's Head, Eagle's Point, Rush Head, Blackball Head, Crow Head, Cod's Head, and Cannadoona Point, in the county of Cork; Rosdohan Point, Lamb Head, Hog Head, Bolus Head, Bray Head, Kinnadrulan Point, Ringlass Point, Rinard Point, Dowlas Head, Cawnglass Point, Rossbeghy Point, Inch Point, Cronane Point, Ventry Head, Dunmore Head, Cape Sybil, Dunorlin Head, Ballydavid Head, Brandon Head, Carrowren Head, Kerry Head, Kileouny Point, Beal Point, Crookeen Head, and Ardmore Point, in the county of Kerry; Pollatollon Point, Aghenish Point, Ringmoyle Head, and Rinchilky Point, in the county of Limerick, and on the Shannon; Durinish Point, Rinnae Point, Burrinaba Point, Ing Point, Kinallen Point, Kilkerran Point, Money Point, Bernaherna Point, Corless Point, Kileadrane Point, Kilelogher Head, and Dunmore Head, in the county of Clare, and on the Shannon; and Loop Head, Killard Point, Spanish Point, Faugh Point, Hag's Head, Fanore Point, Black Head, and Finavara Point, in the county of Clare, and on the Atlantic ocean or on Galway bay. The principal indentations of the sea, whether creeks, coves, bays, sea-loughs, or large estuaries, are Waterford Harbour between Munster and Leinster; Woodstown bay, Dunmore bay, Alland's bay, Tramore bay, Ballydowan bay, Blind cove, Clonea bay, Dungarvan harbour, Muggort's bay, Ardmore bay, and Whiting bay, in the county of Waterford; Youghal bay between the county of Waterford and the county of Cork; Ballycotton bay, Croncen bay, Cork Harbour, White bay, Ringabella creek, Robert's cove, Rocky bay, Oyster haven, Kinsale harbour, Saddy cove, Hole-open bay, Courtmasherry bay, Dunworly bay, Clonakilty bay, Dony cove, Dirk cove, Ross harbour, Milk cove, Fair cove, Glapdore harbour, Toe bay, Barlog bay, Balfinore harbour, Roaring Water bay, Skull harbour, Ballydelvin bay, Crookhaven, Galley cove, Barley cove, Dunmanus bay, Bantry bay, Glengariff harbour, Adrigole harbour, Berehaven, Kilkenny bay, Ballydonagan bay, Quolagh bay, and Ardgroven harbour in the county of Cork; the Kenmare estuary between the county of Cork and the county of Kerry; Kilnichalogue harbour, Ballinskelligs bay, St. Finian bay, Valentia harbour, Lough Kay, Dingle bay, Castlemain haven, Dingle harbour, Ventry harbour, Ferriter's cove, Smerwick harbour, Brandon bay, Trulee bay, Tralee harbour, Ballyheigue bay, and Tarbert bay, in the county of Kerry; the estuary of the Shannon, between the counties of Kerry and Limerick on the south and the county of Clare on

the north; and the Fergus estuary, Labasheeda bay, Clonderalaw bay, Rollanishark harbour, Carrigaholt bay, Reenvella bay, Kilbaha bay, Kilkee bay, Dumbeg bay, Lisacnor bay, and Black Head bay, in the county of Clare. The principal islands are Iew, Carrickapane and Goat-Island, in the county of Waterford; Cable, Ballycotton, Great, Foaty, Little, Hawlbowlie, Spike, Adam's, Squire, Low, High, Ragged, Skiddy, Horse, Ridge, Sharkin, Cape Clear, Calf, Innisdriscoll, Long, Carty's, Mutton, Scheme, Castle, Goat, Moan's, Fur's, Mamin, Gabery, Whiddy, Stuke, Gorinish, Bere, the Calf, the Cow, the Bull, Dursey, and Innisemard, in the county of Cork; Cappanacush, Dunkerrin, Rosmore, Sheep, Elansharkey, Skellig, Elnaleagh, Elnaslane, Two-Head, Scars, Hog, Puffin's, Long, Valentia, Innisbeg, Blasquets, Fenil, and Carrigafyle, in the county of Kerry; Foynes, Aghinish, Tramore, and Whelps, in the county of Limerick; and the Fergus islands, Scatterry, Hog, Bishop, Mutton, and Inniskerry, in the county of Clare.

Waters.—Munster possesses a large proportion of both the natural inland navigation, and the river and lake beauty of Ireland. It shares the navigation of the Suir with Leinster; commands the navigation of the Barrow, possesses all the navigation of the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, the Banon, the Ilan, and the lower Shannon, partly possesses and partly commands the navigation of the middle Shannon, and commands the navigation of both the upper Shannon and its far-extending, artificial, ramifications. Such portions of the province as do not lie strictly within the basins of these rivers, or of their tributaries, are drained to the Atlantic chiefly by mere rills and rivulets, and partly by the comparatively considerable streams of the Colligae to Dungarvan Harbour, the Annabuooy or Carrigaholt to the lower part of the west side of Cork Harbour, the Arrigadeen to Courtmasherry bay, the Roughy to the Kenmare estuary, the Lane and the Maisto Castlemaine harbour, the Cashen to the mouth of the Shannon, and the Forsett to Lisacnor bay. The principal lakes are Loughs Carra, Currane, the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and especially the far-famed lakes of Killarney, in co. Kerry; Loughs Gur and Coolapish, in co. Limerick; Loughs Inchebegagh, and Gougane-Barra, in co. Cork; Loughs Cunnshingaun, Crotty, and Cummeragh, in co. Waterford; Loughs Clareen, Poulavea, Avon, and Fuar, in co. Tipperary; and Loughs Doo, Inchiquin, Grane, O'Grady, Doon, and Clonlee, in co. Clare.

Minerals.—A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate constitutes the surface rock of all the south-west of co. Cork, the eastern district of co. Waterford, a small district on the eastern border of co. Tipperary, a portion of the Galtee mountains, the most of the Keeper mountains and their ramifications, a district immediately north of Killaloe and on both sides of the Shannon, and a district in the north-west of co. Clare. A formation of old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and grey clay-slate, constitutes the surface-rock of a broad and long band of country extending from west to east quite across the counties of Kerry and Cork, the eastern district of co. Waterford, a district in the south-east of co. Tipperary, the greater part of the Galtee mountains, and the western part of the peninsula of Corkaguiney. A formation of old red sandstone and sand-stone conglomerate constitutes the surface-rock of the eastern part of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, a small district on the south side of Castlemaine harbour, a small district north-east of Miltstreet, and various peninsules of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. A formation of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitutes

counties of Tipperary and Limerick, Munster. It rises among the Keeper mountains; pursues a course successively westerly, southerly, and west-north-westerly; washes the village of Newport-Tip; receives at Barrington Bridge, from the east-south-east, the large tribute of the Dead river; and falls into the Shannon, under the ruins of Castle-Troy, midway between Castle-Cornell and Limerick. It makes a very great aggregate descent; and, in consequence, is very rapid, and has much water-power.

MULLA. See AWREG.

MULLABRACK. See MULLAGHERACK.

MULLACREW, a village in the parish, barony, and county of Louth, Leinster. It stands on the road from the village of Louth to Ardee, 1 mile south of Louth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ardee, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dundalk. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 25, April 20, May 1, June 17, July 26, Aug. 15, Sept. 8, Oct. 18, Nov. 16, and Dec. 21. It is much distinguished for its fairs. Area, 46 acres. Pop., in 1831, 596; in 1841, 627. Houses 127. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 78; in manufactures and trade, 36; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 0; on the directing of labour, 40; on their own manual labour, 84; on means not specified, 14.

MULLAGH, a village in the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickane, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Milltown-Malbay, co. Clare, Munster. Fairs are held on New-year's day, St. Patrick's day, Easter Monday, and Whitmonday. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 96; in 1841, 131. Houses 23.

MULLAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Castleragban, 5 miles east-south-east of Virginia, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3; area, 12,872 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches,—of which 140 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,960; in 1841, 6,526. Houses 1,079. The surface includes some tracts of bog and mountain, but consists, for the most part, of good land. A pleasant and thoroughly wooded lake in the south, round the banks of which are the church, the glebe-house, and two seats, has a surface-elevation of 395 feet above sea-level; and 4 other lakes, or rather loughlets, occur in the north, the larger two of which bear the names of Lenanavrogh and Corratinner. The seats are Rantavan-house, Cornakill-house, Lakeview-house, Mullagh-cottage, Palmyra-house, Cornaglee-house, and Greenwood-cottage. The village of Mullagh is situated in the south-east corner of the parish, on the road from Virginia to Moynalty. Fairs are held on the last Friday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and Nov. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 108; in 1841, 368. Houses 68.—This parish was formerly part of the vicarage and benefice of Killinkere, but is now a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Glebe, £20. Gross income, £98 2s.; nett, £91 9s. 8d. Patron, the incumbent of Killinkere. The vicarial tithes belong to the vicar of Killinkere, who pays the perpetual curate £55 a-year; and the rectorial tithes are inappropriate. The church was built in 1819, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 160; attendance 80. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 850 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 239 Churchmen, 26 Presbyterians, and 5,635 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was usually attended by about 164 children; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books

190 boys and 107 girls. In 1842, there were two National schools at Killeeter.

MULLAGHERACK, a parish in the baronies of Lower Fews and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster. The Fews section contains the village of HAMILTON'S-BAWN, and part of the town of MARKET-HILL: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 4½. Area of the Lower Fews section, 7,900 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches,—of which 40 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches are water. Area of the O'Neilland section, 3,656 acres, 8 perches,—of which 53 acres, 19 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,490; in 1841, 8,570. Houses 1,572. Pop., in 1841, of the O'Neilland section, 2,827; of the rural districts of the Fews section, 4,904. Houses in these, respectively 526 and 884. The surface presents, in general, the undulated and beautifully tumulated character which prevails throughout the central districts of the county; and it consists, for the most part, of good, improved, and well-cultivated land. A principal group of decorative features, and a general notice of georgic improvements, are exhibited in the article GOSFORD: which see. Lough Marlacoo lies in the O'Neilland section; Lough Ballynewry, in the Fews section; and Lough Moyroukan, on the boundary between the sections. The seats in the O'Neilland section are Marlacoo-house, Prospect-house, Mount-Pleasant, Walkingshaw, Grove-house, Bloomfield, Drumart-house, and Willmount; and those in the Fews section are Gosford-castle, Mullard-cottage, Bryandrum-cottage, Dogherty-house, Ballynewry-house, Turner's-grove, Ashvale, Johnston-house, and Derrynaught-house. The roads from Armagh to Newry, from Rich-hill to Dundalk, from Tanderagee to Keady, and from Portadown to Newtown-Hamilton, pass through the interior. A large proportion of the parishioners are employed in the linen manufacture.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £671 4s. 6½d.; glebe, £810 2s. 5½d. The rectories of Mullagherack and KILCLUNKY [see that article] constitute the benefice of Mullagherack, and the corps of Mullagherack prebend. Gross income, £2,268 13s. 2d.; nett, £1,829 18s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £100. The church is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north by west of Market-hill, and was built in 1830, at the cost of £1,760,—of which £400 was raised by parochial assessment, £1,035 was subscribed by the incumbent, £200 by Lord Gosford, £100 from the diocesan, and £25 from other persons. Sittings 1,000; attendance 500. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, have an attendance of respectively from 200 to 300 and 400. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Ballymore and Acton. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,382 Churchmen, 2,983 Presbyterians, 116 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,330 Roman Catholics; 9 Sunday schools were usually attended by about 660 children; and 14 daily schools had on their books 551 boys and 396 girls. One of the daily schools in Hamilton's-Bawn was salaried with £8 from the London Hibernian Society; one at Tannaghmore, with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £5 10s. and other advantages from the incumbent; one at Drumahoe, with £11; one at Gosford, with £40 from Lady Gosford; one at Ballynewry, with £12; one at Cabra, with £40 by the late Rev. Henry MacCraight; and the Mullagherack parochial school, with £20 from the incumbent. In 1842, there were two National schools at Market-hill; and a respectable classical school. A small agricultural

school, with about 5 acres of land, has been attached to the boys' National school by Lord Gosford.

MULLAGHCARN, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Cappagh and Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, 5½ miles north-east by north of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It has an altitude of 1,778 feet above sea-level; and is one of the southern frontier heights of the great alpine region of Tyrone, Londonderry, and Donegal.

MULLAGHCREW. See **MULLACREW**.

MULLAGHDERG, a lake, a headland, and a tower, in the parish of Templecrone, from 4 to 5½ miles north of Dunglo, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The lake is about 1¼ mile in length, from east to west; and lies very near the sea-shore. The headland screens the south side of Inisfree bay. The tower stands upon the headland, on a basis of 170 feet above sea-level.

MULLAGHDRUM, or **CORNACKEE**, a chapelry in the parish of Cleenish, barony of Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The chapel was built in 1817, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and the sum of £295 7s. 8½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 380; attendance 150. The chaplain is appointed by the incumbent of Cleenish. The Roman Catholic chapel of Mullaghdrum has an attendance of 508; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mullaghmesker,—which also is in the civil parish of Cleenish.

MULLAGHGLASS, an electoral division of the Poor-law union of Newry, situated partly in the barony of Lower Orior, but chiefly in that of Upper Orior, and about 3 miles north-north-west of the town of Newry, co. Armagh, Ulster. The dispensary here serves for a district of 18,000 acres, with a pop. of 8,000; and, in 1839, it expended £126 18s., and administered to 1,046 patients.

MULLAGHMAST. See **CARMEN**.

MULLAGHMORE, a lake about 3 furlongs in length, and 1½ mile north of Mount-Norris, parish of Loughgilly, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh, Ulster.

MULLAGHMORE, a peninsula of 1¼ mile in length, and about ¼ in mean breadth, projecting northward into Donegal bay, at the northern extremity of the parish of Abamplish, the barony of Carberry, the county of Sligo, and the province of Connaught. Its northern part has an extreme altitude above sea-level of 209 feet; and, while itself profitable land, is separated from the rest of the arable ground of the barony by a band of sandy and utterly sterile waste, upwards of 1½ mile in breadth; yet it is connected with the interior by a good road, and has been much improved, and made the site of a small village and a fishing-harbour, by its proprietor, Lord Palmerston. The coast is prevalently bluff and rocky; and is, in one place, perforated with a cavern called the Pigeon's Cave. Two islets, called Dunleavy's, and Hugh's Islands, lie nearly adjacent to the termination of the peninsula. The harbour is on the east side; it was commenced jointly by Lord Palmerston and the Fishery Board, but was completed, and has been maintained solely, by his lordship; and it has been found of great utility to the fisheries. Here is a coast-guard station.

MULLAGHORAN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ardagh, Leinster. Its post-town is Granard; and it has chapels at Mullaghoran and Loughdlu.

MULLAHA, a mountain on the west side of Upper Lough Macnean, 4 miles east by north of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim, Connaught.

MULLAHIDDART, **MULHEDDART**, **MAHAHIDERT**, or **MULLAHITHART**, a parish in the barony of

Castleknock, 5½ miles north-west by north of co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½ miles, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 595. Houses 94. The surface consists of a mean elevation of 100 feet above sea-level. The highest ground of the church, and has an altitude of 100 feet above sea-level. The seats are Tyrrelstown-town-house, Hollywood Bay-house, Irish Larch-grove, Belgreen-house, Kilmartin-house, Macetown-house, Damastown-house, Lower-Huntstown-town, and Pacefield. The mail-road to Enniskillen passes through the southern parish; and on this road, and on the south-east corner of the parish, a let of Mullahiddart, 1¼ mile north-westward.—This parish is nominally practically a vicarage, and part of the **CASTLEKNOCK** (which see), in the civil parish. The vicarial tithes are compounded the rectorial for £70; and the latter added to the prebend of Mullahiddart in cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners were 36 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, Roman Catholics; and a daily school with £10 a-year from the National Endowment on its books 62 boys and 16 girls.

MULLAHIFFE. See **MOLAHIFFE**.

MULLANGORE, a beautiful bay around the head and along the eastern shore of the romantic Lough Veagh, in the parish of barony of Kilmacrenn, 9 miles west of Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Ulster.

MULLARY. See **MOYLARY**.

MULLAVILLY, a quoad sacra parochial civilia parish of Kilmore, barony of Orior and East O'Neilland, and 1¼ mile west of Tanderagee, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 5; area, about 8,000 acres, in 1831, 6,593. The surface consists of a rich, well-cultivated, and fertile appearance. The seats are Mullavilly-villy-cottage, Mount-pleasant, Eyre Mandeville-hall, Brackagh-house, and Mandeville-house. The roads from Tanderagee and Lurgan pass through the interior of the parish, and is a perpetual curacy, and a separate dio. of Armagh. Glebe, £12 8s. 5d.; tithes, £106 13s. 1d.; nett, £95 8s. The incumbent of Kilmore. The church was built in 1736, at an unknown cost; and enlarged by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2½d. Board of First Fruits. Sittings 564. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 140 to 250; and by 200. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 460; and, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmore. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of men, 1,242 Presbyterians, 317 other dissenters, and 1,352 Roman Catholics. The schools were usually attended by a schoolmaster and 10 daily schools had on the books 232 boys and 232 girls. Two of the schools were at Derryhall, and one in Ballyloughan, and by Miss Richardson and by small fees. The school was supported by the Misses and small fees; one at Mullaherd was supported by Lord Mandeville, and by small fees from tenants; one for boys was salaried with £10 conditional from the Board of Education, and one for girls was salaried with £7 conditional from the Board of Education.

principal mail-roads within the province are, the road from Limerick to Galway, the road from Limerick to Dublin, the road from Limerick to Waterford, the road from Limerick to Cork, the road from Limerick to Tralee, the road from Cork to Dublin by way of Cahir and Cashel, the road from Cork to Dublin by way of Clogheen and Clonmel, the road from Cork to Waterford, the road from Cork to Skibbereen, the road from Cork to Tralee, the road from Ennis to Milltown-Malbay, the road from Ennis to Kilrush, the road from Tralee to Dingle, the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, the road from Bandon to Bantry and Berehaven, the road from Mallow to Mitchellstown, the road from Cashel to Roscrea, and the road from Roscrea to Borris-okenane.

Divisions.—Munster is divided into the counties of Clare, in the north-west; Tipperary, in the north-east and east; Waterford, in the south-east; Cork, in the south; Kerry, in the south-west; and Limerick, in the centre;—and Clare is subdivided into 11 baronies; Tipperary, into 2 ridings and 12 baronies; Waterford, into a city and 7 baronies; Cork, into two ridings and into a city and 23 baronies; Kerry, into 8 baronies; and Limerick, into a city and 13 baronies.—The political province of Munster is nearly identical with the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, now included within the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Dublin; and Clare is in the dioceses of Killaloe, Kilfenora, and Limerick.—Tipperary is in those of Cashel, Emly, Lismore, and Killaloe.—Waterford is in those of Waterford and Lismore.—Cork is in those of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—Kerry is in that of Adfert and Aghadoe,—and Limerick, is in those of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, and Cashel. The ecclesiastical province of Cashel, therefore, comprehends the whole of the political province of Munster; and also includes some peninsules of Connaught and Leinster.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in Munster was 3,359, of scholars 188,206, of male scholars 120,878, of female scholars 64,022, of scholars whose sex was not specified 3,306, of scholars connected with the Established church 17,518, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 119, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 451, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 168,209, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 1,909; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 3,359, of scholars 191,093, of male scholars 123,766, of female scholars 65,342, of scholars whose sex was not specified 1,985, of scholars connected with the Established church 17,297, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 136, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 456, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 171,754, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 1,450. The statistics of schools and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the ecclesiastical divisions of the kingdom, and may be ascertained for Munster by reference to the article CASHEL: which see.—At the close of 1842, the National Board of Education had in full operation within Munster 564 schools, conducted by 441 male and 220 female teachers, attended by 48,212 male and 37,764 female scholars, and aided during the preceding year with £6,413 15s. 10d. in salaries, £792 0s. 2d. in free stock, and £864 11s. 2½d. in school requisites at half-price.—The constabulary force of the province, on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 first-rate county inspector, 4 second-rate county inspectors, 3 third-rate county inspectors, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 17 first-rate sub-

inspectors, 26 second-rate sub-inspectors, 13 third-rate sub-inspectors, 9 first-rate head-constables, 59 second-rate head-constables, 450 constables, 2,063 first-rate sub-constables, 146 second-rate sub-constables, and 79 mounted police.

Pop., in 1792, 1,068,000; in 1821, 1,035,612; in 1831, 2,227,152; in 1841, 2,306,161. Houses, in 1792, 184,546; in 1821, 306,965; in 1831, 330,444; in 1841, 364,637. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 1,186,190; females, 1,209,971; families, 415,154. Inhabited houses, 364,637; uninhabited complete houses, 12,005; houses in the course of erection, 1,023. First-class inhabited houses, 10,392; second-class, 65,024; third-class, 125,108; fourth-class, 164,113. Families residing in first-class houses, 16,262; in second-class houses, 86,187; in third-class houses, 137,185; in fourth-class houses, 175,477. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 292,983; in manufactures and trade, 78,989; in other pursuits, 43,182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9,816; on the directing of labour, 132,674; on their own manual labour, 259,903; on means not specified, 12,761. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 511,376; to clothing, 39,312; to lodging, 45,567; to health, 975; to charity, 48; to justice, 4,746; to education, 3,455; to religion, 1,656; unclassified, 49,503; without any specified occupations, 68,338. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 50,765; to clothing, 103,727; to lodging, 806; to health, 1,048; to charity, 41; to justice, 15; to education, 1,324; to religion, 404; unclassified, 97,919; without any specified occupations, 507,795. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 367,722; who could read but not write, 121,129; who could neither read nor write, 541,981. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 185,018; who could read but not write, 150,010; who could neither read nor write, 724,852. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 93,881; attending superior schools, 4,610. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 66,720; attending superior schools, 2,905. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 50; widowed, 4. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 49; widowed, 13.

History.—The aboriginal tribes who inhabited the various parts of what now constitutes Munster, were the Velabri, the Uterini, the Vodini, the Coriandi, the Ibernii, and the Luceni. The Irish kingdoms or principalities which existed within the province prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest, were Hy-Breoghan, the present county of Waterford; Orragil, or Ossory, chiefly in Leinster, but including part of the present county of Tipperary; Ormond, Oir-Mumham, or East Munster, the present baronies of Ownney and Arra, Upper Ormond, and Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary; Thomond, Tuath-Mumham, or North Munster, the present county of Clare; Aine-Cliaich, or Eoganach-Áinecliaich, the present county of Limerick; Cerrigia, or Ciarr, the present county of Kerry; Aoibh-Liathain, the northern and eastern parts of the present county of Cork; and Corcaluighe, or ancient Cork, the western and southern parts of the present county of Cork. These principalities, however, were of fluctuating extent and uncertain stability; and a considerable time previous to the actual descent of the Anglo-Normans, all became consolidated into the two kingdoms of North Munster and South Munster,—the former not much extended beyond its former limits or the present county of Clare, and the latter including the greater part of the other five counties of the present province of Munster. During several cen-

interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £385; glebe, £30. Gross income, £415; nett, £327 16s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £415, and are impropriate in the Blue Coat Hospital of Oxmantown; but they have been demised during a term of 21 years, for £323 1s. 6½d., reduced to £274. The church was built in 1813, at the cost of £3,553 16s. 11½d.; of which £2,261 10s. 9½d. were raised by parochial assessment, £184 12s. 3½d. were a donation from the Blue Coat Hospital, and £1,107 13s. 10½d. were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance, exclusive of the military, about 350. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 70 to 80, and the Methodist meeting-house, by about 30. The Roman Catholic Chapels at Mullingar and Walshestown have an attendance of respectively 3,000 and about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Gainstown, in the parish of Lynn. Mullingar is one of the bishop's parishes; and its chapel is the titular cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Meath. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 768 Churchmen, 74 Presbyterians, and 9,228 Roman Catholics; 8 daily schools had on their books 407 boys and 424 girls; and 4 other daily schools were usually attended by about 92 children. One of the schools was a free school for boys, and salaried with £35 from the National Board; one was a free school for girls, conducted by nuns of the Presentation order, and salaried with £30 from the National Board; one was a diocesan school, salaried with between £70 and £80, levied by applotment from the beneficed clergy; one was a parochial school, salaried with £5 from the vicar, £7 from local subscription, £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and school requisites and other advantages from the London Hibernian Society; one was a private classical school; one was a private superior girls' school; one was a private superior daily school; and all the others were hedge-schools.

MULLINGAR,

A post and market town, the capital of Westmeath, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the river Brosna, on the summit-line of the Royal Canal, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, 6½ miles west by north of Killucan, 8½ north of Tyrrel's-Pass, 9 north-west by west of Kinnegad, 9½ south-west of Castletown-Delvin, 10 south-east of Rathowen, 10½ south of Castlepollard, 11½ east-north-east of Ballymore, 20½ south-east of Longford, and 39 west-north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The country around Mullingar, though high in basis, flat in surface, and various in soil, equals in quiet beauty and harmonious loveliness some of the finest tracts in England; and in minglement of land and water,—in the possession of "beautiful lakes, whose transparent waters sleep in unruffled calmness in their own sunny valleys, or reflect the majesty of their woody hills,"—it greatly excels the environs of three-fourths of all the pretty inland towns of the united kingdom. An eminence about two miles from the town commands charming views of Loughs Owel and Ennel, of the latter's lusciously ornate shores, and of all the lovely expanse of circumjacent country. The Royal Canal sweeps so closely round the town on all sides except the south, as to form a very distinctive boundary-line,—excluding only the fair-green and the barracks

on the north-west, a poor suburban street of 40 yards in length along the road to Athlone on the west, and a very few houses on the roads to Longford and to Dublin on respectively the north and the east. The town, within the sweep of the canal, consists principally of a main street 1,130 yards in length, running east and west,—two streets parallel to the main street, the one on the north side, the other on the south, and the two measuring respectively 610 and 510 yards in length,—two divergent and irregular streets, the one northward along the thoroughfare toward Longford, and the other southward along the thoroughfare toward Kilbeggan,—and a number of cross streets connected with the main street at various angles, and generally so short and narrow as to be properly designated lanes. A considerable proportion of the houses in the northern outskirts, and a few in the east and the south-west, are cabins and abodes of poverty; but most of the houses in all other parts of the main body of the town are built of stone and covered with slate, and indicate the people's possession of a comparatively large amount of social prosperity and comfort.

Extinct Public Buildings.—Some antiquarian topographers suppose that a religious or monastic establishment was founded at Mullingar in the 7th century by St. Mollin or Molling,—that a similar establishment was founded by the same person at the place since called, in honour of him, St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow,—and that the site of the Westmeath establishment was designated St. Mollin-jar or Molling-jar, corrupted into Mullingar, and signifying St. Mullin's-west, to distinguish it from the St. Mullin's of the south. A priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, popularly termed "the house of God of Mullingar," was founded here in 1227, by Ralph Le Petit, bishop of Meath; and, along with its possessions, was given, at the general dissolution, to the family of Tuile. The ruins of this pile, though not extensive, were an interesting specimen of the early pointed style of architecture; but were removed, a number of years ago, to make room for extensions of the Roman Catholic chapel-cathedral. A Dominican friary was founded at Mullingar in 1237, by the family of Nugent; it became one of the most celebrated places of its class in Ireland, and was, at four periods, the meeting-place of general chapters of the Dominican order; and, along with its possessions, it was given, at the suppression, to Walter Hope, Esq.; but it was not vacated by the friars till 1620, when the town was entered by the army of King William. At the time of Archdall's visiting the place, only the bell-tower and some other unimportant ruins remained; and at a later period, only some crumbling walls existed in a garden at the town's outskirts. Both the Dominican friary and the Augustinian priory were forfeited by their lay owners in 1641, and were, with their appurtenances, and various castles, meadows, gardens, and other property in and around the town of Mullingar, granted, in 1661, to Sir Arthur Forbes, first Earl of Granard; and, about 30 or 40 years ago, the Rev. Lawrence Fitzgerald, a Dominican friar, obtained from the Earl of Granard a lease of the site of the Dominican friary, and constructed upon it a modern conventual church and dwelling-houses. A Franciscan monastery was founded at Mullingar in 1622, by the rich Franciscan friars of Multifarnham; but it never was completed. A castle was built by the Le Petits on the ground now occupied by the county gaol; and fortifications, sufficient to render the town formidable, were constructed by General De Ginckle, but at the conclusion of the war of the Revolution they were demolished.

MURROUGH. See MORRAGE.

MUSKERRY (EAST), a barony in the county of Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Duhallow; on the east, by Barretts, Barrymore, and Cork; on the south, by Kinnalmeaky; and, on the west, by West Muskerry. Length, southward, 12 miles; extreme breadth, 9; area, 122,875 acres. The northern district is bleakly and wildly mountainous; the southern district is hilly; and the central district is part of the valley and the lower screens of the Lee. The Boggra and the Muskerry mountains jointly constitute the northern uplands of both East Muskerry and West Muskerry. The former of these are separately noticed [see BOGGRA]; and the latter are noticed as follows by Dr. Smith: "To the west of the Boggra, are the mountains of Mushry, as they are commonly called, but rather of Muskerry; and are distinguished into Muskerry more and beg, that is, the larger and the lesser mountains. These range partly north and south, high at both extremes, and hollow in the middle; and are esteemed the highest in the county. The upper part is covered with sedgey grass and bog, the rocks with London-pride. The torrents have worn several deep furrows into their sides, which display no other soil but slaty pebbles, of a red, white, and dark colour; but nothing of any metallic substance." The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred six townlands of the parish of Mourne-Abbey from East Muskerry to Barretts,—pop., in 1841, 1,070; fourteen townlands of Duhallow and three of Whitechurch, from East Muskerry to Barrymore,—pop. 2,664; the whole of the parishes of Inniscarra and Corbally, five townlands of Donaghmore, five of Magourney, three of Aglish, five of Carrigrohanebeg, four of Carrigrohane, one of St. Nicholas, four of Athnowen, twelve of Kilnaglorry, three of Inniskenny, and one of Desertmore, from Barretts to East Muskerry,—pop. 9,811; and one townland of Knockavilly from Kinnalea to East Muskerry,—pop. 94.—East Muskerry, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Ballinaboy, Carrigrohane, Donaghmore, Dunderraw, Garrycloyne, Grenagh, Inniskenny, Kilmurry, Kilnaglorry, Knockavilly, St. Finbarr's, and St. Nicholas, and the whole of the parishes of Aghabullogue, Aglish, Aglish, Athnowen, Cunnaway, Carrigrohanebeg, Corbally, Desertmore, Inniscarra, Kilbonane, Magourney, Matehy, and Moviddy. The towns and chief villages are South Ballincollig, Ballytrooleen, North Ballincollig, Blarney, Lower Dripsey, Upper Dripsey, and Coachfort. Pop., in 1831, 35,254; in 1841, 43,526. Houses 6,853. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,762; in manufactures and trade, 846; in other pursuits, 444. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,970; who could read but not write, 2,051; who could neither read nor write, 10,234. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,642; who could read but not write, 2,206; who could neither read nor write, 12,936.—This barony lies partly in the East Riding and partly in the West Riding of Cork; and is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Bandon, Cork, Macroom, and Mallow. The total number of tenements valued is 3,603; and of these, 1,433 were valued under £5, —468, under £10, —349, under £15, —203, under £20, —199, under £25, —146, under £30, —225 under £40, —162, under £50, —and 355, at and above £50. In 1781, Sir Robert Tilson Deane, Bart., was created Lord Muskerry in the peerage of Ireland.

MUSKERRY (WEST), a barony of the county of Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Duhallow; on the east, by East Muskerry; on the south-east, by Kinnalmeaky; on

the south, by Kinnalmeaky and East Carbery; on the south-west, by Bantry; and on the west, by the county of Kerry. Its length, south-south-westward, is 13½ miles; its extreme breadth is 11½; and its area is 188,487 acres. Almost the whole surface is a region of lofty uplands, intersected and diversified with glens and narrow vales. The Boggra and Muskerry mountains occupy the north, and have their loftiest ground in Cahirbarna, whose summit attains an altitude above sea-level of 2,234 feet; the Sheehy mountains have their summit-line along the southern boundary, and possess an extreme altitude of 1,796 feet above sea-level; and the Derrynassagart mountains, very lofty in summit, though spreading in base, extend their summit-line along the western boundary, and send off their eastern offsets or continuations into the interior. The principal glens and vales are those of the Lee, Fohara, Sulane, Finnan, Glashyduff, Oubaun, and Owenscartar. Loughs Allua and Gougane-Barra, the principal lakes of the county, and singularly replete with character, lie respectively on the course and near the origin of the Lee. The Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 84, transferred two townlands of the parish of Drishane with a pop., in 1841, of 380, from Magonihy, in co. Kerry, to West Muskerry, co. Cork.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballinadee, Drishane, Inchegeelagh, Kilmichael, and Kilmurry, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyvourney, Clondrohid, Dunisky, Kilcorney, Kilnamartery, Macdonleigh, and Macroom. The towns and chief villages are Macroom, Mill-street, Inchegeelagh, Gurteenroe, and Massytown. Pop., in 1831, 41,113; in 1841, 46,985. Houses 7,262. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,314; in manufactures and trade, 1,127; in other pursuits, 630. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,013; who could read but not write, 1,605; who could neither read nor write, 13,065. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,603; who could read but not write, 1,651; who could neither read nor write, 15,574.—West Muskerry is distributed among the Poor-law unions of Kanturk, Dummaway, and Macroom. The total number of tenements valued is 3,726; and of these, 1,258 were valued under £5, —526, under £10, —415, under £15, —303, under £20, —287, under £25, —224, under £30, —285, under £40, —136, under £50, —and 292, at and above £50.

MUTTON-ISLAND, co. Clare. See ENNIS-KERRY.

MUTTON-ISLAND, an islet in the parish of Moyrus, 3 miles south-west of Roundstone, barony of Ballinabinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

MUTTON-ISLAND, an islet in Galway bay, ½ of a mile south of the town of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. It was at one time used as commonage by the townspeople of Galway; but figured early as the site of a fort, and as a natural strength, in the wars of the country. It surrendered to the parliamentary forces; and it was re-fortified with a castle and other works, both immediately after the Revolutionary settlement of Ireland, and at the commencement of the reign of Queen Anna. A lighthouse, with a fixed light, stands upon the islet; and the maintaining of it during 1840 cost £354 12s. 4d.

MWEENISH. See MINISH.

MYLERSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Carbery, 1½ mile north-north-east of the town of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, east-south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, from a few yards to 3 miles; area, 3,846 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 874; in 1841, 925. Houses 146. The surface is flat and tame; comprises a considerable extent of bog; and consists, in the aggregate, of land worth

a manor of Mullingar, vests its superiority in Sir Arthur Forbes, the ancestor of the Earl of Granard, and appoints its limits to extend 5 or 6 miles to the west, and less considerable but not very definite distances in other directions. The charter authorized a court-leet to be held twice a-year,—a court-baron to be held every three weeks, with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s.,—and a court of record, to be held as occasion might require, with jurisdiction to the amount of £100. The assizes for Westmeath are held in the town twice a-year; a court of quarter-sessions is regularly held; and a court of petty-sessions is held on every Saturday. The town is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and the head-quarters of the Westmeath constabulary.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 229 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,295; in 1841, 4,569. Houses 752. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 240; in manufactures and trade, 492; in other pursuits, 237. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44; on the directing of labour, 502; on their own manual labour, 346; on means not specified, 77. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 997; who could read but not write, 312; who could neither read nor write, 643. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 666; who could read but not write, 495; who could neither read nor write, 974.

History.—In 1329, MacGeoghegan, dynast of Kynaliagh or Moycashel, fought and won an action near Mullingar with an English force, under Lord Thomas le Botiller, who fell in the battle. In the war of the Revolution, Mullingar was a principal rendezvous of the army of King William, and was sufficiently fortified by General de Ginckle to be made tenable. In August, 1783, a very brilliant meteor was visible during 10 or 15 seconds at Mullingar,—appearing to be about one-third of the moon in diameter, and moving from the north, with an equable velocity, at an elevation of about 10 or 12 degrees, and in a line parallel to the horizon. In 1779, during a peal of thunder, a flat cake-like stone, rather more than 4½ ounces in weight, warm, and covered with a whitish-brown coat, fell from the air upon a meadow at Pettiswood, near Mullingar, and at the instant of its fall, the village became enveloped with sulphureous fumes, which continued during about 6 minutes.—The ancient family of Le Petit formerly bore the title of Barons of Mullingar, in the palatinate of Meath; and Count Mainhard de Schomberg was created by William III. Duke of Leinster and Baron of Mullingar.—“We must not conclude our notice of this town,” says Mr. Brewer, “without offering some remarks on the old and well-known saying, ‘When the king comes to Mullingar,’—a circumstance believed, according to the meaning of the saying, to be so very improbable, that any boon may be safely promised, the performance of which depends on the actual occurrence of a royal visit. By degrees, this mode of expressing a thing improbable beyond all rational calculation, has grown into very general use in the town and neighbourhood; and has even been adopted in some instances as a legal method of stating a contingency. Thus, several leases of lands and houses are granted in supposed actual perpetuity; that is, until the king should come to Mullingar. Persons holding under this whimsical tenure were naturally much alarmed on the visit made to Ireland by King George IV. The origin of the saying is not decidedly known, and we leave it for the reader to determine which of the two following traditions is the more worthy of acceptance. By some persons it is said that, previous to the battle at the Boyne, the Catholic inhabitants of Mullingar boasted that, if James succeeded, he would, on arriv-

ing at this town, withdraw the corporation’s franchises from the Protestants, and vest the same in Catholic freemen. When William III. prevailed, the Protestants retaliated on their disappointed neighbours, and tauntingly rebuked any extravagant expectations, by remarking, that probably such an anticipated event might take place—‘when the king should come to Mullingar!’ Other oral and traditionary historians assert, that a person having a disputed account to settle with one of the ancestors of Lord Westmeath, and a claim on his estate, which the latter could not be induced to settle amicably, the complainant appealed to the king, (but to what king is not told,) who answered, that he should shortly visit Ireland, and that on his arrival at Mullingar he would compel the refractory lord to do justice to the plaintiff. This declaration of the sovereign being made public, his arrival was anxiously expected. But much time elapsing without his majesty’s appearance, the man renewed his applications to the baron; who, as usual as a settlement was demanded, uniformly replied, ‘Yes, my friend, you shall have satisfaction—when the king shall come to Mullingar.’ This reiterated answer, say our informants, soon grew into a proverb.”

MULLINS (ST.), a parish, partly in the barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, but chiefly in the barony of Lower St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Leinster. The Carlow section contains the villages of TINNAMAGH and BALLYMURPHY: see these articles. Length of the Carlow section, south-south-westward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 17,853 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches,—of which 90 acres, 18 perches are in the river Barrow. Length of the Wexford section, south-south-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,347 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the Census, 6,432; but according to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, 5,895; in 1841, 6,769. Houses 1,062. Pop. in 1841, of the Wexford section, 864; of the rural districts of the Carlow section, 5,526. Houses in these, respectively 131 and 866. The Carlow section constitutes the southern extremity of that county; and the Wexford section is a strictly contiguous district on the east. A large portion of the surface consists of summits and masses of the Blackstairs mountains; and even other parts of the parish are hilly and either pastoral or waste. The principal Blackstairs summits belonging to the parish are all on the county boundary-line; and, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Blackstairs proper, 2,409 feet,—a height 1½ mile south-south-west of the former, 1,520,—White mountain, 1,679 feet,—and Carriglead, 1,053. The other principal summits within the parish are Coolyhune-hill, in the north-west of the Carlow section, 441 feet of altitude above sea-level, and a height nearly in the centre of the Wexford section, 592 feet. The produce is only of middle-rate quality. The river Barrow flows along the western boundary; and the Ballymurphy, the St. Mullins, the Drummis, and the Pollmounty rivulets drain the interior. The principal antiquities are the ruins of St. Michael’s, St. Mullins’-abbey, St. Mullins’-temple, two small churches, and Tinnahinch-castle. The chief towns are Ballyliegh-Grove and Knockaduff-hill. The principal hamlets are St. Mullins, Ballybeg, Glenties, Old-Gowlin, Barracka-village in Wexford, Carriglead-village in Carlow, Coolyhune, Knockaduff, Knockshawn, Cummar, Drummis, and Glynn; and the two last are the sites of Roman Catholic churches, while Glynn is the site also of a National school and a constabulary barrack. The hamlet of St. Mullins is romantically situated on the banks of the Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to New Ross, 3 miles

west, and Ballyroosky-Point on the east; it penetrates the land in three successive sweeps, first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to Carrickart, next $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-eastward to Carrowkeel, and next $2\frac{1}{2}$ southward to the vicinity of Millford; it sends off, about midway between Carrickart and Carrowkeel, an arm $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Atlantic; and, while possessing sinuous shore-lines, numerous coves and anchoring grounds, and a great variety of coast-character, it nowhere has a breadth of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and repeatedly contracts to the breadth of a mere British river. The parishes on its east coast are Clondevaddock and Tullyfern, and those on its west coast are Meragh and Kilmacrenn; the large peninsula between it and Lough Swilly on the west bears the name of FANNAT (which see); the small peninsula between it and Sheephaven on the west bears the name of Rosguil, and descends to so low a flat at the isthmus as very nearly to render the peninsula an island; and the most conspicuous grounds which belong to its screens are the hills of Knockalla and Mass-Hill, overhanging the bay near the head of its east side, and possessing an altitude of respectively 1,190 and 1,132 feet above sea-level. The graphic writer of 'Sketches in Ireland,' says respecting Mulroy bay,—"Nothing can equal the variety that this water presents—here, like a beautiful and placid lake, winding through mountains, and without any apparent outlet—there, like a broad and magnificent river, and again opening into a fine harbour in which navies might ride in safety. Formerly the hills and shores of the bay were covered with timber. The oak, ash, and hazel, in stunted copsewood, still cover the declivities. If these beautiful shores were in any other country, they would be improved, cherished, and resorted to; but here no one comes."

MULTIFARNHAM, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, west by southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,895 acres, 12 perches,—of which 922 acres, 39 perches are in Lough Dereveragh. Pop., in 1831, 1,473; in 1841, 1,366. Houses 228. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,260; in 1841, 1,091. Houses 181. Lough Dereveragh lies on the northern and along the north-eastern boundaries. The territorial surface is, in a general view, a boggy and infertile plain, diversified with Crookmore-hill, whose summit has an altitude of 491 feet above sea-level; yet it acquires relief from cultivation, and possesses some beauty along the shores of the lake, and around the village of Multifarnham, and the seats of Ballinamona, Ballinacloonagh, Monninglin, Sobho, and Donore. The demesne of Donore, in particular, the residence of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., boasts much beauty of both situation and character, extends a considerable way along the shores of the lake, and possesses a handsome, substantial, Grecian mansion. The hamlet of Rathbrack stands on the east. The village of Multifarnham is situated in the south-west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Lough Dereveragh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ east of Ballinalack, and 6 north-north-west of Mullingar. Area, 33 acres. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 275. Houses 47. Fairs are held on March 4, May 13, Sept. 1, and Dec. 2. An abbey for Franciscan friars was founded at Multifarnham in 1236, by William Delamore, lord of Delamore's country. In 1529, this abbey was the meeting-place of a provincial chapter of the Franciscan order; at and after the general dissolution of monasteries, it was allowed, by some connivance, to remain in the possession of the friars; and, in 1641, the great rebellion of the 17th century—according, at least, to the rather questionable assertion of Sir Henry Piers—was concocted within

its walls. The buildings are described by Sir Henry Piers, who saw them in tolerably good conservation, as "of a frame or fabric rather neat or compact than sumptuous or towering, having in the midst, between the body of the church and the chancel, an handsome, straight, but very narrow steeple." "This abbey," says Archdall, "we learn from the tradition of the place, was committed to the flames by the Rochforts, a powerful family in this country; but some ruins which remain evince its extent and extraordinary workmanship, the whole being built of a blackish slate; the east window, totally devoid of ornament, is still entire." The ruins had, till of late years, a not unimposing appearance; but they have lost much of their picturesque quality, in consequence of being shelled to serve as a chapel, under the superintendence of Franciscan friars, who occupy a small modern monastery in the vicinity.—Multifarnham parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Taghmon, and also part of the perpetual curacy of Stonehall, in the dio. of Meath. See TAGHMON and STONEHALL. Tithe composition, £170; glebe £12 8s. 4½d. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Lacken. The friary chapel is usually served by three friars, and has an attendance of about 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 41 and the Roman Catholics to 1,452; and a pay day school had on its books 42 boys and 20 girls.

MULTOSE (St.). See KINSALE.

MULTYFARNHAM. See MULTIFARNHAM.

MUNAVOULAGH. See CUMMERAGH.

MUNCHIN'S (St.). See LIMERICK (COUNTY OF THE CITY OF).

MUNGRETT, a parish in the barony of Pobbie brien, 3 miles south-west of Limerick, co. Limerick Munster. It contains part of the village of St. Patrick's-Well: see PATRICK'S-Well (St.). Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,149 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,475; in 1841, 3,293. Houses 523. A section, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 3,180, formerly belonged to the quondam county of the city of Limerick, and was transferred to Pobbie brien by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109. The parochial surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Rathkeale. Some ruins exist, close by the roadside, of an abbey which figures famously in tradition, and for the foundation of which a high antiquity is claimed, but which seems to owe not a little of its celebrity to fiction. "The Psalter of Cashel," says Archdall, "gives an incredible account of this abbey; that it had within its walls 6 churches, which contained, exclusive of scholars, 1,500 religious, 500 of whom were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and the remaining 500 applied themselves wholly to spiritual exercises. The ruins of this abbey may still be seen, consisting of the walls of a church which by its means bespeak either antiquity, or its former splendour; the east end is 47 feet long by 16 feet broad with a plain narrow window; the centre or nave 33 feet by 28½, and the communication from it with the east end is by a small arch; on the north side of the nave is a small porch or entrance. The west end is 12 feet by 22, on the north side where is a small square tower, with ruined battlements there are no old tombs to be found here, but a small distance north-east are the walls of an house, which probably made a part of the abbey. A current proverbial saying—"As wise as women of Mungrett"—is said to have arisen from the circumstances of a challenged contest for superiority in erudition between the monks of Mun and those of Cashel,—when a number of the p-

Mungrett were dressed in women's attire, and in the manner of female peasantry in parts of the road by which the monks of were to approach, and made such replies and tions in Greek and Latin to the Cashel monks he read as appalled them from entering the aged contest with the monastic teachers of rett, when, as they supposed, the very peasant n around the locality were nearly a match for in learning.—This parish is a vicarage, and a te benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial composition, £241 13s. 4d.; glebe, £8 15s. income, £250 8s. 4d.; nett, £213 17s. 11d. ; the dean of Limerick. The rectorial tithes npounded for £483 6s. 8d.; and are appropri- the patron. The church was built in 1824, as of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, 10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an at- ce of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman ic parochial arrangement, is united to the of Crecora. In 1834, the Protestants ed to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 3,572; ay daily schools had on their book 74 boys girls.

NHIN (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Kil- m, and barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught, ies off the superfluous waters of Lough Car- re south-westward to the river Owenmore; as a run of only 2 miles. It is crossed by the rom Belmullet to Ballina.
INVOE. See MORROE.

MUNSTER,

southern one of the four provinces of Ireland. ounded, on the north, by Connaught; on the y Leinster; and on the south and west, by hantie ocean. Its northern and eastern bound- nes, though partly natural, are in general arti- nd not a little capricious. Its greatest length, rd, in a straight line from Credan Head in ord Harbour to Dunmore Head at the ex- of Corkaguiney peninsula, is 112½ miles; its breadth, southward, in a straight line from ead on Galway bay to the east side of the t of Baltimore Harbour, is 103½ miles; its length, south-westward, from the furthest f the Little Brosna river to Mizen Head, is les; its greatest breadth, south-eastward, ck Head to Ballycotton Head, is 83 miles; length, westward, in a straight line over the head of Liscannor bay, is 42½ miles; its lth, southward, across nearly the extrem- eastward wing of the county of Water- miles; and its least breadth, southward, main body to Youghal Harbour, is 49 ve measurements, however, are all ex- lants. The area of the whole province 874,613 acres of arable land, 1,893,477 ed land, 130,415 of plantations, 14,693 1 151,381 of water,—in all, 6,064,579

The surface of Munster is much more t that of any of the other three pro- st only exhibits great variety of very frequent intermixture of fea- rapid and constant transitions ous phases of plain, valley, glen, tableau, soft hill, lumpish moun- nd savage or sublime highland. and broken limestone hills, curi- que in character, fills the sea- y, and the adjacent part of the ling, moorish, chaotic mass of

low hills, soaring at one place into mountain, and at several places into considerable hill-summits, occu- pies all the rest of the sea-board of the Atlantic down to the Shannon, and considerably across the country. A rich valley, at first narrow and of fitful character, but afterwards broad and surpassingly luxuriant, descends southward with the river Fergus along the east flank of these moorlands. A con- geries of mountains, continuous with the south- eastern mountains of Connaught, and sharing with them the name of the Slieve-Baughta mountains, fills nearly all the eastern parts of Clare, and presses upon the southerly course of the Shannon. A con- geries of mountains, nearly opposite the former, but much loftier, and presided over by the grand sum- mit of the Keeper mountain, rises up on the east screen of the Shannon, and sends off spreading masses under various names northward, eastward, and southward. The Devil's Bit range of mountains is almost connected with the nucleus or central part of the Keeper congeries, and passes away north-east- ward, mainly on the boundary with Leinster. A low country, occasionally boggy, but in general meadowy or arable, forms the small wing of the province, above these mountains and along the Shannon. A territory, which may be summarily described as bog and moorland in the north-east, mountain in the south-east and the south-west, and singularly rich and beautiful champaign ground throughout the large centre and along the south, constitutes the main body of Tipperary south of Keeper and Devil's Bit. A country, variously luxuriant valley, low, bleak tableau, and wooded or pastoral upland, constitutes the eastward wing of the province, or eastern district of Waterford. The great lumpish mass of Drum mountain, extending parallel with the coast, the grand and picturesque forms of the Cummeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, extending northward al- most quite across the county, and the imposing range of the Knockmeledown mountains, extending west- ward along the mutual border with Tipperary, fill most of the remainder of Waterford, excepting the opulent and beautiful valleys of the Blackwater and the Bride. The sublime and exquisitely out- lined range of the Galtees extends parallel with the Knockmeledown mountains at a short distance to the north, and is, with scarcely an intermission, but with much diminished altitudes, prolonged a considerable distance to the west. Successive stretches of moun- tain, taking the names of Kilworth, Nagles, and other names, and dissevered into sections only by depressions and river courses, extend westward from the Knockmeledown mountains to the vast western congeries of mountain, and form a sort of backbone to the whole of the county of Cork. A champaign territory of very deep and unparallelly opulent soil constitutes all the central and the northern districts of the county of Limerick. A territory, variously hilly, undulated, and flat, and containing great ex- panses of both valuable ground and charming land- scape, constitutes the west skirt of the county of Waterford, and most of the great section of the county of Cork lying south of the backbone range, and east of the vast western congeries. A country of bogs, moors, bleak hills, and poor arable grounds, constitutes the north-western corner of Limerick, and the great northern section of Kerry. A vast highland territory, embosoming some rich valleys and fruitful glens, as well as diversified with nearly every feature of morass, moorland, and sea-board, but pre- vailingly an irregular and enormous amassment of mountains of the most varied character, constitutes the great south-western district of the province, or two-thirds of Kerry, all the west and south-west of Cork, and the small south-west corner of Limerick.

Coasts and Islands.—The coast of all the south-west of the province, or of the greater part of both Cork and Kerry, is exceedingly discovered and rendered intricate by a multiplicity of aggregately long and ramified sea-loughs and bays; and, in a general view, this great and characteristic portion of coast is either romantically bluff and rocky, or sublimely lofty and mountainous. The coast of the other portions of the province is, for the most part, little indented, and very free from curvature, but bold, occasionally dangerous, and, in some places, particularly in Clare, imposingly romantic. The principal headlands are Creden Point, Red Point, Swiney Head, Brownstown Head, Newtown Head, Bonmahon Head, Ballyvoil Head, Helwick Head, Mine Head, Ballymacart Head, Ardmore Head, Ram Head, Ardigna Head, and East Point, in the county of Waterford; Ballycotton Point, Poor Head, Roches Point, Cork Head, Robert's Head, Reany's Point, Barry Point, Black Head, Old Head of Kinsale, Rinahernshy Point, Barry's Point, the Seven Heads, Galley Head, Fort Point, Toe Head, Gacau Head, Cape Clear, Alderman's Head, Mizen Head, Three-Castle Head, Sheep's Head, Eagle's Point, Rush Head, Blackball Head, Crow Head, Cod's Head, and Cannadoona Point, in the county of Cork; Rosshoban Point, Lamb Head, Hog Head, Bolus Head, Bray Head, Kinnadrolan Point, Ringlass Point, Rinard Point, Dowlas Head, Cawnglass Point, Rossbeghy Point, Inch Point, Cronane Point, Ventry Head, Dunmore Head, Cape Sybil, Dunorlin Head, Ballydavid Head, Brandon Head, Carrowrea Head, Kerry Head, Kilcock Point, Beal Point, Crookeen Point, and Ardmore Point, in the county of Kerry; Pollatollon Point, Aghinish Point, Ringmoyland Point, and Rinchilky Point, in the county of Limerick, and on the Shannon; Durinish Point, Rinnse Point, Burrinaba Point, Ing Point, Kinallen Point, Kilkerran Point, Money Point, Barnaherna Point, Corless Point, Kilcudraue Point, Kilclogher Head, and Dunmore Head, in the county of Clare, and on the Shannon; and Loop Head, Killard Point, Spanish Point, Faugh Point, Hagg's Head, Fanore Point, Black Head, and Finavara Point, in the county of Clare, and on the Atlantic ocean or on Galway bay. The principal indentations of the sea, whether creeks, coves, bays, sea-loughs, or large estuaries, are Waterford Harbour between Munster and Leinster; Woodstown bay, Dunmore bay, Alland's bay, Tramore bay, Ballydowan bay, Blind cove, Clonsa bay, Dungarvan harbour, Muggort's bay, Ardmore bay, and Whiting bay, in the county of Waterford; Youghal bay between the county of Waterford and the county of Cork; Ballycotton bay, Croncen bay, Cork Harbour, White bay, Ringabella creek, Robert's cove, Rocky bay, Oyster haven, Kinsale harbour, Sady cove, Hole-open bay, Courtmaesherry bay, Dunworly bay, Clonakilly bay, Dony cove, Dirk cove, Ross harbour, Milk cove, Fair cove, Gladdore harbour, Toe bay, Barlog bay, Baltimore harbour, Roaring Water bay, Skull harbour, Ballydelvin bay, Crookhaven, Galley cove, Barley cove, Dunmanus bay, Bantry bay, Glengarriff harbour, Adrigole harbour, Berehaven, Kilkinminy bay, Ballydodagan bay, Quolagh bay, and Ardgroven harbour in the county of Cork; the Kenmare estuary between the county of Cork and the county of Kerry; Kilmichaeloge harbour, Ballinskelligs bay, St. Finnan bay, Valentia harbour, Lough Kay, Dingle bay, Castlemain haven, Dingle harbour, Ventry harbour, Ferriter's cove, Smerwick harbour, Brandon bay, Tralee bay, Tralee harbour, Ballyheigue bay, and Tarbert bay, in the county of Kerry; the estuary of the Shannon, between the counties of Kerry and Limerick on the south and the county of Clare on

the north; and the Fergus estuary, Labasheeda bay, Clonderalaw bay, Rollanishark harbour, Carrigabolt bay, Reenvella bay, Kilbaha bay, Kilkee bay, Doonbeg bay, Liscannor bay, and Black Head bay, in the county of Clare. The principal islands are Iow, Carrickapane and Goat-Island, in the county of Waterford; Cable, Ballycotton, Great, Foaty, Little, Hawlbowlie, Spike, Adam's, Squire, Low, High, Ragged, Skiddy, Horse, Ridge, Sharkin, Cape Clear, Calf, Innisdriscoll, Long, Carty's, Mutus, Scheme, Castle, Goat, Moan's, Fur's, Mannin, Gebery, Whiddy, Stuke, Gorinish, Bere, the Calf, the Cow, the Bull, Dursey, and Innisfennard, in the county of Cork; Cappanacush, Dunkerrin, Rosmore, Sheep, Elansharkey, Skellig, Elanleagh, Elanslane, Two-Head, Scarra, Hog, Puffin's, Long, Valentia, Innisbeg, Blasquets, Fenil, and Carrigafoyle, in the county of Kerry; Foynes, Aghinish, Tramore, and Whelms, in the county of Limerick; and the Fergus islands, Scatterry, Hog, Bishop, Mutton, and Inniskerry, in the county of Clare.

Waters.—Munster possesses a large proportion of both the natural inland navigation, and the river and lake beauty of Ireland. It shares the navigation of the Suir with Leinster; commands the navigation of the Barrow, possesses all the navigation of the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, the Brandon, the Ilan, and the lower Shannon, partly possesses and partly commands the navigation of the middle Shannon, and commands the navigation of both the upper Shannon and its far-extending, artificial, ramifications. Such portions of the province as do not lie strictly within the basins of these rivers, or of their tributaries, are drained to the Atlantic chiefly by mere rills and rivulets, and partly by the comparatively considerable streams of the Colligan to Dungarvan Harbour, the Annabuooy or Carrigish to the lower part of the west side of Cork Harbour, the Arrigadeen to Courtmaesherry bay, the Roynity to the Kenmare estuary, the Lane and the Maize to Castlemaine harbour, the Cashen to the mouth of the Shannon, and the Forsett to Liscannor bay. The principal lakes are Loughs Carra, Currane, the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and especially the far-famed lakes of Killarney, in co. Kerry; Loughs Gur and Coolapish, in co. Limerick; Loughs Inchebeghly, and Gougane-Barra, in co. Cork; Loughs Cumsingaun, Crotty, and Cummeragh, in co. Waterford; Loughs Clareen, Poulavea, Avan, and Pnaw, in co. Tipperary; and Loughs Doo, Inchiquin, Grane, O'Grady, Doon, and Clonlee, in co. Clare.

Minerals.—A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate constitutes the surface rock of all the south-west of co. Cork, the eastern district of co. Waterford, a small district on the eastern border of co. Tipperary, a portion of the Galtee mountains, the most of the Keeper mountains and their ramifications, a district immediately north of Killaloe and on both sides of the Shannon, and a district in the north-west of co. Clare. A formation of old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and grey clay-slate, constitutes the surface-rock of a broad and long band of country extending from west to east quite across the counties of Kerry and Cork, the eastern district of co. Waterford, a district in the south-east of co. Tipperary, the greater part of the Galtee mountains, and the western part of the peninsula of Corkaguiney. A formation of old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitutes the surface-rock of the eastern part of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, a small district on the south side of Castlemaine harbour, a small district north-east of Miltstreet, and various pendicles of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. A formation of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitutes

the surface-rock of a district in the north-west of Kerry, the flanks of the Keeper mountains, the body of the Devil-Bit mountains, and various pendants in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare. A formation of carboniferous limestone, but various in geognostic character, and partly isolated but partly belonging to the great *Moets* limestone plain of Ireland, constitutes the surface-rock of the north and the centre of co. Clare, most of the middle and the eastern third of co. Limerick, about one-half of co. Tipperary, a considerable district of the north-east of co. Cork, and the low grounds of the principal plains and valleys, as well as of several of the seaward glens, among the several congeries of mountains. One coal-formation, containing workable beds of coal, lies on the eastern border of co. Tipperary; and another and very large coal-formation occupies great districts in the north-east of Kerry, the north-west of Cork, the west of Limerick, and the west of Clare. Protrusions of crystalline greenstone occur in the rich limestone district of Limerick; and pendants of primary limestone, of the hardness and other qualities of marble, occur in various districts, particularly in the south of Cork. The known mineral wealth of Munster is both varied and comparatively great, but will be found sufficiently noticed, in a general manner, in the chapter of our Introduction which treats of the minerals of Ireland.

Farms and Live Stock.—A general and also a somewhat detailed view of the agriculture of Munster may be obtained by reference to respectively the agricultural chapter of our Introduction and the articles on the several counties. In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the province, 57,028 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 61,320 of from 5 to 15 acres, 27,481 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 16,557 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts 829 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 433 of from 5 to 15 acres, 130 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 108 of upwards of 30 acres. The live stock, within the rural districts, were, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 9,897 horses and mules, 8,200 asses, 16,853 cattle, 71,273 sheep, 127,673 pigs, and 758,146 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 17,876 horses and mules, 6,085 asses, 43,206 cattle, 72,313 sheep, 63,622 pigs, and 421,734 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 44,586 horses and mules, 3,634 asses, 124,506 cattle, 157,950 sheep, 109,782 pigs, and 713,416 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 33,747 horses and mules, 2,310 asses, 117,036 cattle, 123,549 sheep, 93,138 pigs, and 471,117 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 52,272 horses and mules, 3,741 asses, 228,672 cattle, 270,537 sheep, 128,680 pigs, and 470,339 poultry. The live stock within the civic districts, were, on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 3,242 horses and mules, 717 asses, 1,768 cattle, 963 sheep, 21,294 pigs, and 41,991 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 496 horses and mules, 42 asses, 597 cattle, 224 sheep, 719 pigs, and 3,209 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 511 horses and mules, 34 asses, 881 cattle, 351 sheep, 543 pigs, and 2,274 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 270 horses and mules, 12 asses, 617 cattle, 291 sheep, 181 pigs, and 760 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 312 horses and mules, 5 asses, 1,392 cattle, 1,519 sheep, 445 pigs, and 1,006 poultry. The total of the classes of live stock, together with their respective estimated value, in the rural districts, were 160,378 horses and mules, £1,283,024; 23,970 asses, £23,970; 530,273 cattle, £3,446,774; 695,622 sheep, £765,184; 522,895 pigs, £653,619; and 2,834,752 poultry, £70,867. The total of the classes of live stock, together with their

respective estimated value, in the civic districts, were, 6,831 horses and mules, £54,648; 810 asses, £810; 5,253 cattle, £34,145; 3,348 sheep, £3,683; 23,182 pigs, £28,977; and 49,840 poultry, £1,246. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £8,243,438; in the civic districts, £123,509.

Woods.—In 1841, the plantations within the province consisted of 13,772 continuous acres and 194,429 detached trees of oak, 1,777 acres and 835,343 detached trees of ash, 372 acres and 357,685 detached trees of elm, 1,425 acres and 324,785 detached trees of beech, 10,131 acres and 836,306 detached trees of fir, 92,540 acres and 289,647 detached trees of mixed plantations, and 10,398 acres and 106,336 detached trees of orchards,—in all, 130,415 acres and 4,744,531 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 29,654 acres, and making a grand total of 160,069 acres of woods. Of the continuous woods, 10,369 acres of oak, 702 of ash, 121 of elm, 242 of beech, 442 of fir, 21,090 of mixed plantations, and 3,210 of orchards, were planted previous to 1791; 654 acres of oak, 306 of ash, 28 of elm, 57 of beech, 298 of fir, 6,120 of mixed plantations, and 894 of orchards, were planted from 1791 till 1800; 292 acres of oak, 199 of ash, 46 of elm, 125 of beech, 1,182 of fir, 10,671 of mixed plantations, and 1,303 of orchards, were planted from 1801 till 1810; 995 acres of oak, 185 of ash, 56 of elm, 86 of beech, 2,190 of fir, 13,935 of mixed plantations, and 1,454 of orchards, were planted from 1811 till 1820; 756 acres of oak, 162 of ash, 79 of elm, 585 of beech, 3,112 of fir, 19,701 of mixed plantations, and 1,933 of orchards, were planted from 1821 till 1830; and 706 acres of oak, 223 of ash, 42 of elm, 330 of beech, 2,907 of fir, 20,423 of mixed plantations, and 1,604 of orchards, were planted from 1831 till 1840.

Occupations.—The occupations of the population, as ascertained, enumerated, and classified by the Census Commissioners of 1841, very fully exhibit the personal statistics of all kinds of productive industry; and, therefore, they are here condensed and exhibited:—Farmers, 130,876; servants and labourers, 427,677; ploughmen, 1,550; gardeners, 2,031; graziers, 23; herds, 7,902; caretakers, 483; land-agents, 38; land-stewards, 1,930; game-keepers, 102; dairy-keepers, 2,017; fishermen, 3,569; millers, 700; maltsters, 28; brewers, 108; distillers, 41; cider-makers, 9; barn-makers, 3; bakers, 1,864; confectioners, 330; soda-water makers, 6; cordial-makers, 2; saltsters, 174; salt-manufacturers, 28; tobacco-twisters, 193; snuff-grinders, 16; fish-mongers, 169; egg-dealers, 261; fruiterers, 141; cattle-dealers, 238; horse-dealers, 25; pig-jobbers, 375; sales-masters, 7; corn-dealers, 376; seedsmen, 28; flour-merchants, 5; butter-merchants, 26; butter-inspectors, 3; bacon-factors, 7; huxters and provision-dealers, 2,041; butchers, 1,106; poulterers, 35; victuallers, 1,983; grocers, 395; tea-dealers, 5; tobacconists, 155; wine-merchants, 71; tavern-keepers and vintners, 2,137; hotel and inn keepers, 172; lodging-house keepers, 405; water-carriers, 105; hotel and tavern waiters, 11; flax-dressers, 251; carders, 1,147; spinners of flax, 12,902; spinners of cotton, 142; spinners of wool, 26,325; spinners of unspecified classes, 39,334; factory workers, 508; winders and warpers, 294; wool-dressers, 313; weavers of cotton, 591; weavers of corduroy, 11; weavers of linen, 1,355; weavers of woollen, 1,045; weavers of lace, 20; weavers of tape, 2; weavers of unspecified classes, 6,867; manufacturers of cotton, 2; manufacturers of lace, 218; manufacturers of thread, 15; manufacturers of woollen, 9; manufacturers of worsted, 6; bleachers, 44; dyers, 220; clothiers, 155; cloth-finishers, 70;

corduroy-cutters, 3; calico-printers, 2; skimmers, 118; curriers, 298; tanners, 259; brogue-makers, 2,003; boot and shoe makers, 14,618; tailors, 11,646; sempstresses, 6,813; dress-makers, 11,325; milliners, 761; lace-workers, 849; stay-makers, 229; comb-makers, 67; knitters, 5,084; hatters, 570; straw-hat makers, 15; bonnet-makers, 920; straw-workers, 159; cap-makers, 108; glovers, 333; brace-makers, 5; button-makers, 12; wig-makers, 3; hair-dressers and barbers, 196; umbrella-makers, 18; blacking-makers, 4; leather-dealers, 138; flax-dealer, 1; hosiers, 58; haberdashers, 78; drapers, 80; linen-draper, 198; woollen-draper, 296; silk-mercers, 34; venders of soft goods, 232; furriers, 20; dealers in old clothes, 27; rag and bone dealers, 158; architects, 68; builders, 168; brick-makers, 59; potters, 31; stone-cutters, 758; lime-burners, 144; bricklayers, 24; stone-masons, 4,743; slaters, 1,279; thatchers, 329; plasterers, 360; paviors, 59; quarrymen, 340; pump-sinkers, 12; sawyers, 1,088; carpenters, 11,879; coffin-makers, 3; undertakers, 8; cart-makers, 194; cabinet-makers, 718; wood-polishers, 15; coopers, 3,118; turners, 166; millwrights, 154; wheelwrights, 437; shipwrights, 698; block-makers, 15; saddle-tree maker, 1; boot-tree and last makers, 17; pump-borers, 32; cork-cutters, 59; lathsplitters, 28; reed-makers, 24; card-makers, 38; brushmakers, 101; basket-makers, 223; broom-makers, 50; miners, 1,203; iron-founders, 122; blacksmiths, 7,857; farriers, 7; whitesmiths, 181; nailers, 1,827; cutlers, 87; tool-makers, 22; sickle-makers, 2; gunsmiths, 82; braziers and copper-smiths, 186; wire-drawers, 18; wire-workers, 18; pin-makers, 2; bell-hangers, 19; gas-fitters, 6; coach-smiths, 10; lamp-makers, 6; harness-platers, 2; plumbers, 62; tin-plate workers, 390; tinkers, 182; machine-makers, 209; opticians and mathematical instrument-makers, 7; clock and watch makers, 16; watch-makers, 134; musical instrument-makers, 16; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 63; coach and car makers, 304; carvers and gilders, 51; saddlers, 434; harness-makers, 484; whip-makers, 31; rope-makers, 341; paper-makers, 179; parchment and vellum-maker, 1; quill-manufacturers, 7; letter-press printers, 323; copper-plate printer, 1; lithographic printer, 1; book-binders, 65; paper-stainers, 58; carpet-weaver, 1; hair-cloth makers, 68; curled-hair manufacturer, 1; mat-makers, 33; chandlers and soap-boilers, 368; starch-manufacturers, 6; blue-makers, 6; glue and size makers, 12; glass-makers, 82; painters and glaziers, 1,256; varnishers, 5; looking-glass makers, 2; fishing-tackle makers, 16; net-makers, 200; toy-makers, 2; rocket-maker, 1; sail-makers, 97; sieve-makers, 39; tobacco-pipe makers, 57; trunk-makers, 5; upholsterers, 57; feather-dressers, 64; bellows-makers, 19; chimney-sweepers, 176; firemen, 10; pattern-drawer, 1; print-cutters, 6; statuaries, 6; civil-engineers, 106; land-surveyors, 1,016; draughtsmen, 3; clerks of works, 4; measurers, 13; road-contractors and makers, 127; manufacturers of sundries, 34; feather-dealers, 213; furniture-brokers, 2; delph-dealers, 10; dealers in sundries, 3; glass and china dealers, 7; stationers, 29; print-sellers, 2; booksellers and stationers, 53; slate-merchants, 4; marble merchant, 1; timber-merchants, 14; coal-merchants, 67; turf-merchants, 4; paper-merchants, 3; ironmongers, 145; perfumers, 2; toy-dealer, 1; physicians, 398; surgeons, 219; dentists, 11; apothecaries, 322; druggists, 23; midwives, 295; nurse-tenders, 739; officers of institutions, 89; mayors, 2; judges, 5; stipendiary magistrates, 21; sheriffs, 3; coroners, 10; consular-agent, 1; seneschals, 5; barristers, 72; proctor, 1; attorneys, 354; clerks of the peace, 6; public notaries, 2; clerks of

petty-sessions, 4; law-clerks, 31; excise-officers, 948; civic-officers, 10; inspectors of weights and measures, 3; constabulary, 2,674; bailiffs, 306; city-constables, 103; jail-keepers, 140; inspectors of schools, 4; school-teachers, 2,298 males, 664 females; ushers and tutors, 987 males, 172 females; governesses, 478; drawing-masters, 3; music-teachers, 94 males, 4 females; teachers of dancing, 68 males, 7 females; librarians, 2; clergymen connected with the Established church, 410; Baptist minister, 1; Methodist ministers, 37; Presbyterian ministers, 19; Independent ministers, 6; Roman Catholic clergy, 706; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 175; missionary, 1; scripture-readers, 23; parish-clerks, 116; monks, 93; nuns, 345; sextons, 69 males, 59 females; artists, 26; portrait-painters, 8; engravers, 34; play-actors, 75; musicians, 855; merchants of unspecified classes, 769; bankers, 56; brokers, 62; stock-broker, 1; pawnbrokers, 166; agents, 205; auctioneers, 49; appraisers, 9; dealers of unspecified classes, 6,265; shop-keepers of unspecified classes, 4,459; shop-assistants, 1,985; commercial-travellers, 4; writing-clerks, 3,617; collectors of rates, 65; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 276; apprentices of unspecified classes, 252; news-venders, 9; post-masters and mistresses, 107; letter-carriers, 78; post-drivers, 91; weigh-masters, 20; inspector of markets, 1; ship-agents, 25; pocket-drivers, 2; pilots, 176; sailors, 1,489; harbour-masters, 7; boatmen, 2,193; lighthouse-keepers, 9; lockgate-keepers, 11; tollgate-keepers, 3; coach and car drivers, 286; carmen, 2,273; veterinary-surgeons, 29; livery-stable keeper, 1; horse-trainers, 153; cow-doctors, 7; overseers, 13; pound-keepers, 75; bath-keepers, 13; sportsmen, 64; wood-rangers, 385; nurserymen, 22; gate-keepers, 232; hostler, 1; domestic servants, 110,641; washer-women, 2,707; labourers and porters, 10,494; messengers, 61; and paupers, 10,921.

Communications.—The only canals in Munster are the brief one from Tralee harbour to the town of Tralee, and the various short stretches upon the line of the Middle-Shannon navigation. The railways projected for Munster, or for the rest of Ireland as connected with Munster, by the Public Commissioners, are a line from the southern main-trunk, past Thurles, Holycross, and Cahirconlish, to Limerick; a line from the preceding in the vicinity of Holycross, past Cashel, Cahir, Kildorrery, and Mallow, to Cork; a line from the preceding a little above Blarney, past Ballincollig and Inchegeelagh, to Berehaven; a line from the Dublin and Limerick line in the vicinity of Cappagh, past Golden-bridge, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir, to Waterford; and a line from Limerick past Pallas-Kerry, Shamgolden, and Glynn, to Tarbert. The lines of railways projected by other parties than the Public Commissioners are, a line from Dublin, past Roscrea and Nenagh, to Limerick; a line from Limerick, past Croom, Charleville, and Doneraile, to Mallow; a line from Mallow, up the valley of the Blackwater, and past Killarney, to Cahirciveen; and a line from the city of Cork to West- Passage. The extent of roads in Munster under the care of county surveyors, in 1842—exclusive, however, of the county of Waterford—was 9,151 miles; and of this total, 1,170 miles were in Clare, 1,904 in the East Riding of Cork, 971 in the West Riding of Cork, 336 in the East Division of Limerick, 575 in the West Division of Limerick, 959 in Kerry, 927 in the North Riding of Tipperary, and 2,089 in the South Riding of Tipperary. The extent of roads in Clare and Kerry, under the care of the Board of Public Works, in the same year, was respectively 90 and 43 miles. The

principal mail-roads within the province are, the road from Limerick to Galway, the road from Limerick to Dublin, the road from Limerick to Waterford, the road from Limerick to Cork, the road from Limerick to Tralee, the road from Cork to Dublin by way of Cahir and Cashel, the road from Cork to Dublin by way of Clogheen and Clonmel, the road from Cork to Waterford, the road from Cork to Skibbereen, the road from Cork to Tralee, the road from Ennis to Milltown-Malbay, the road from Ennis to Kilrush, the road from Tralee to Dingle, the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, the road from Bandon to Bantry and Berehaven, the road from Mallow to Mitchellstown, the road from Cashel to Roscrea, and the road from Roscrea to Borris-o'-kane.

Divisions.—Munster is divided into the counties of Clare, in the north-west; Tipperary, in the north-east and east; Waterford, in the south-east; Cork, in the south; Kerry, in the south-west; and Limerick, in the centre;—and Clare is subdivided into 11 baronies; Tipperary, into 2 ridings and 12 baronies; Waterford, into a city and 7 baronies; Cork, into two ridings and into a city and 23 baronies; Kerry, into 8 baronies; and Limerick, into a city and 13 baronies.—The political province of Munster is nearly identical with the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, now included within the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Dublin; and Clare is in the dioceses of Killaloe, Kilfenora, and Limerick.—Tipperary is in those of Cashel, Emly, Lismore, and Killaloe.—Waterford is in those of Waterford and Lismore.—Cork is in those of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—Kerry is in that of Adfert and Aghadoe.—and Limerick, is in those of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, and Cashel. The ecclesiastical province of Cashel, therefore, comprehends the whole of the political province of Munster; and also includes some peninsules of Connaught and Leinster.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in Munster was 3,359, of scholars 188,203, of male scholars 120,878, of female scholars 64,022, of scholars whose sex was not specified 3,306, of scholars connected with the Established church 17,518, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 119, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 451, of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 168,209, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 1,909; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 3,359, of scholars 191,093, of male scholars 123,766, of female scholars 65,342, of scholars whose sex was not specified 1,985, of scholars connected with the Established church 17,297, of scholars connected with Presbyterian communities 136, of scholars connected with other communities of Protestant dissenters 456, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 171,754, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 1,450. The statistics of schools and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, are returned according to the ecclesiastical divisions of the kingdom, and may be ascertained for Munster by reference to the article CASHEL: which see.—At the close of 1842, the National Board of Education had in full operation within Munster 564 schools, conducted by 441 male and 220 female teachers, attended by 48,212 male and 37,764 female scholars, and aided during the preceding year with £6,413 15s. 10d. in salaries, £792 0s. 2d. in free stock, and £864 11s. 2½d. in school requisites at half-price.—The constabulary force of the province, on Jan. 1, 1844, consisted of 1 first-rate county inspector, 4 second-rate county inspectors, 3 third-rate county inspectors, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 17 first-rate sub-

inspectors, 26 second-rate sub-inspectors, 13 third-rate sub-inspectors, 9 first-rate head-constables, 59 second-rate head-constables, 450 constables, 2,063 first-rate sub-constables, 146 second-rate sub-constables, and 79 mounted police.

Pop., in 1792, 1,068,000; in 1821, 1,935,612; in 1831, 2,227,152; in 1841, 2,396,161. Houses, in 1792, 184,546; in 1821, 306,985; in 1831, 330,444; in 1841, 364,637. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 1,186,190; females, 1,209,971; families, 415,154. Inhabited houses, 364,637; uninhabited complete houses, 12,005; houses in the course of erection, 1,023. First-class inhabited houses, 10,392; second-class, 65,024; third-class, 125,108; fourth-class, 164,113. Families residing in first-class houses, 16,262; in second-class houses, 86,187; in third-class houses, 137,185; in fourth-class houses, 175,477. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 292,983; in manufactures and trade, 78,969; in other pursuits, 43,182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9,816; on the directing of labour, 132,674; on their own manual labour, 259,908; on means not specified, 12,761. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 511,376; to clothing, 39,312; to lodging, 45,567; to health, 975; to charity, 48; to justice, 4,746; to education, 3,455; to religion, 1,656; unclassified, 49,503; without any specified occupations, 68,238. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 50,705; to clothing, 103,727; to lodging, 806; to health, 1,048; to charity, 41; to justice, 15; to education, 1,324; to religion, 404; unclassified, 97,919; without any specified occupations, 507,795. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 367,722; who could read but not write, 121,129; who could neither read nor write, 541,981. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 185,018; who could read but not write, 150,010; who could neither read nor write, 724,852. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 93,881; attending superior schools, 4,610. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 66,720; attending superior schools, 2,205. Percentage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 50; widowed, 4. Percentage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 49; widowed, 13.

History.—The aboriginal tribes who inhabited the various parts of what now constitutes Munster, were the Velabri, the Uterini, the Vodini, the Coriundi, the Ibernii, and the Luceni. The Irish kingdoms or principalities which existed within the province prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest, were Hy-Breoghan, the present county of Waterford; Orra-gil, or Ossory, chiefly in Leinster, but including part of the present county of Tipperary; Ormond, Oir-Mumham, or East Munster, the present baronies of Ownney and Arna, Upper Ormond, and Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary; Thomond, Tuath-Mumham, or North Munster, the present county of Clare; Aine-Cliach, or Eoganach-Ainecliach, the present county of Limerick; Cerrigia, or Ciar, the present county of Kerry; Aoibh-Liathain, the northern and eastern parts of the present county of Cork; and Corcaluighe, or ancient Cork, the western and southern parts of the present county of Cork. These principalities, however, were of fluctuating extent and uncertain stability; and a considerable time previous to the actual descent of the Anglo-Normans, all became consolidated into the two kingdoms of North Munster and South Munster,—the former not much extended beyond its former limits or the present county of Clare, and the latter including the greater part of the other five counties of the present province of Munster. During several cen-

turies, beginning in the eighth, the Daves or Osthmen, with various fortune, harassed the most fertile parts of Munster, but were often encountered by the natives with distinguished bravery. In the 11th century, the celebrated Brian Boromh, king of North Munster, seized the sovereignty of Ireland, which had been previously possessed by the kings of Meath; but both Brian Boromh's descendants, and the MacCarthys, kings of South Munster, acknowledged the sovereign ascendancy of Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught. In 1171, the prince of North Munster joined the party of the Anglo-Norman invaders; and, in the following year, the prince of South Munster made personal submission to Henry II., on occasion of the latter's landing at Waterford. Brief notices of subsequent history will be found in the articles CLARE, CORK, KERRY, LIMERICK, WATERFORD, DESMOND, and KILMALLOCK: which see. In the reign of Elizabeth, upwards of 574,000 acres of Munster were forfeited to the Crown by rebellion, a special governor was appointed over the province, subordinate to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and called the President of Munster, and a strenuous but futile attempt was made to alter the social tone of the province, and to ameliorate its condition, by an extensive scheme of English colonization.—Munster gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to the eldest son of William IV., by the celebrated actress Mrs. Jordan. This nobleman bears the surname of Fitzclarence, and was created Earl of Munster in 1831; and, in default of his own male issue, the peerage is inheritable by his brothers in the order of primogeniture.—The synod of Munster, one of the three non-subscribing or Unitarian Presbyterian bodies of Ireland, are understood to exercise inspection over chiefly the descendants of immigrant Presbyterian families from England; but they have congregations only at Bandon, Clonmel, Cork, Dublin, Fermoy, Fethard, Limerick, Summerhill, Waterford, Tipperary, and Portlaw.

MUNTER-CONNAUGHT, a parish in the barony of Castlerraghan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It lies 4½ miles south-west of Virginia by the road, but only 1½ in a straight line, and across Lough Ramor. Length, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 7,432 acres, 2 roads, 34 perches,—of which 965 acres, 2 roads, 8 perches are in Lough Ramor. Pop., in 1831, 2,909; in 1841, 3,167. Houses 493. The surface lies on the west side of Lough Ramor and the Blackwater, and is bounded on the south by the Cross Water; it consists of land which lets, on the average, for about 26s. per plantation acre; and it is traversed by the road from Ballyjamesduff to Kells. The seats are Ryefield-house, Lakeview, and Eighter.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LUGGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £148. The church was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Castlerraghan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 424 Churchmen, 41 Presbyterians, and 2,534 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £6 6s. a-year from subscription—had on their books 206 boys and 100 girls.

MUNTERLONY. See MONTERLONY.

MURDERING-GLEN, a glen in the western border of the barony of West Carbery, 3 miles east of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster.

MURHANE, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio.

of Ardagh. Its post town is Drumsambo, and its only chapel is at Murhane.

MURHIR, a parish in the barony of Fraghticconnor, 3½ miles north-east by north of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the village of NEWTOWNARDS: which see. Length, south-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 10,609 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,978; in 1841, 3,293. Houses 532. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,603; in 1841, 2,979. Houses 478. A large part of the surface, especially in the north, is bog; and much of even the remainder is coarse land, either wholly unprofitable or of very little value. The river Gale describes the southern boundary; the artificial line of separation from co. Limerick, forms the eastern boundary; and the road from Listowel to Tarbert passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LISTOWEL [which see], in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £47 13s. 11d., and the rectorial for £95 7s. 10d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Thomas Stoughton, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kilnaughton and Aghavallin. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £12 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 142 boys and 80 girls.

MURLOCH BAY, a small open bay, mid-distance between Tor Point and Fair Head, parish of Cuffeightrin, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster.

MURRAGH, or **MORAGH**, a parish, partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Kinnalmeaky, 3½ miles west-north-west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, ¾. Area of the Carbery section, 1,519 acres; of the Kinnalmeaky section, 7,226 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,969; in 1841, 3,175. Houses 504. Pop. of the Kinnalmeaky section, in 1831, 2,720; in 1841, 2,712. Houses 431. The surface is part of the north side of the valley and hill screens of the Bandon river; and comprises almost every variety of land, from meadow-ground to bog.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £851; glebe, £33 7s. 9½d. Gross income, £884 7s. 9½d.; nett, £750 7s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the trusteeship of Ross cathedral; but is usually resident at Murragh. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £207 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tomplemartin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 374, and the Roman Catholics to 2,905; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 90 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £10 10s. from subscription—were usually attended in summer by about 152 children. In 1842, a daily school at Newceston was salaried with £17 16s. 8d. from the National Board, and had on its books 164 boys and 71 girls.

MURRISK. See MORISK.

MURROE. See MORROE.

MURROGHKELLY, a hamlet in the parish of Glaninagh, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 101. Houses 15.

MURROGHTWOHY, a hamlet in the parish of Glaninagh, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 212. Houses 34.

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about 28s. per plantation acre. The seats are Mylerstown-house, Clonkeeran-house, Knokeor-house, and Ballinderry-house. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Mylerstown church and castle. The road from Carbery to Clonard passes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CASTLE-CARBERY [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £26 11s. 3d.; and the rectorial for £53 2s. 7d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 840; and a pay daily school at Calfstown had on its books 27 boys and 14 girls.

MYNISHBEG, an islet in the parish and barony of Burrisboole, 5½ miles west of Newportpratt, co. Mayo, Connaught.

MYNISHMORE, a small inland in the parish and barony of Burrisboole, 5½ miles west of Newportpratt, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, immediately north of Mynishbeg, and about half-a-mile south of the nearest part of the mainland; and it measures about half-a-mile in length, and is a coast-guard and a fishing station.

MYROSS, a parish in the east division of the barony of West Carbery, 1½ mile east of Castle-townsend, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of UNIONHALL and CARRIGILLIHY: which see. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 4,119 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,459; in 1841, 3,741. Houses 686. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,237. Houses 595. The surface is nearly identical with the peninsula between Castlehaven and Glandore Harbour; and it contains very little waste ground, but consists, in the aggregate, of good arable land. A considerable number of the inhabitants take part in the fisheries. The scenery, both of the parish itself and of the neighbouring coast and districts which blend with it into a general landscape, singularly rich, varied, and romantic. At Carrigillihy are the foundations of a large building, which is supposed to have been the abbey of Maure or the Clear Spring, founded in 1172, by Dermot MacCormac MacCarthy, prince of Desmond, and supplied with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Baltinglass; and adjacent to the foundations, is a cemetery in which were discovered large quantities of human bones.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition and gross income, £500; nett, £447 17s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 55. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castlehaven. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 162, and the Roman Catholics to 3,447; a Protestant Sunday school was usually attended by about 28 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 a-year from the National Board—had on its books 112 boys and 179 girls. In 1841, the Myross Loan Fund had a capital of £104, circulated £263 in 901 loans, cleared a nett profit of

£16 4s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes £15.

MYRTLE-GROVE, a seat in the immediate vicinity of Youghal, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. The mansion is now occupied by Col. Faunt, but was originally the residence of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, the grantee of the site of Youghal, and a large extent of circumjacent land.

MYSHALL, a parish, partly in the barony of East Idrone, but chiefly in that of Forth, five miles west by south of Clonegall, co. Carlow, Leinster. The Forth section contains the village of Myshall. Length, southward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3½. Area of the East Idrone section, 565 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches; of the Forth section, 8,863 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,874; in 1841, 2,825. Houses 400. Pop. of the East Idrone section, in 1831, 147; in 1841, 103. Houses 17. Pop. of the rural districts of the Forth section, in 1831, 2,604; in 1841, 2,562. Houses 443. A considerable portion of the surface is mountain; another considerable portion is bog; and the remainder or larger part is aggregately good land. Kilbransh mountain, and two other heights on the southern boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,335, 1,499, and 1,300 feet; a height in the centre has an altitude of 874 feet; and the size of the church has an altitude of 343 feet. The Burren rivulet runs along the western boundary as a mean elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level; and an affluent of the Slaney rises in the east at an elevation of 751 feet. The seats are Holybrook-house and Myshall-lodge,—the latter the residence of Mr. Cornwall. The road from Leighlin-Bridge to Newtownbarr passes through the interior; and departs, on the east, through the pass of Cornabes. The village of Myshall stands on this road at a point whence branch-lines go off to Clonegall and Tulloh. 7½ miles south-east by east of Leighlin-Bridge. Fairs are held on May 10, and Sept. 14. A dispensary here is within the Carlow Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 39,089 acres, with a pop. of 10,481, and, in 1839–40, it expended £87 4s. 10d., and made 3,839 dispensations of medicine. In 1841, the Myshall Loan Fund had a capital of £973, circulated £2,428 in 1,033 loans, and expended for charitable purposes £4. Area of the village, 30 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 158. Houses 30.—The parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £7 10s. Gross income, £407 10s.; nett, £328 1s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1811, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Fenagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 221, and the Roman Catholics to 2,700; and two daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 83 boys and 96 girls. In 1842, the National Board had two schools at the village of Myshall.

END OF VOLUME II.

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